ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, October 11, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriams" advertisers seeking cars are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureaux de Vente, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for the Series of Two and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAILEY.—On Sept. 30, 1930, to WINIFRED (née Rose), wife of H. CARRION BAILEY, Wheal Coates, St. Agnes, Cornwall—a son.

BROW.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at 75, Alexandra-road, Reading, to MOLLY (née Bromfield), wife of KEITH P. BROW—a son.

CHURCHILL.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Epsom, to YUNA (née Whitely), wife of LLOYD KIRKPATRICK CHURCHILL—a son.

CLIFF.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at The Cottage, Netley Abbey, Hants, to JOAN MARJORY CLIVE (née Bradley), wife of STEPHEN BARRON CLIFF—a son.

COLDWELL-HORSFALL.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Northumberland House, Leamington Spa, to DORIS FRANCES, wife of LT.-COL. J. H. COLDWELL-HORSFALL—a daughter (prematurely).

de WILTON.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Rawalpindi, to HESTER (née Bruce), wife of CAPTAIN J. O. DE WILTON, 2/2nd K.E.O. Gurkha Rifles—a daughter.

EDEN.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, to ELEANOR DUNDAS, wife of THOMAS EDEN—a daughter.

FAIRFAX.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at Cheam, Point Piper, Sydney, Australia, to Mr. and Mrs. WARWICK O. FAIRFAX—a daughter.

FEARSE.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Kingsmead, Wivelscombe, Somerset, ARTHUR TUCKER FEARSE, of that address, formerly of Los Anglos, in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, aged 71.

FITT.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at 61, Granville-road, N.12, WARTIE H. FITT, aged 19, elder son of the late Arthur H. J. Pitt (priest), R.N. Chaplain in H.M.S. Good Hope Nov. 1, 1914. R.I.P.

FRATER.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Farnborough, Warwickshire, very suddenly, CONSTANCE ANNE, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late REVEREND THOMAS FRATER, of Farnborough.

RICH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1930, at Rugby, CAPTAIN HARRY RICH. Funeral at Rugby Cemetery to-day (Saturday), 12.30.

SCOTT.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Sutton, Hull, THOMAS ERSKINE SCOTT, Hon. Canon of Durham, for 24 years Vicar of Norton, Stockton-on-Tees, in his 94th year. Funeral at Norton on Monday, Oct. 13, at 3 p.m. No flowers.

STEAD.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Newton Hall, Newton-under-Roseberry, Yorks, FREDERICK ARNOLD STEAD, only surviving son of the late John Edward Stead, D.Sc., D.Met., of Redcar. No flowers, by his special request.

STEWART.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Jessop House, Tewkesbury, MARGARET KATHARINE, widow of the REV. CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, late Rector of St. James', Higher Broughton, Manchester, in her 80th year. Funeral to-day (Saturday) at Tewkesbury Abbey, 3.30 p.m.

STREETER.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Tidworth, JOHN SKELTON. The Queen's Bays, second son of the late GEORGE SKELTON STREETER, of Thorley Place, Bishops Stortford. Memorial service Tidworth, 9.45, and funeral St. James's, Thorley, at 3.30, Monday, Oct. 13.

TREVOR.—On Oct. 10, 1930, at Holland-road, Hove, CAROLINE, youngest and last surviving child of the late CHARLES TREVOR, of Inland Revenue, aged 89. Service at St. John's Church, Hove, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 10.30 a.m.

TULLOCH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1930, at Annecy, Haute Savoie, JESSIE LOUDON, of 10, Bushy Park-road, Rathgar, Dublin, beloved wife of GEORGE HILL TULLOCH, and second daughter of T. J. Almers and Mrs. Almers, 9, Rostrevor-terrace, Rathgar. Will be laid to rest at Annecy.

TURNER.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Stourbridge, GLADYS, the very dearly loved daughter of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. TURNER, Royal Artillery (retired), of Putney, aged 46.

TURNER.—On Oct. 10, 1930, suddenly, at 31, Norham-road, Oxford, CATHERINE HAMILTON TURNER, Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis, and Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Arrangements for funeral later.

VASSAR-SMITH.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Shiel, Cornton, Bridge, Stirlingshire, suddenly, LADY VASSAR-SMITH, widow of Sir Richard Vassar Vassar-Smith, Bart. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Charlton Kings, on Monday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock.

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Culverhayes, Colehill, Wimborne, EMILY EUGENIA, wife of the late REV. E. F. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, aged 80. Funeral at Colehill Church on Monday, Oct. 13, at 2.30.

WALTER.—On Oct. 9, 1930, very suddenly at Marsale, NELLY, darling wife of ROBERT BERESTON WALTER, of 51, City-road, London, E.C.1.

WILLIS.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Eastbourne, MARY (POLLIE), of Little Horton, Manor Green-road, Epsom, daughter of the late HENRY WILLIS, of Horton Lodge, Epsom. Service Christ Church, Epsom, Monday, Oct. 13, 2.30, and afterwards at Epsom Cemetery.

WILSON.—On Oct. 10, 1930, very suddenly, at 17, Greencroft-gardens, Jordan's J. Wood, son of the late Julius Wolf and Mrs. Wolf, aged 50.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BEACHCROFT.—In ever-loving memory of CYRIL SHAKESPEAR BEACHCROFT, Lieutenant, Household Battalion, killed in action near Poelcapelle, Oct. 12, 1917.

BRAZIER-WILLETT.—In loving memory of ARCHIBALD JOHN SALTREE-WILLETT, fell in action in Flanders, Oct. 11, 1917.

WOOLLCOMBE.—In ever proud and loving memory of 2ND LIEUT. CHARLES STEPHENSON WOOLLCOMBE, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, killed at the Battle of La Bassee, Oct. 12, 1914.

DEATHS

ATTENBOROUGH.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at his home, Catesby House, near Daventry, Northamptonshire, HENRY ARTHUR ATTENBOROUGH, J.P., last surviving son of the late George Attenborough, of 192, Fleet-street, E.C., and 71 and 75, Strand, W.C. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 11.30 a.m.

BAKER.—On Oct. 8, 1930, MARION COOPER BAKER (née Knowles), late of 7, Adam-street, Adelphi, aged 81.

BEARE.—On Oct. 10, 1930, at Windsor Hospital, CONSTANCE, wife of WALTER BARRINGTON BEARE, late of Surbiton. Cremation at Woking Crematorium, Monday, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock.

BEHRENDT.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at 16, Gervase-street, Scunthorpe (Lincs), ELIZABETH AMELIA, widow of M. R. J. BEHRENDT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Scunthorpe, and 81 years.

BODDY.—On Oct. 9, 1930, after a long illness, JOHN KILDARE BODDY, aged 69. Service at Christ Church, Clapham, on Monday, Oct. 13, 11 a.m.

BONUS.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Dingwall Lodge, East Croydon, AGATHA FRANCES, third daughter of the late CHARLES WILLIAM and MARY HARRIET BONUS, of Thornton Heath. Funeral private.

CHUDLEIGH.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Town Court, Orpington, Kent, ADOLPHUS ORCHARD CHUDLEIGH, beloved father of Irene Langdon, aged 85. Funeral Orpington Cemetery 11.30, Monday, Oct. 13.

DESGRATOULET.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at 130, Croydon-road, Anerley, S.E. 20, ELIZABETH ANN, dearly beloved wife of JOSEPH M. DESGRATOULET, in her 90th year.

DRUCE.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, 1930, suddenly, at Bognor, MARY ELLEN, dearly loved wife of CHARLES CASEY DRUCE, of Rokefield, near Dorking, and daughter of the late Rev. Newenham Travers. Notice of funeral arrangements in next issue.

EDWARDS.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at No. 1, Pembroke Cottages, Edwardes-square, W.8, LOUISE ISABELLE, widow of WALTER JOSEPH EDWARDS and dearly loved mother of Gordon Hoddesdon Edwards, in her 74th year.

FALCONER.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at The Croft, Micklefield Station, Hants, JAMES FALCONER, M.B.E.

FAULKNER.—On Oct. 2, 1930, at Tooraa, Sutherland, suddenly, from heart failure, THOMAS FAULKNER, of Court House, Goodrich, Ross-on-Wye, third son of the late William Casey and Susannah Mary Faulkner and dearly loved husband of Mary Flavell Faulkner, aged 62 years.

FIRMIN.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Islip, Oxford, LAURA K. A., eldest daughter of the late PHILIP S. FIRMIN, of Kew, Surrey. R.I.P.

GRIBBLE.—On Oct. 10, 1930, after four days' illness, PHILLIPA MARY HOPPE GRIBBLE, eldest daughter of the late Mrs. HOPPE GRIBBLE, of Chisholme Hall, Roslin, aged 41½ years. Funeral at Tacolneston Church on Monday, at 2 p.m.

HAZEL.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Rowstock, Didcot, Berks, COMMANDER JAMES HAZEL, late Royal Navy, aged 64.

HENDERSON.—On Oct. 10, 1930, at 6 nursing home in London, JANE OGILVIE, widow of COLONEL JAMES HOUSTOUN HENDERSON, of Bilbster, aged 86.

HOOPER.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Christ Church Vicarage, Forest Hill, to DOROTHY, wife of GORDON HOOPER—a son.

HUDSON.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Gwavas, Hawkes Bay, N.Z., to OLGA (née Carlyon), wife of H. HUDSON, Christchurch College, N.Z.—a son.

JESSETT.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Abadan, Persian Gulf, to MARJORIE, wife of ERNEST EDWARD JESSETT—a daughter.

LEGGE.—On Oct. 10, 1930, at Nash Farm, Keston, Kent, to ROSEMARY, wife of GEOFFREY B. LEGGE—a daughter.

LYWOOD.—On Oct. 5, 1930, to HILDA (née Foster), wife of SQUADRON LEADER O. G. LYWOOD, Motor Yacht Jan, Hartington-road, Chiswick—a daughter.

PATRICK.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at Srinagar, Kashmir, to DOROTHY, wife of CAPTAIN JOHN PATRICK, M.C., 15/19th Hussars—a son.

PERKIN.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at The Grange, Matfield, to JANE, wife of CHARLES A. PERKIN—a daughter.

PHILLIPS.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Ingleside, Mayfield, Sussex, to OLIVE, wife of P. PHILLIPS (Malayan Forest Service, retd.)—a son.

PIRIE.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Andover, to DORA, wife of SQUADRON LEADER G. C. PIRIE, M.C., D.F.C., R.A.F.—a son.

POWER.—On Oct. 10, 1930, at 4, Chelsea-court, S.W.3, to NANCY HILARY, wife of IVAN MCL. C. POWER—a daughter.

SAUL.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at 14, Thorbalds-road, Leigh-on-Sea, to JULIANA MARGARET, wife of JOHN BYCROFT SAUL—a daughter.

SELBY.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at 38, Crediton-hill, Hampstead, to AUDREY, wife of MICHAEL H. SELBY—a son.

WOODS.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Karachi, to RUTH, wife of CAPT. D. L. O. WOODS, 2/13th Rifles, F.F.—a son.

MARRIAGES

EDMONDSON : THOMPSON.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Scarborough, REID LEONARD, youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. C. R. EDMONDSON, to EMILY LOUISA, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. GREGORY THOMPSON, Scarborough.

FOLKARD : EDWARDS.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Sidcup, by the Rev. Canon Hay, ERIC KENNETH, youngest daughter of CAPTAIN and MRS. F. S. EDWARDS, of Bromley, Kent.

FORSTER : FAIRY.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Clitonville, by the Rev. J. H. P. Still and the Rev. P. Britton, Vicar of the Parish, FLYING OFFICER HAROLD JAMES FORSTER, R.A.F., son of Mrs. and James Forster, of Ivy-cl, of Dunbar, to ANNE MARIE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fairy.

GUNZER : LARKWORTHY.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, by the Rev. W. Pennyman, assisted by the Rev. E. Barnes, STEPHEN, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY GUNZER, of 42, Grosvenor-road, W.4, to JOAN FAGGUTER, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GORDON LARKWORTHY, of 24, Kensington-court, W.8.

LINDESAY : VARWELL.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Northam, Devon, CAPTAIN THOMAS HAMILTON LINDESAY, R.E., son of Mrs. Lindesay, of Westward Ho! and the late Major E. Lindesay, to MARGARET LOUISE VARWELL, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Varwell, of Northam.

McELNEY : DEACON.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, JOHN HAROLD MCELNEY, M.B., Ch.B., Edin., youngest son of the Rev. Robert and Mrs. McElney, of Downpatrick, Co. Down, to AILEEN MARJORIE STEWART DEACON, M.B., Ch.B., Liv., D.T.M. & H., only child of Mary Deacon, M.B.E., of 42, Esplanade, Waterloo, Liverpool. (By cable.)

MORTON : GREENHALGH.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, W. F. CLIFFORD MORTON, son of Major F. W. Morton, of Pretoria, South Africa, to DOROTHY, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GREENHALGH, of Hampstead.

SEARIGHT : TATHAM.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, CAPTAIN E. E. G. L. SEARIGHT, M.C., Royal Engineers, to ELAINE VERE TATHAM.

TENNENT : FRANCE.—On Aug. 19, 1930, at the Church of The Holy Family, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, by Monsignor Brandsma, Prefect Apostolic of Kavirondo, CAPTAIN CHARLES BRANSFORD TENNENT, R.A. (retired), of Kibelewa Estate, Chemilil, Kenya Colony, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanhope Tennent, of Blackheath, to DOROTHY MARGUERITE FRANCE, of Rawdon, Yorkshire, only daughter of the late George France, of Leeds, and Mrs. France.

TODD : HOPE.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, TERENCE THOMAS TODD, Probyn's Horse, 1.L., only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. E. Todd, to DOREEN, only daughter of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. W. HOPE, D.S.O., and Mrs. Kirkland, of 11, Great Cumberland-place, W.

WALKER : WHITE.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at St. Mary-at-the-Walls, by the Rev. Canon G. T. Brunwin-Hales, DAVID LITTLEJOHN WALKER, of Aylsham, Norfolk, elder surviving son of the Rev. Canon G. G. Walker and Mrs. Walker, Barkston Rectory, Grantham, to CATRIONA MACLEAN, third daughter of the late WILLIAM BARLEY WHITE, and of Mrs. White, of Colchester.

WALTERS : DOUGLAS.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, COLIN RADCLYFFE, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. OWEN WALTERS, to BERNARDINE MARY, elder daughter of LIEUT.-COLONEL and Mrs. SHOLTO DOUGLAS.

DEATHS (continued)

JACKMAN.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Bath, England, WALTER GORDON HEATHCOTE, the beloved husband of MARY LAMBERT JACKMAN. (Auckland, New Zealand papers, please copy.)

JACKSON.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at "The Hawthorns," Keele, Staffs, VINCENT HAMILTON JACKSON, in his 77th year. Requiem Mass at St. Austin's, Stafford, Monday, Oct. 13, at 10 a.m. Interment, Great Haywood. No flowers, by request. Friends, please accept this as only intimation.

JAMESON.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at 1, Bayswater-terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin, JAMES ARTHUR HENRY JAMESON, eldest son of the late William Jameson, of Montrose, Donnybrook. Funeral to-day (Saturday).

LANG BROWNE.—On Oct. 6, 1930, at a nursing home, Colonel ANDREW LANG BROWNE, late A.M.S., formerly of Kelvedon, Reading, and Taunton, Somerset, second son of the late Dr. Browne, Dundalk, Ireland, in his 82nd year. Funeral took place privately on Oct. 10. (Irish papers, please copy.)

LAW.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at The Croft, Barnhill-road, Wembley, very suddenly, MARY ALICE, widow of C. ORLANDO LAW and only daughter of the late Franklin Taylor.

LEGG.—On Oct. 8, 1930, suddenly, at 139, Harley-street, W.1, THOMAS PERCY LEGG, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., M.S., Funeral Scarborough New Cemetery, Yorks, to-day (Saturday), at 2.15. A memorial service will be held in the chapel of King's College Hospital, S.E.5, to-day (Saturday), at 12 noon.

LEWIS.—On Oct. 10, 1930, at 163, Selsdon-road, South Croydon, ISABEL LEWIS, in her 80th year. Funeral service at Emmanuel Church, South Croydon, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 11.30 a.m.

MACDONALD.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Queen's-gate, London, S.W., ALICE MARGARET, widow of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. R. L. MACDONALD, K.C.I.E., C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.E., and daughter of the late General George Pringle, I.S.C. Service at Golders Green Crematorium at 2 p.m., Monday.

MEARS.—On Friday, Oct. 10, 1930 (suddenly), at Royston, Kew Gardens, SYDNEY, wife of JOSEPH T. MEARS. Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Kew Gardens, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 11.30 a.m. Interment following at Richmond (Surrey) Cemetery at 12 noon.

MINSHULL.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Ash Tree Cottage, Sanderstead, ANGELINA HENRIETTA, widow of JOHN ALCOCK MINSHULL, aged 88 years. (Colonial papers, please copy.)

MUNDAY.—On Oct. 10, 1930, at Westward Ho! Devon, JOHN GEORGE MUNDAY, priest, aged 70. Requiem Mass at Holy Trinity Church, Westward Ho! Monday, Oct. 13, at 9 a.m. Funeral at Northam at 9.50 a.m.

NEWTON.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Burnham-on-Crouch, very peacefully in his sleep, RNO. CAPTAIN WALTER WILLIAM NEWTON, R.N. (ret.), the dear husband of Agnes Newton.

PEARSE.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Kingsmead, Wivelscombe, Somerset, ARTHUR TUCKER PEARSE, of that address, formerly of Los Anglos, in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, aged 71.

PITT.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at 61, Granville-road, N.12, WARTIE H. PITT, aged 19, elder son of the late Arthur H. J. Pitt (priest), R.N. Chaplain in H.M.S. Good Hope Nov. 1, 1914. R.I.P.

PRATER.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Farnborough, Warwickshire, very suddenly, CONSTANCE ANNE, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late REVEREND THOMAS PRATER, of Farnborough.

RICH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1930, at Rugby, CAPTAIN HARRY RICH. Funeral at Rugby Cemetery to-day (Saturday), 12.30.

SCOTT.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Sutton, Hull, THOMAS ERSKINE SCOTT, Hon. Canon of Durham, for 24 years Vicar of Norton, Stockton-on-Tees, in his 94th year. Funeral at Norton on Monday, Oct. 13, at 3 p.m. No flowers.

STEAD.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Newton Hall, Newton-under-Roseberry, Yorks, FREDERICK ARNOLD STEAD, only surviving son of the late John Edward Stead, D.Sc., D.Met., of Redcar. No flowers, by his special request.

STEWART.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Jessop House, Tewkesbury, MARGARET KATHARINE, widow of the REV. CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, late Rector of St. James', Higher Broughton, Manchester, in her 80th year. Funeral to-day (Saturday) at Tewkesbury Abbey, 3.30 p.m.

STREETER.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Tidworth, JOHN SKELTON. The Queen's Bays, second son of the late GEORGE SKELTON STREETER, of Thorley Place, Bishops Stortford. Memorial service Tidworth, 9.45, and funeral St. James's, Thorley, at 3.30, Monday, Oct. 13.

TREVOR.—On Oct. 10, 1930, at Holland-road, Hove, CAROLINE, youngest and last surviving child of the late CHARLES TREVOR, of Inland Revenue, aged 89. Service at St. John's Church, Hove, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 10.30 a.m.

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TURNER.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Stourbridge, GLADYS, the very dearly loved daughter of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. TURNER, Royal Artillery (retired), of Putney, aged 46.

TURNER.—On Oct. 10, 1930, suddenly, at 31, Norham-road, Oxford, CATHERINE HAMILTON TURNER, Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis, and Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Arrangements for funeral later.

VASSAR-SMITH.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Shiel, Cornton, Bridge, Stirlingshire, suddenly, LADY VASSAR-SMITH, widow of Sir Richard Vassar Vassar-Smith, Bart. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Charlton Kings, on Monday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock.

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Culverhayes, Colehill, Wimborne, EMILY EUGENIA, wife of the late REV. E. F. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, aged 80. Funeral at Colehill Church on Monday, Oct. 13, at 2.30.

WALTER.—On Oct. 9, 1930, very suddenly at Marsale, NELLY, darling wife of ROBERT BERESTON WALTER, of 51, City-road, London, E.C.1.

WILLIS.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Eastbourne, MARY (POLLIE), of Little Horton, Manor Green-road, Epsom, daughter of the late HENRY WILLIS, of Horton Lodge, Epsom. Service Christ Church, Epsom, Monday, Oct. 13, 2.30, and afterwards at Epsom Cemetery.

WILSON.—On Oct. 10, 1930, very suddenly, at 17, Greencroft-gardens, Jordan's J. Wood, son of the late Julius Wolf and Mrs. Wolf, aged 50.

SOCIETIES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

CREMATION SOCIETY—Life Membership, £5 5s., or inclusive examination fee, £6 6s. Prospectus free from Secretary, 32, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

PERSONAL

KIRKDEN.—Please 'phone Central.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£15 REWARD.—LOST on 3rd inst. in the West End, DIAMOND HORSESHOE BROOCH (47 diamonds).—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£75 REWARD.—LOST on evening of the 9th inst., between Ketter's Restaurant, Church-street, W., Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury-avenue, and Piccadilly (may have been in taxi), a LADY'S DIAMOND and PLATINUM BRACELET.—The above reward will be paid by F. H. Valentine, 111, Moorgate, E.C.2, for the return of the bracelet undamaged or proof as to the value so recovered.

OLD WELLINGTONIANS.—The O.W. MATCHES will be played on Saturday, 1 November 1.—Names of those wishing to play should be sent to E. Carbutt, Esq., Eaton-square House, 76, Eaton-square, S.W.1.

C.H.W.—The Council of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3, gratefully acknowledge receipt of £5 5s each from Messrs. Macfarlane, Lang and Co., and Printers' Medical Aid Society. Greatly increased work makes additional support very necessary.

THE BLUE SKIES and GOLDEN SUNSHINE of SOUTH AFRICA will be among the objectives of travel this winter. Special Excursion Fares.—Descriptive programme, "Blue and Gold Tours," post free on request to Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2.

TAXATION IS LOW, living cheap, schooling good and inexpensive.—Those contemplating retiring to South Africa should write for information to the 1820 Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays, 5 o'clock. Cost £29. Please help.—F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

DISABLED OFFICER, expert Translator on panel of Associated Newspapers and Continental Information Bureaux, desires MEDICAL TRANSLATION WORK, German into English.—Write Box 5211, The Times, 2, Caussade d'Antin, Paris.

SUNNY South Coast, EASTBOURNE.—Lady desires to LET her very charming FURNISHED HOUSE winter or longer at very moderate rent; exceptionally sunny, sheltered position (out of Downs, close to sea); three reception, seven bed, two bath rooms; central heating, every modern comfort; excellent maids can be left; garden; garage.—Write Box E.1350, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President: H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices: 19, Clement-street, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 3567. Babies' Hostel and Princess Alice Training School for Nursery Nurses at Tower Cressy, Campden-hill. No connection with any other Adoption Society.

FUR CRUSADE.—First 100,000 leaflets are now in circulation explaining cruelties of trapping and which furs are humane. Funds needed.—Major Van der Byl, Wappenham, Towcester.

GENEALOGY. HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advertiser traces Descents, executes Family Trees, verifies Arms and Crests; researches undertaken.—R. Blanchcorne-Saffery, 3, Parliament-street, Westminster.

CLOTHES, new or old, toys, books, URGENTLY NEEDED in poor riverside parish; grateful for any help.—Vicar, Holy Trinity, Rotherhithe, S.E.16.

B.—If we find occupation country as intended we shall be happy again later if you have really changed! Think it over.—Ruff Hatter, 94, Clerkenwell-road.

PORTLAND-PLACE (1½ minute).—To be LET on lease, modern fourth-floor FLAT: four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen, &c.; lift, porters; constant hot water; rent £350 per annum; will consider fittings to purchase, no premium.—Box 1656, L.P.E., 110, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

THE LAST 77.—Still wistfully waiting" in LONDON'S WORST SLUM for you to come to CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY HOME (21 fortnights), also clothing.—Rev. R. C. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.

TO GENTLEFOLK ONLY! A guest says: "If only people knew how delightfully warm and comfortable your house is, how happy we are!"—Apply Box 1, London 36 minutes. Golf. Garage. From 9s. daily.—Owner, 102, Godstone-road, Caterham, Surrey Hills.

OSBORNE, L. of W.—KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME for Officers of the Navy, Army, Marines, Army, R.A.F., and Indian Army. Massage, Ultra-Violet Rays, Electrical Treatment, and special dieting carried out.—For admission apply House Governor, Osborne, I. of W.

ONE or TWO FOREIGN GIRLS of good family wishing learn English would be RECEIVED by gentlewoman, daughter 19; one hour London by car; small Tudor house, modern comforts, central heating, garden and tennis if desired.—Write Box E.1334, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD BRIDGE PLAYER with following required to assist in residential mixed club; small salary and commission.—Write Box E.1357, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER in ENGLISH SUNSHINE.—Self-contained FLATS and MAISONNETTES to be let or sold in new part St. Leonards-on-Sea; spacious rooms, some with balconies overlooking sea and gardens; electric light, gas fires. Rents £60 to £120 inclusive.—Write Box E.1356, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL IT BE IN VAIN?—Lady, the niece of deceased vicar, in urgent need of £22 owing to long sickness, &c.; earnestly pleads immediate friendly help.—Particulars and references write Box E.1360, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY in CHESHIRE (real child lover) takes limited number of CHILDREN whose parents are abroad or otherwise; nursery maid kept; 7 to 9 months fee, including governess.—Write Box E.1375, The Times, E.C.4.

STOEK.—One more link to forge. L. has made the chain but U must test its strength.—E.F.

AMERICAN WANTS REYNOLDS, ROMNEY, LELY, or other Portraits, especially attractive female subjects, unaddressed envelope.—Write Box 06174, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR SALE, Unique Collection Old English Sack and Wine Bottles, sealed, dated.—Write Box 8125, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BRIGHTON.—Well FURNISHED FLAT; Oct.-March; 3 rms.—Write Box F.754, The Times, E.C.4.

BACH PLAYER PIANO (250gns.); as new; accept £175; guarantee.—Write Box F.753, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET.—8, ST. JOHN'S PLACE; suitable for lady or gentleman; central heating; lift; excellent catering available; 5½gns. inclusive.—'Phone Langham 1334.

YOUNG LADY, (all, smart, good appearance, able to speak French fluently, excellent needlewoman, requires POST as Lady's Maid, Companion, Chauffeuse to lady; references required; good salary.—Write first Box E.1378, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER TENNIS.—Club Vacancies; hire courts; 9 courts; coaching; indoor tennis.—Lansdowne Ground, Met. Station, W. Hampstead. Maida Vale 7535.

FRENCH-SPEAKING ENGLISH LADY receives for Young Ladies in her beautiful home; central heating, running water; POSSESSION.—Write Box 0051, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SHOOTING.—Owing to unforeseen circumstances the Owner of a well-known Sporting Estate 40 miles south of London desires to LET his SHOOTING HOUSE for remainder of the season; 4,000 acres, 700 woodland; 2,000 pheasants, 300 brace partridges.—Write Box E.1348, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENTS comfortable, select PRIVATE HOTEL, situated Hyde Park and West End London; very reasonable terms; consideration for long stay.—Write Box 01434, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WOMAN DOCTOR has VACANCY for chronic, nerve, alcoholic or drug case; South Coast.—Home comforts. Winter garden.—Box BM/HEVAL, London, W.C.1.

NAVAL ARCHITECT (in the forties) would like to JOIN CONSULTING FIRM of good standing; small premium if necessary; keen yachtsman. Only principals dealt with.—E. B., Flat 2, 44, Mount-street, Parkslane, W.1.

SUN RAY.—Latest MERCURY VAPOUR LAMP (best maker), 18-guinea model, brand new and unused, big price reduction for quick sale.—7, Murray-road, S.W.19.

BETWEEN HORLEY and THREE BRIDGES (two miles station), on high ground; perfect seclusion.—Luxuriously appointed Chelsea-style COUNTRY RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, three reception rooms and dance room, two modern bath rooms; main water, electric light, central heating; telephone, wash basins (hot and cold in bed rooms); garage, stabling, kennels; good golf and hunting centre. Any acreage up to 60.—To be LET immediately unfurnished or FURNISHED, 10-15 guineas weekly for both. Owner going abroad.—Write Box W.1750, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOOTING.—BUCKS.—GUNS WANTED; pheasants, partridges, hares; excellent shoot, 1,100 acres.—Apply Greenways, 4, Draycott-avenue, Kenton, Middlesex.

EXCELLENT PREMISES in READING, suitable for light trade and trade showroom for Americans (Godfrey or suitable for factory; exceptional opportunity.—Apply owners, Vincents, Station-square, Reading.

AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING ESTATE of nearly 1,100 ACRES in a Southern County; actual net rents about £1,400 per annum, excluding grazing rents estimated at £450 over 280 acres; shooting and fishing; old-world RESIDENCE, (requiring renovations), with about 20 bed; grounds and park 30 ACRES, will accept £24,000 for immediate Sale. No agents.—Write Box R.1349, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN, good sailor, capable, would TRAVEL; semi-invalid or child not objected to.—RM/TJA6, London, W.C.1.

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4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER CURRALL, the original and leading TURNCOAT Specialist. Overcoats TURNED, S.B. from 30s., D.B. 35s.; Suits, lounge, D.B., Plus 4, 40s.; also Dress, Morning Suits, Riding Coats, Uniforms and Liveries. Frock Coats converted into Morning Coats, 30s. Invisible weaving. All garments button correct side. 7, Ludgate-hill. 'Phone City 1816.

OVERCOATS TURNED as new by our invisible process 30s., suits 35s., costumes 35s.; alterations, cleaning and repairs.—Call or post garments. Dept. A, The Original Turning Co., 149, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3074-5.

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3 lines 15s. (minimum)

ADJACENT to glorious hacking country; 10s. 6d. for 1½; hour; expert instruction.—National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood-gate, S.W.15.

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Darling	—	Oct. 17
Moultan	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
†Nevasa	11,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Macola	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Rendell	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Canara	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera	18,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura	17,000	Burton	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Moultan	21,800	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Ranpura	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡†Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera	18,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡†Mongolia	17,000	Boyden	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares, Calling Southampton.

Padua (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—
Berdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Dehar (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—
†Novara	7,000	Pigot	Dec. 5	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kaiyan	9,000	Cooper	Oct. 16	—
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Perim (cargo)	7,445		Nov. 1	—
Kashmir	9,000	Mallaise	Nov. 13	—
Canarin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—

Taking Passengers for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also 3rd Class Passengers. † Not Calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*DOMALA	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
*RAJPUTANA	6,565	Oct. 29	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
*†MUNDRA	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
†WARPIELD	6,089	Dec. 29	Dec. 24	Dec. 27

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANTOLA	9,066			Oct. 18
*RAJPUTANA	6,565	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
MANDALA	8,246	Oct. 29	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
MANELA	8,905	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Astw'p.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MALDA	9,066	—	Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MODASA	6,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
MADURA	8,246	Nov. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. GROVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passport and Freight (A. F. Cass, Manager). Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 91, Rue Caumartin. Brussels, Cook's Office. Nice, P. & O. Agent, Avenue de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Passage Agents:—
P. & O., Necropte, Mowbray and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.S.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middleton) to Bombay and Madras; Smith, Sons and Co., Ltd., 14, Billiter-square, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter, and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
*†TOWNSVILLE	11,500	Oct. 24
REMUERA	11,500	Nov. 24
†ANGLITER (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 29
†PALMERSTON	11,000	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	11,000	Dec. 19

* Via Suez. † 1st and 3rd Class passengers.
‡ Cabin and 3rd Class passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3 (Tels., 4 Avenue 6870), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BALRANALD	13,000	—	Oct. 11
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
MARLOO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
†RARADINE	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22

†Carrying His MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-st., London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Tonbin.	Naples.
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 16	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE	15,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
OSTERLEY	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
OSTERLEY	12,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORMONDE	15,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
bCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 14	Madras and Calcutta
bCity of Delhi	10,850	Oct. 28	Bombay and Karachi
cCity of Venice	8,306	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta
bCity of York	7,129	Nov. 11	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles	8,267	Nov. 18	Bombay and Karachi
cCity of Lahore	6,968	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Cairo	7,662	Oct. 11	C. Town, Algoa B.
City of Karachi	9,573	Nov. 8	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight services with liberal facilities for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application, subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 5, Fenchurch-st., E.C.3. Tels. as below.
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 9240
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. .. Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL).
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KAMO MARU	9,500	Nov. 7	Nov. 13	Nov. 15
KATORI MARU	16,660	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
KASHIMA MARU	16,660	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
(A limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 25
Staffordshire	12,000	Oct. 17	Oct. 31
Gloucestershire	12,000	Nov. 1	Nov. 15
Cheshire	12,000	Nov. 15	Nov. 29
Worcestershire	9,000	Nov. 29	Dec. 6

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 27, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 4a, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tel., Regent 6567.

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Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Free service of overseas branches.
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BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Oct.	Steamer.	From	Line.
11	AQUITANIA .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
11	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
11	CEDRIC .. .. a, f	Liverpool	White Star
11	CARONIA .. .. g, c	Southampton	Cunard
11	PENNLAND .. .. b	Southampton	Red Star
11	ANTONIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
11	ANTONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
16	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
17	CAMERONIA .. .. d, c, f	Glasgow	Anchor
18	BERENGARIA .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
18	ADRIATIC .. .. f	Liverpool	White Star
18	ATHENIA .. .. g, c	Glasgow	Anchor
18	ALAUNIA .. .. f	Southampton	Cunard
22	MAJESTIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
24	CALEDONIA .. .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
25	MAURETANIA .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
25	BRITANNIC .. .. g, c	Liverpool	White Star
25	MINNEKONKA .. .. A	London	A.T.L.
25	CARMANIA .. .. g, c	Southampton	Cunard
25	WESTERNLAND .. .. f	Southampton	Red Star
29	HOMERIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
31	TRANSYLVANIA .. .. c, f	Glasgow	Anchor
Nov.			
1	AQUITANIA .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
1	SAMARIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
1	AUSONIA c	Southampton	Cunard

a Also calls Boston. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown. f Via Movilla. g Via Havre. A Via Boulogne. (Via Queenstown and Galway.

CANADA
TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Oct.	Steamer.	From	Line.
16	MONTCALM .. .. g	Southampton	Can. Pac.
17	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
17	DORIC .. .. m	Liverpool	White Star
17	LETITIA c	Glasgow	Anch. Don.
18	AUSONIA c	Southampton	Cunard
24	DUCHESS OF YORK .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
24	ANDANIA c	Glasgow	Cunard
25	WESTERNLAND .. .. f	Southampton	Red Star
31	DUK. OF RICHMOND .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
31	LAURENTIC .. .. m	Liverpool	White Star
31	ATHENIA c	Glasgow	Anch. Don.
Nov.			
1	MONTCLARE .. .. a	Southampton	Can. Pac.
7	ASCANIA .. .. g	Southampton	Cunard
7	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

m Via Belfast and Glasgow. a Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. f To Halifax, N.S.

Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES or local agents.

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by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From London and Boulogne	17 OCT.
"AVELONA STAR"		31 OCT.
"AVILA STAR"		14 NOV.
"ALMEDA STAR"		28 NOV.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

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"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
The interest aroused by the "Arandora Star" has been such that the new Musical Play at Daly's Theatre devotes one act to scenes on board.
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NEXT TUESDAY, OCT. 14TH,
FOR 24 DAYS TO
TANGIER, PALERMO, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, MALTA, ALGIERS & MALAGA.
CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programmes apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street, London, Gerrard 8670; 46, St. Mary Axe; 116, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.
Express Service by the Fine Cabin Steamers

Esperance Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton Oct. 29
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton Nov. 28
Largs Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton Dec. 10
	14,164 tons	from [illegible]

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Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†CORINTHIC	12,387	tons from Southampton 7 Nov.
†IONIC	12,354	tons from Southampton 5 Dec.
*MATAROA	12,500	tons from Southampton 2 Jan., 1931
†TAINUI	12,000	tons from Southampton 30 Jan.
TAMAROA	12,500	tons from Southampton 27 Feb.

* Oil burner. † 1st and 3rd class only.
‡ Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company's Offices, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
PASSENGER AGENCY DEPTS.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA

AENEAS	11 Oct.	ANTENOR .. .. 3 Jan.
ANCHISES	25 Oct.	HECTOR .. .. 17 Jan.
PATROCLUS	6 Dec.	ANCHISES .. .. 14 Feb.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48, Colombo £82, Singapore £112. Hong-Kong £132.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 6, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or principal Travel Agents.

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TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ULYSSES	From Liverpool	8th NOV.
(2) S.S. ATREUS	Liverpool	3rd JAN.
(3) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	3rd JAN.

(1) First Class only.
(2) First and Third Class.
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HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
TO PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and GLASGOW via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"KEMMENDINE"	18th Oct.	—
"BRAMCOTE"	24th Oct.	1st Nov.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
London. Southampton.

†DURHAM CASTLE	Oct. 18	—
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Oct. 17
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	—	Oct. 24
†GLOUCESTER CASTLE	Oct. 30	—

* Via Madeira, Via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena. †Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
Special Christmas and New Year Cruise TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 26th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Service Contractuelle).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ANGKOR	Oct. 23 and Nov. 6	SPHINX
	MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.	
CHANGSHA	Oct. 30 and Nov. 13	PHARON
	PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.	
	EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.	
PIERRE LOTI	Oct. 21 and Nov. 4	THEOPHILE GAUTIER
	EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.	
LOTUS	Oct. 14 and Oct. 21	MARIETTE PACHA

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 75, Fenchurch-st.; or 61, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CASTALIA	Oct. 14	*CIRCASSIA .. .. Nov. 25
†CALIFORNIA	Oct. 21	*ELYSIA .. .. Dec. 12

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA. 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

ANDANIA	Oct. 11	CALEDONIA .. .. Oct. 24
CAMERONIA	Oct. 18	TRANSYLVANIA .. .. Oct. 31

ANCHOR LINE, 49, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

Winter in the
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados. Grenada. Trinidad. Demerara.
Six weeks' Round Voyage, £47.
HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Cook House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co.,* Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Oct. 24	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Oct. 25
†ARLANZA	14,632	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA	13,731	Dec. 4	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via France, Spain. PERU
BERMUDA PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Nov. 13
ORDUNA	11,580	Nov. 27

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.

LATEST 9 HOLES "ATLANTIS" MIDGET GOLF COURSE. FEATURE. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

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REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 70, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

TOURS
A SMALL SELECTION of the 2,000 HOTELS AND 700 RESORTS contained in the
GEORGE LUNN A.B.C.
Prices include return travel from London, seven days' full hotel accommodation, taxes, gratuities, two conveyances at destination (and in Paris, out and home).

BADEN-BADEN	Peter's Hof ..	£12 5 0
BADENWEILER	Park ..	£12 5 0
BALE	Three Kings ..	£11 9 0
GLION	Bellevue ..	£10 18 0
LONDON	Rechstein ..	£5 5 0
LUGANO	Beau Rivage ..	£10 0 0
MONTREUX-TERRITET	Bon Port ..	£11 5 0

Ask for the A.B.C. Post Free.
136, WIGMORE-STREET, W.1; Welbeck 6000 (10 lines).
Manchester: 12, Victoria-street.
Nottingham: 31, Exchange-buildings, High-street.
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FYFFES LINE.
Direct Regular Passenger Services to
JAMAICA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA, COSTA RICA, COLOMBIA, HONDURAS.
Single cabins, lockstands, berths, private bath rooms. No inside rooms. First class only.
For further particulars apply to
ELDERS & FYFFES, LIMITED,
31, Bow-street, W.C.2 (Temple Bar 5555), or City Agents, A. J. Shephard and Co., 49, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

HOLLAND AFRICA LINE.
Sailing regularly to Principal South and East Coast Ports for CAPE CLASS STEAMERS. LOW FARES.
ROUND AFRICA TOURS, 100 DAYS, 100 GUINEAS.
Special Winter Tour of s.s. "NIEUWKERK" sailing 8th December to all Principal South African ports, returning 12th February, from £60.
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Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being included in the 15th and 16th World Tours should apply to Mr. Edward Gray, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., R.N.R.
Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Nov. 29th.—New Zealand, South Sea Islands, Australia, Philippine Islands, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., etc.
Jan. 23rd.—A most beautiful World Tour, embracing amongst other countries a month in Ceylon, Japan for the Cherry Blossom, and the Canadian Rockies.
Inclusive Itinerary upon application.

VISIT THE WEST INDIES
THIS WINTER.
THE ISLES OF GLORIOUS SUNSHINE
by the
ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
from DOVER to
Madeira, West Indies, Panama, Curaçao, Spanish Main, Panama Canal, and Central America.
Special facilities for passengers wishing to break voyage.
For full particulars, illustrated brochure, &c., apply:—
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PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS.
GRAND WORLD TOUR
organized and accompanied by N. S. BISHOP, F.R.G.S., leaving Nov. and Jan. Visiting CEYLON, MALAY, JAVA, SIAM, ANGKOR, CHINA, BALI, KOREA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, U.S.A., CANADA.
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MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR-CYCLES, LORRIES, AND ACCESSORIES
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)
FOR SALE
A VERY GENUINE BENTLEY BARGAIN.
£1,250 BENTLEY 6½ Litre Six Cylinder 1929 Model Speed Chassis, fitted with a de luxe four-door Weymann Saloon body, finished cream and black to exterior, and upholstered in hide to match. All chromium exterior metal parts. Stone guard, two horns, luggage grid. Tritax glass, two spare wheels and tyres. Lucas P100 D.B. lamps. This car has run very small mileage, and cost £1,850 new £2,250 last year, and in condition is like brand new. We are prepared to demonstrate in any part of country by appointment. Part exchanges entertained.
Write, call, wire "Petrol," Bradford, or 'phone Bradford 7014 (four lines).
CENTRAL GARAGE LTD.,
Bentley Car Distributors,
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DO you realise that for the limited sum you are prepared to spend on a motor-car (£500-£1,500) you can purchase a new, one minute from Mayfair, 20/30 or 40-50 H.P., which would give you greater pleasure and which would be a much better investment?
MORRIS COWLEY blue Saloon, 1928 model, faultless running order, £65 or offer, for Sale.—Dr. Jasch, St. Peter's-hill, Grantham.
OPEL 35 h.p. DAIMLER, fitted with magnificent Enclosed Landaulette body by Windovers; only been used a few times for demonstration purposes; to be SOLD at a very low figure.—On view Windovers, Ltd., 23, Long Acre, W.C.2.
£250.—25 h.p. SUNBEAM Landaulette, claret, five-seater, late 1927, in splendid condition; chauffeur driven; can be seen by appointment.—Apply G. O. Tovey, Britannic House, Moorgate. Tele., National 1212.

WANTED
WANTED, 1929/30 ROLLS-ROYCE or BENTLEY Saloon or All-Weather.—Robinson, Brompton House, Scarborough.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE QUIET HOTEL. Accommodation for over 100 guests.
ALEXANDER HOTEL,
35-39, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Tubes and Buses. Inclusive weekly terms from £3 17s. 6d. single. From £5 5s. double, or from 10s. 6d. per day.
PROVERBIALLY EXCELLENT FARE.
Billiards. Bridge. Gas fire in every bed room. Constant hot water. Night porter. NO EXTRAS. Tariff on application. Paddington 5760, 5761.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The re-organization of
THE ALWIN HOTEL,
Gloucester-road, S.W.7,
has been completed and old and new patrons can now enjoy the advantage of running hot and cold water, an electric fire, and a telephone extension in each bed room; spacious and comfortable public rooms; central heating ensuring perfect comfort during winter months. Excellent and varied cuisine. Lift. Terms inclusive from 4gns. per week, affording outstanding value. Western 3274-5.

11, BEAUFORT-GARDENS,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3.
(A cul-de-sac, one minute from Harrods.)
Suites with own bath rooms and telephone.
PASSENGER LIFT.
NEWLY DECORATED, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED and EQUIPPED. Quiet. Single self-contained room with bath room and telephone, 4gns. per week. Double bed room 4gns. Single self-contained suite, sitting, bed and bath, £5 5s. Double, 6½gns. Excellent cuisine and valet. Meals extra as required. Telephone: Sloane 5933.

KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS.
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
(Facing Kensington Gardens.)
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
In comfort, satisfactory service, and food this hotel is unequalled.
PRIVATE SUITES.
Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter.
For particulars apply Manager, address as above. 'Phone, Kens. 3675 (10 lines).

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Tele., Frob. 0491. Ideal spot for Overseas Visitors and City men. En pension terms from 2½gns.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Within three minutes of Tube.
No noise through Central.
All bed rooms have hot and cold water, gas fires, Exchange telephones, central heating; garage; night porters.

HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,
1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Accommodation 120 guests. Special terms for winter residence.
Winter garden. Palm court. Louis Seize drawing room and lounge. Tudor

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

62, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7. FURNISHED Service Suites, newly decorated. Inclusive terms. Constant hot water; good cooking. Kens. 9610.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, 72 NEW ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, artistically furnished; constant hot water, gas fires; SUNRAY HEATING all floors; bath-rooms; central heating; from 2½gns., including breakfast, linen, service. Also full board.—Park 1652.

98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W., and in newly built cottage in garden at rear.—Unfurnished ROOMS for Gentlewomen; all newly decorated; gas fires, rings, electric points; Yale locks; bath rooms and butler's sinks for every floor; hall radiator, constant hot water; service optional; terms, including light and baths, from 12s. to 2 guineas. Four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

WANTED

BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, or Bed-Sitting Room, modern, bright, convenient to City, preferably in Kensington, wanted by gentleman (Civil servant); breakfast and dinner only; bath; service flat (small), hotel, boarding-house preferred. Write, giving full particulars, Box E.1370, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE PROBATIONER (vegetarian) requires ACCOMMODATION; safe paying guest in refined English family.—Write Box E.1427, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE Unfurnished ROOM WANTED, Kensington or Chelsea, to run as own flat; no service; sun and quiet essential; top of house preferred.—Gardiner, 29, Sydney-street, S.W.3.

YOUNG MAN wishes to learn English in private family, with BOARD.—Please send terms to A. Schweizer, Teinturerie Jonction, Geneva, Switzerland.

WANTED, STUDIO APARTMENT furnished; bed, bath, kitchen; low rent.—F. Grey, 12A, Bina-gardens, W.5. Ealing 0604.

WANTED, a small FIRST or SECOND FLOOR ROOM, suitable dancing tuition; must be St. James's district.—Write Box F.751, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A LADY living alone in well furnished and sunny house, near Maidenhead Thicket, would like to meet Lady and Gentleman as PAYING GUESTS; or one Lady, semi-invalid, well cared for; near bus route and convenient for man going to Town; vegetarians preferred.—Write Box F.715, The Times, E.C.4.

AT "PANTILES," HIGH DENHAM, BUCKS.—Use of small country house with service and board; large garden; bed rooms, hot and cold; central heating; electric light; 4gns. inclusive.—Howe, Denham 127.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL.

PRESTWOOD PARK, BUCKS.

GREAT MISSENDEN. 'PHONE 189.

Comfort assured for winter months, constant hot water; electric light, own farm produce; excellent table and service; convenient buses. From 3½ to 4 gns.

ASHDOWN PARK.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COULSDON, SURREY. Ideal for winter, 15 miles Town, sheltered position, facing South; comfortably heated throughout, gas fires and electric fires in bedrooms; private lighting; own water supply. Write for illustrated booklet. Phone, Downland 857.

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BOURNEMOUTH, Bodorgan-road; in own grounds; exceptionally comfortable; excellent cuisine; few minutes sea, Pavilion, and all attractions. From 2½gns.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Delightful FURNISHED SUITE, warm, comfortable private house; garage; exceptional cuisine; 3 minutes sea.—Write Box F.1, The Times, E.C.4.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position, East Cliff. Ideal Winter residence; central heating. Private suites. Famous for cuisine. Garage.

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BOURNEMOUTH W., Durley Chine-road.—Ideal winter residence; good food and service; inclusive terms from 2½gns.—Mrs. E. T. Morton.

BOURNEMOUTH.—SUPERIOR PRIVATE APARTMENTS and BOARD-RESIDENCE, situated near Queen's Park Links; ideal winter residence; central heat quiet; constant hot water; good food and service; garage. Write Box 2576, Smith's, Bournemouth.

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BOURNEMOUTH W.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; private sitting rooms; large garden; close sea.—Square.—Write Box 3570, Smith's, Bournemouth.

GARRIVOE,

BOURNEMOUTH, Durley Chine; first-class residential; central heating; bed rooms fitted hot and cold; private suites; garage. From 5½gns.—'Phone, 2155.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Thoroughly comfortable Winter Quarters offered to families from abroad and others; established 1897; large rooms; South aspect; on cliff.—Write Box Smith's, Bournemouth. 'Phone 1070.

BOURNEMOUTH, Newlands, Frances-road.—BOARD-RESIDENCE, private sitting room available; excellent catering; every comfort; from 2½gns. 'Ph. 6225.

WYCHCOTE.

BOURNEMOUTH, WESTHILL-ROAD.—Ideal Winter Residence, faces South; acre grounds; five minutes Square, shops, sea, amusements. From 2½gns.—C. Crick.

KENSINGTON HOUSE,

BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff; under entirely new management; cuisine an outstanding feature. "A guest house of distinction."—From Lady Visitor.

BOURNEMOUTH, DURRANT-ROAD.

THE GATE HOUSE.

Close sea, Square, and Merrick Park Links; hot and cold water bed rooms. From 2½gns. 'Phone 5740.

BRIDGE END.

BOURNEMOUTH, Parsonage-road.—Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE; private apartments; gas fires in bed rooms; central heating; three minutes sea and Square.

BOURNEMOUTH.—GLENDEVON, West Cliff. Ideal winter residence. Central heating. Terms, Souvenir Tariff. 'Phone 600.—Resident Proprietor, T. Potter.

BOURNEMOUTH, BATH-ROAD.

LYNWOOD.

Overlooking Pier. BOARD-RESIDENCE or PRIVATE APARTMENTS, with or without board. 'Ph. 4254.

BOURNEMOUTH.—First-class ACCOMMODATION in Private Hotel, recently appointed house, overlooking Branksome Park; paying guests only; central heating, constant hot water; cooking and service of the best; garage.—Write Box 82, Smith's, Bournemouth.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF, Bath-road.—Residential Pension or private suite; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine. From 8gns. 'Phone 535.

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BOURNEMOUTH, Braidley-road.—Hot and cold water, gas fires bed rooms; nearest Meyrick Links; two minutes Square; inclusive terms.

BOURNEMOUTH W., 4, Pine Tree-glen.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; good cooking; comfortable first-floor room; warm house; gas fires bed rooms, 63s.

BRIGHT ROOMS, LUXURIOUS BEDS, GOOD FOOD, moderate terms.—Mrs. Hodgson, Inclusive, 156, MARINE-PARADE, BRIGHTON. Tele. 2325.

CORNWALL. (South), warmest winter climate.—GUESTS RECEIVED in modern private house, facing Bath, close to lovely beach; every comfort; hot and cold in bed rooms; Polruan Sands, Mevagissey, Looe.—Write Box 1, Polruan, Fowey, Cornwall.

EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water; gas and electric fires every bed room; bus for use of visitors, free of charge; free tennis and billiards.

EASTBOURNE, CAREW PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; for luxurious house; grounds, garage, tennis; electric fires, hot, cold water; bed rooms; inclusive terms.

GLOUCESTER (near).—SOLE PAYING GUESTS; single 4gns., double 7gns.; charming house and grounds; large rooms; tennis, golf, hunting, motoring, bridge, &c.—Write Box F.1244, The Times, E.C.4.

HOME OFFERED refined lady with gentlefolk; DEVON; sunny; healthy; bridge, golf; garden.—Write Box E.1362, The Times, E.C.4.

INEXPENSIVE and nice.—Married couple or bachelor gentleman seeking a quiet, refined, comfortable home for winter or permanently, can be offered accommodation in pleasant country house in own grounds; easy distance Eastbourne; good food; every attention; 35s. each weekly, no extras; private sitting room, bath; electric light; station, buses close.—Proprietor, Old Water Mill, Hailsham.

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KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 12 miles London; grounds 4 acres; great links; English food; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; library; garage; saloon car available.—For tariff 'ph. Purley 1790.

"PITT" HOUSE.

LYME REGIS, heads for warmth, comfort, and table. Constant hot water; no street noises; own grounds; two minutes bathing. Lessons, tennis.

OXFORD.—LADY receives in private house STUDENTS or PAYING GUEST; comfortable home; good position.—Mrs. T., 181, Woodstock-road.

SEAVIEW, I. of W.—Special winter terms in delightful GUEST HOUSE; 3 acres; sheltered; with every comfort; wireless; charming grounds; own cows.—Morris, Fairy Hill.

TO COUNTRY LOVERS.—Lady and Gentleman offer refined HOME to Married Couple or Friends as PAYING GUESTS; between Reading and Maidenhead (Paddington 20 minutes); electric light; garage; central heating, phone; ample room for poultry or dogs.—Write Box 06184, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TORQUAY.—CRANHAM.—Comfortable WINTER HOME, near Anstey's Cove, trams, church; South aspect; electric fires; moderate. 'Phone 2969. Garage.

VENTNOR for Sunshine."—"BRIGHTSIDE" for Comfort; sheltered, sunny position overlooking sea; bed rooms, hot and cold. Terms from 2gns.—Thorpe.

WALDEN HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6. Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL, and CHRONIC PATIENTS.—Principal, Mrs. Lovett-Turner, S.R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1147.

WESTCLIFF.—Well FURNISHED Single and Double BED ROOMS, with hot and cold running water, use of bath, dining room, drawing room, garage, 'phone; excellent catering, charges very moderate; suitable City gentlemen or married couple.—Phone, first instance, Kens. 6509.

CONTINENTAL

ANTIBES.—Lady willing to RECEIVE ONE PAYING GUEST in her very comfortable home.—Write Box 5162, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

NURSING HOMES

A PHYSICIAN RECEIVES PATIENTS in his delightfully situated house, facing South, sea, sandline, gardens; every care, kindness, attention, comfort.—9, Clarence-crescent, St. Leonards.

A CCOUCHEMENT.—Comfortable HOME; excellent food; highly recommended; doctor in attendance; terms moderate.—Matron, 2, Queenstown-road, Clapton.

A T EALING.—A bright refined HOME in lady's private house; lovely garden; doctor's references.—Miss Hankins, 5, Ascott-avenue. 'Phone 5618.

CONVALESCENT Invalids, Elderly People cared for; every comfort and minute; Harley-street 2gns. weekly.—GREENBURGH HOUSE, REGENT'S PARK. Museum 7085.

C.M.B. TRAINED NURSE offers well equipped HOME, beautiful HOME, large garden, for rest, cure; maternity patients received; residential nursery.—Oakfield, 50, Shoot-up-hill, Hampstead, N.W.2.

NURSE has VACANCY in comfortable HOME. Rest, cure, maternity, moderate terms.—Shenley House, Strawberry-lane, Carshalton. 'Phone, Wallington 1248.

PHYSICIAN can RECEIVE ELDERLY LADY or GENTLEMAN, mild mental health case; all comforts; beautiful house; warm, sunny grounds; highest reference available; terms from £4 4s. 0d. weekly inclusive.—Write Box G.1460, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the nature, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts of the country, Canada—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Inebriety, &c.), sent on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—A 22 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS; there are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Telephone, Archway 2311.

VACANCY for MENTAL PATIENT, large country private house, 7 miles Cheltenham; terms moderate; from well-known doctors and former patients and their families.—Write Box F.872, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

RECORDS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1930.

2,183	Complaints of cruelty investigated.	
1	Offender imprisoned.	
145	Offenders fined.	
8	Persons acquitted, but the Society's Costs were remitted, showing that the action was justified.	
134	Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned in writing.	
1,548	Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned by Inspectors.	

CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTIONS.

HORSES.	Working while in an unfit state ..	48
	Beating, overloading, travelling on the road, unharnessed, when unfit, &c. ..	9
CATTLE.	Beating, neglecting, exposing for sale when in an unfit state, &c. ..	9
SHEEP.	Neglecting, conveying and exposing for sale when in an unfit condition ..	4
PIGS.	Conveying when unfit, overcrowding in a box, &c.	3
DOGS.	Starving, beating, wounding, &c. ..	11
CATS.	Starving, neglecting, injuring with stones	4
FOWLS.	Overcrowding in crates and vehicles, neglecting, injuring with missiles, &c.	9
WILD BIRDS.	Offences under the Protection of Birds Act, 1925 :—	
	Confining in cages too small	6
	Using bird lime for the purpose of taking	8
	Offences under the Wild Birds Protection Act :—	
	In possession recently taken ..	4
	Using nets for the purpose of taking	1
Various.	Permitting in above offences (Owners)	20
	Causing in above offences (Owners and others)	10
		146

Total number of complaints from January 1st	19,755
Total number of convictions from January 1st	1,900
Total number of cautions from January 1st ..	16,218

RECORDS FOR 1929.

COMPLAINTS	23,517
CONVICTIONS	2,624
CAUTIONS	21,630
NUMBER of cats and dogs received at the SOCIETY'S ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE	43,483

No portion of any fines in connection with the convictions is received by the Society.

Names of complainants not given when letters are marked "Private."

CAPT. E. G. FAIRHOLME, Secretary.
105, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.1.

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EDUCATION

Sporting News

RACING

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

DOCTOR DOLITTLE WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The attendance on the first day of the Kempton Park October Meeting seemed to be below the average, but there will no doubt, be a large increase this afternoon, when the first of the important autumn handicaps, the Duke of York Handicap, is to be decided. The weather yesterday was fine and the going quite good.

Several important events were decided during the afternoon, the most interesting of them being the Imperial Produce Stakes, which has always been regarded as one of the leading races of the season for two-year-olds. Tetratema won this race, but Mumtaz Mahal was beaten in it after a sensational contest by Arcade. Special interest was taken in yesterday's race, for among the starters was Jacopo, who had never been beaten before and who was generally considered to be the best of his age. With the exception of Fearsome, who had won easily at Newmarket last week, he had to give weight away to each of the other starters, among whom was Doctor Dolittle, who had run but once before, when he won at Newbury.

It was reasonable to suppose that that race had done Doctor Dolittle good, while the additional fact that he was receiving 11lb. from Jacopo caused many people to support his chance, with the result that he started very nearly as good a favourite as Jacopo, who started at 15 to 8 against. Mr. Basset's colt starting at 2 to 1. I always consider that the high numbers on this straight course are an advantage, and Doctor Dolittle drew a high number, while Jacopo drew No. 4. He was well away, as were Doctor Dolittle and Fearsome, and it was certain some distance from the finish that one of the three would win. Rather more than a furlong from the finish Doctor Dolittle was just in front of Jacopo and Fearsome, but his rider, H. Beasley, was the first to pick up and use his whip, and I thought a furlong from the finish that Fearsome was probably going the best of the three. However, Doctor Dolittle ran on very well under the whip, and it was Fearsome who who the first to give in. Then Childs took up and used his whip on Jacopo, but there was nothing more to come from that colt, and Doctor Dolittle, hanging on to his lead, won nicely from Jacopo, with The Leopard third. The last-named was bred for sped and will probably never stay more than short distances, over which she should win good races as a three-year-old. Doctor Dolittle, who is by Abbots Trace out of that wonderful mare, Sundrilla, whose children have now won £34,000, may never make a classic colt, but he should be a very good handicapper. After all, Jacopo was giving him 11lb. and was not beaten by more than 4lb., which still, in my opinion, leaves Jacopo the best of his age. He is an excellent advertisement for his sire, Sansovino.

Mellin, who has been winning race after race for Mr. S. B. Joel in a season when none of his other horses can win a race at all, at last found himself too high in the handicap and was not placed in the Queen Elizabeth Plate. At the same time, he ran a gallant and honest race and finished fourth behind Early Closing, who won by half a length from his stable companion Venskye, with Hakem close up third. The first and second drew out in front rather less than a furlong from the finish and fought out quite an interesting duel, in which Early Closing was always going just the better of the two. Vernella, who was well away, failed to stay and seems unable to get even five furlongs. To You once again ran well for a long way and then stopped almost to a walk. The winner is a very useful three-year-old sprinter by Duncan Gray. Dark Fire, who had seemed very kindly handicapped, was not started.

Two selling races, as usual, began the afternoon's racing. The first of them, the Brentford Selling Plate, was won rather cleverly by Collodian, on whom Elliott rode a very well-judged finish. Half-way up the Straight he was well behind the leader, Walter Raleigh, and appeared to be hopelessly shut in on the rails. However, Elliott got him clear to the outside and, riding with great strength, got up close to the winning-post to win by a head, which appeared to spectators to be considerably more than any usual horse's head. Japonesa was second and Walter Raleigh a good third. This winner started at 10 to 1, although any one who had carefully examined Mr. Dawkins's new Free Handicap would have come to the conclusion that Collodian had quite a good chance of success in such company. The winner of the other selling race, the Half Moon Plate, also started at 10 to 1 against. This was Mystic Star gelding, who had been well backed to beat Lady of Rank at York, since when he had not run. I had intended to make him my selection, but altered him for Polyphant when I could not find his name among the probable starters. As it was, Polyphant was second and Mystic Star gelding, who was always prominent, was first. Sultanita was third and The Ring fourth. Tobermory gelding, who was well backed, began slowly and never promised to win, although he was running on when it was too late to get up and win.

There is very little that needs to be recorded about the Coventry Plate, for it was won from start to finish by Dame Swynford, who, ridden by Ray, came into the Straight with a commanding lead and proceeded to win with ease from Golden Lyre, with Simeon's Charm third. It would, however, probably be unwise to pay too much attention to the minor placings, for it was so obvious a long way from the finish that Dame Swynford could not be caught that many of the other runners in the race were not ridden all out. The winner was trained by Nightingall, who completed a nice trainer's double when old Invermark won the Apprentices' Plate, for Sunny Trace was not started. Invermark was in front all the way up the Straight and won comfortably from the well-backed favourite Rallye II., whose small rider could never really get his mount to go all out.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

OCTOBER SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Sprint won his last race and on that form has a good chance here. Through Bangor, if this were a handicap, he would have to meet Well Hit on much worse terms. Tyltyl, Happy Note, Lingerie, and Abelard are all useful three-year-olds in their own class and have chances here. The best of them may be Abelard, who has missed several races recently to run here. He or Sprint may win. My preference is for ABELARD, who was handicapped earlier in the week a few pounds above Saugor, who on last running with Sprint is not more than 5lb. behind him, and Sprint here has to give Abelard 10lb.

WATERLOO SELLING PLATE (5f.).—EXTENSION with 8st. 6lb. should be able on form to win in this company and is therefore my selection. If she should not be started my selection would be the Tullymore gelding, who ran away with a selling plate at Sandown Park in the summer and has since failed once, in a nursery.

DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP (1¼m.).—There is no doubt that if he is fit and well Artist's Proof is very nicely handicapped indeed here, but he has run only once this season. He was then narrowly beaten by Empire Builder. Lucky Tor is a pound or so better handicapped here than he was in the Cambridgeshire, and he has won before over the course, which is a point in his favour, for not every horse shows his best form over this course. Tullycross won so easily at the last meeting at Newmarket that even with a penalty he has a nice chance. Through Ellenborough he still seems to have a pound or so in hand of Argonaute II. on the handicap, and I believe that Argonaute II. is expected to run well. Roral and Annis hardly seem good enough with very light-weight riders. Athford has not won a race this year and, taking a line through Empire Builder, does not seem to me to have so good a chance as Artist's Proof. The winner, in my opinion, should come from Artist's Proof, Lucky Tor, and TULLYCROSS, and as the last named has the best recent form I shall make him my selection. I am strengthened in this view by referring to last year's Free Handicap for the three-year-olds of that season, for I find Ellenborough 13lb. behind Artist's Proof, which, as Tullycross is about a stone in front of Ellenborough on recent form, suggests that Tullycross could be placed in that handicap with about the same weight as Artist's Proof, who, however, this afternoon is set to give him 9lb.

KEMPTON PARK PLATE (5f.).—Quadrel must have a good chance here on his last running, for he puts Turtle Soup in here with rather less than 9st., and she surely would be expected to win this race with 9st. Lucky Michel, Majority Calling, and Straverna are not without chances. Sarragossa has been a pronounced favourite in her last two races and has failed to get a place in either of them. Apparently she is better at home than she is on a racecourse. She is handicapped on her public form, so if she shows her home form here she might well win, but such animals are on the whole best left alone. I shall therefore leave her out and shall choose QUADREL, who has won over this course, and who if this handicap had been made after the Newbury race would certainly have been given more weight to carry.

RIVERMEAD PLATE (6f.).—This is a rather interesting handicap, in which Land o' Burns is, with several other horses, as well handicapped as he was in a race at Newmarket last week which he lost by inches. He must therefore be considered to have a fair chance this afternoon. At Newmarket, however, he was set to receive 13lb. from Grandiflora, who this afternoon has to give him only 7lb. Grandiflora ran very well on that occasion and seems to me to have at least as good a chance as Land o' Burns this afternoon. Further, that was her first race for two months. Land o' Burns and Fore-topsail are most accurately handicapped on their recent Leicester running. Fingle Bridge seems to me to have been given rather too much weight and through Flute is surely badly handicapped with Fore-topsail and Land o' Burns. Cleveland on his best form is fairly handicapped, and he ran well at the last Newmarket meeting. The going, however, will be against him, as will also the fact that he almost invariably takes a long time to get going. I shall therefore pass him over and expect the winner to come from Land o' Burns, Fore-topsail, and Grandiflora, and I choose LAND O' BURNS.

BLACK PRINCE PLATE (1¼m.).—This race was for maidens at closing, so that the form, as is to be expected, is rather moderate. Coup de Grace should hardly beat Collichemarde on their Birmingham form, while, through Culloden and the Free Handicap, neither of them should beat Popotte II. It seems strange to find ILIAD in here, but he seems now to have no distance and no course over which he can win. Still, if he is started he would have at the weights to be the selection. If he is not started BRANTWOOD may win.

HAYDOCK PARK SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

LOWTHER WELTER HANDICAP (1m.).—KUDOS.
SATURDAY SELLING HANDICAP (6f.).—BARGEE.
HAYDOCK PARK AUTUMN HANDICAP (1m.).—SIX WHEELER.
CARRINGTON SELLING NURSERY (5f.).—BEGGARMAN.
ALVASTON NURSERY (5f.).—OTTOMORE.
PARK PLATE (1¼m.).—KIFFIT LORE.

LONDON BETTING

THE CESAREWITCH

To be run at Newmarket on Wednesday

6 to 1 aget FRIENDSHIP (o., 13 to 2 t.) (C. Peck).
10 — 1 — SNOW GIRL (o., 100 to 9 t.) (Watts).
10 — 1 — RICHBOROUGH (t. & o.) (F. Butters).
100 — 9 — STORY TELLER (o., 18 to 1 t.) (Cleck).
18 — 1 — BROWN JACK (o., 20 to 1 t.) (J. Anthony).
22 — 1 — RONNY BOY II. (o., 25 to 1 t.) (Gilpin).
22 — 1 — UP MAJEUR (o., 25 to 1 t.) (R. Dawson).
25 — 1 — ARCTIC LIGHT (o., 28 to 1 t.) (Tabor).
25 — 1 — RAYTOWN (t. & o.) (Scobie).
25 — 1 — BOOLDING (o.) (C. Waugh).
28 — 1 — OLD ORKNEY (t. & o.) (Sneyd).
33 — 1 — ARCTIC STAR (o.) (W. Nightingall).
40 — 1 — WEST WICKLOW (t. & o.) (F. Butters).

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE

To be run at Newmarket on October 29

100 to 13 aget THE RECORDER (o., 9 to 1 t.) (F. Darling).
100 — 6 — LORD BILL (o., 18 to 1 t.) (Marsh).
20 — 1 — QUERAT AL AIR (o., 25 to 1 t.) (J. Dawson).
20 — 1 — GOOD FISH (o.) (Watts).
25 — 1 — GRANDMASTER (t. & o.) (Hogg).
25 — 1 — ROSE OF ENGLAND (o.) (Hogg).

HAYDOCK PARK RESULTS

2.15 (2.16).—The NEWTON NURSERY HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
ISTHMUS, b c, by Bahier—Lady Luce (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.)	2	7	5
ABATOS, ch c, by Abbots Trace—Procis (Sir C. Hyde). 7st. 10lb.			
WOOLMET, br f, by Rhaithcaoch—Daymow (Mr. R. Lumsden). 7st. 8lb.			

(Winner trained by Elsey, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Abatos, 11 to 8 Isthmus, 6 to 1 Etching, 100 to 7 agst Woolmet.
TOTALISATOR PRICE (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,825 units.
Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length separated second and third.

2.50 (2.52).—The GLAZEBROOK SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs; for three-year-olds only. One mile.

	St	lb
TALPRA, ch f, by Puttenden—Volley (Mr. J. Metcalf). 7st. 12lb.	8	11
STORMY, b f, by Stornoway—Marsky (Mr. H. M. Martineau). 8st. 2lb.	8	11
UPPERCOURT, ch c, by Stratford—Retrellita (Miss Marks). 7st. 7lb.	8	11
Anchor Watch (Mr. W. Parrish). 8st. 7lb.	8	11
Collingwood (Lord Glanely). 8st. 4lb.	8	11
Phantasia (Miss M. Poole). 8st. 1lb.	8	11
Eagle's Claw (Mrs. S. Healey). 7st. 9lb.	8	11
Romance (Mr. Reid Walker). 7st. 11lb.	8	11
Indian Eagle (Colonel W. F. Stern). 7st. 10lb.	8	11
Rose Crystal (Mr. C. Leader). 7st. 8lb.	8	11

(Winner trained by Fred Butters, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Stormy, 5 to 2 Anchor Watch, 7 to 1 each Collingwood and Rose Crystal, 10 to 1 Phantasia and Talpra, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 31s. 6d.; places, 7s., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,357 units; total place pool, 7,709 units.
Won by three-quarters of a length; a neck separated second and third. Indian Eagle was fourth and Collingwood last.

3.25 (3.26).—The OCTOBER HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
TRUNCHEON, ch rig, by Werwolf—Dublin Girl (Mr. F. W. Horlock). 8st. 2lb.	3	8	2
OCEAN-WIDE, b f, Transcendent—St. Amour (Lord Glanely). 8st. 7lb.	3	8	7
DANCING TOY, br f, by Achtoi—Dancing Biddy (Mr. A. E. McKinlay). 7st. 11lb.	3	7	11
Calvados (Sir Abe Bailey). 8st. 5lb.	3	8	5
Redeswood (Sir L. Parkinson). 8st. 3lb.	3	8	3
Prince Evan (Sir D. Broughton). 8st. 2lb.	3	8	2
Adion (Mrs. E. Wallace). 7st. 7lb.	3	7	7
Forum II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan). 7st. 6lb.	3	7	6
Buchanita (Mr. Joseph Benson). 7st. 2lb.	3	7	2

(Winner trained by Walter Griggs, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Truncheon and Calvados, 6 to 1 Redeswood, 7 to 1 Ocean Wide, 10 to 1 Dancing Toy, 100 to 7 Forum II and Box-Sands, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 9d.; places, 3s., 4s. 9d., 8s. Total win pool, 9,380 units; total place pool, 9,276 units.
Won by five lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Calvados was fourth and Adion last.

3.55 (3.56).—The EARLSTOWN SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
MONA GOUGH FILLY, by Old Rowley (Mr. W. J. Paul). 8st. 6lb.	2	8	6
GRAND CRYSTAL, b f, by Grand Parade—Pastpet II. (Lord Glanely). 8st. 6lb.	2	8	6
MELITHEA FILLY, by Knockando (Mr. G. Clancy). 8st. 6lb.	2	8	6
Smolensk f, by Scherzo (Major A. E. Gould). 8st. 11lb.	2	8	11
Torling (Captain E. A. Elsee). 8st. 6lb.	2	8	6
Sand f, by Puttenden (Mr. E. C. Sykes). 8st. 11lb.	2	8	11

(Winner trained by H. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Smolensk filly and Mona Gough filly, 11 to 4 Melithea filly, 6 to 1 Grand Crystal, 100 to 7 each agst the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,226 units; total place pool, 5,475 units.
Won by four lengths; a neck separated second and third. Smolensk filly was fourth and Torling last.

4.25 (4.27).—The MAIDEN HANDICAP, a plate of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
LONGMYND LAD, b g, by Silvern—Lady Lassmor (Mr. H. Boulton). 3 yrs. 8st. 8lb.	3	8	8
PINE NEEDLE, b f, by Horstwood—Pins and Needles (Captain J. Panes). 3 yrs. 8st. 11lb. (car. 7st. 2lb.)	3	7	2

(Continued at foot of next column)

KEMPTON PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The OCTOBER SELLING PLATE of 300 sovs. One mile, on the Jubilee Course.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBILL STYKES (Mr. D. M. Gant)	4	9	4
SPRINT (Major L. B. Holliday)	4	9	4
LOUNGER LIZARD (Lord Lovat)	4	9	4
aGALA MORN (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe)	4	9	1
NUTWOOD (Sir A. Bailey)	4	9	1
MOSSBERRY NECK (Mr. R. Davis)	4	9	1
BONANZA (Mr. J. Hylton)	4	9	1
FREEHOLDER (Mr. S. J. Marshall)	4	9	1
LAWKEN (Lt. M. Stephens)	4	9	1
WELL HIT (Major C. H. Stevens)	4	9	1
LITTLEWANTED (Mrs. Walton)	4	9	1
TYLTYL (Mr. P. Wilkinson)	3	8	11
BOBBIE BURNS III. (Mr. A. K. Macomber)			

Leach, jun. 3 8 11
aCONTRACT (Mr. S. H. Darling) 3 8 11
SIR ARTHUR (Mr. R. Morgan) 3 8 10
INDIAN FILE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) 3 8 8
PURELLA (Major T. Bouch) 3 8 8
ADELARD (Mr. Bijoux) 3 8 8
HAPPY NOTE (Mrs. E. J. Cocks) 3 8 8
Douglas-Pennant 3 8 8
LINGERIE (Mr. C. Y. James) 3 8 8
TETRAVILE (Mr. J. Brown) 3 8 8
aBATE OF TRAP (Mr. T. Davidson) 3 8 3
DUNBEATH (Duke of Portland) 3 8 8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SPRINT, Gay Lizard, —; GALA MORN, G. Richards; NUTWOOD, Perryman; MOSSBERRY NECK, —; BONANZA or LITTLEWANTED, R. Jones; WELL HIT, A. Burns; FREEHOLDER, F. Herbert; CONTRACT, P. Beasley; INDIAN FILE, —; PURELLA, R. Dick; HAPPY NOTE, —; LINGERIE, F. Fox; BATE OF TRAP, J. Dines. H. WRAGG rides either INDIAN FILE or HAPPY NOTE.

2.30.—The WATERLOO SELLING PLATE of 300 sovs. for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
LA FONTAINE (Mrs. H. E. Beddington)	F. Hartigan	9 0
SILVER SOUND (Captain M. Wentworth)	W. Nightingall	9 0
aHAGGLE (Mr. H. M. Benson)	M. Hartigan	8 11
CANDOVER (Mr. M. D. Blair)	Blair	8 11
aROSALIND F, by Whalo4 (Mr. D. M. Gant)	W. F. Lowe	8 11
NEAT KNEES (Sir W. Gilbey)	T. Cannon	8 11
aCORRALLY QUEEN F, by Battle Axe (Mrs. G. Hartigan)	M. Hartigan	8 11
FLYING FRIAR (Mr. G. Wellesley)	Leach, jun.	8 11
CHIVALRESQUE (Mrs. A. Whitburn)	Cottrill	8 11
TULLYMORE G, by Ybro (Mr. S. Wootton)	S. Wootton	8 11
aHAPPY CLIMAX C, by Gainsborough (Lord Beaverbrook)	Watts	8 9
aLONE CRAIG (Mrs. F. W. Carr)	R. Dawson	8 9
SILVER SALMON (Mr. F. W. Carr)	Beary	8 9
KROONBURG (Mr. A. Cochrane)	Leader	8 9
aSPEARHEAD (Mr. S. R. Joel)	Earl	8 9
MINSTREL (Sir A. Johnstone)	Wilmot	8 9
STEP LIVELY (Mr. J. Watson)	Allden	8 9
aALEXANDER THE GREAT (Mr. Z. G. Michaelides)	Maloney	8 9
aCELTIC II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan)	Lofton	8 9
FOREST FOX (Mr. M. W. Springfield)	Dines	8 9
ELEGANT (Sir W. Cooke)	Read	8 9
PRINCE EVAN (Sir D. Broughton)	Farquharson	8 6
aSERGE NAVY (Lady Chesham)	S. Darling	8 6
DARK BLUE F, by Sansovino (Sir W. Cooke)	Read	8 6
NANCE O'DONNELL (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)	O. Bell	8 6
PERTHY (Mr. Parish)	J. Beary	8 6
LADY LLAMA F, by Simon Pure or The Viper (Mrs. T. Gaiety)	Hanshaw	8 6
EXTENSION (Mr. J. W. Joel)	C. Peck	8 6
aSULTANITA (Mr. E. Hulton)	Renton	8 6
CROWN ROYAL (Mr. M. Markham)	Barling	8 6
HASHASHIN (Lady Mosa)	Payne	8 6
TORRICELLI (Mr. J. M. Gaisford)	Leach, jun.	8 6
DANCING MISTRESS (Lord Penrhyn)	Leach, sen.	8 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LA FONTAINE, M. Wing; SILVER SOUND, Perryman; CANDOVER, —; HAGGLE or CORRALLY QUEEN FILLY, G. Richards; ROSALIND FILLY, R. Jones; TULLYMORE G, Harty; HAPPY CLIMAX colt, C. Hay; LONE CRAIG, M. Beary; SPEARHEAD, C. Elliott; STEP LIVELY, J. Childs; ALEXANDER THE GREAT, J. Sirett; CELTIC II., H. Beasley; ELEGANT, —; SERGE NAVY, P. Beasley; NANCE O'DONNELL, H. WRAGG; HASHASHIN, —; DANCING MISTRESS, C. Adley.

3.5.—The DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP, a plate of 1,500 sovs.; second to receive 150 sovs., and third 75 sovs. Jubilee Course (one mile and a quarter).

	Yrs	st	lb
aATHFORD (Mr. W. Barnett)	R. Dawson	5	8 7
aARTIST'S PROOF (Mr. H. E. Morriss)	F. Darling	4	8 3
aLUCKY TOR (Mr. J. Singer)	Lawson	5	8 2
POTIPHAR II. (Captain J. D. Scott)	Elsey	5	8 2
aARGONAUTE II. (Mr. L. Schiff)	Boyd-Rochfort	4	7 10
aTULLYCROSS (7lb. ex.) (Major D. Dixon)	F. Darling	4	7 8
aRACEDALE (Dowager Lady Nunburnholme)	Boyd-Rochfort	4	7 4
HOT BUN (M. J. Wiltonck)	Bryden	4	7 1
N. P. B. (Sir F. Eley)	Tempeman	4	7 1
QUININE (Lord Ellesmere)	F. Darling	3	7 0
LOVAT SCOUT (Mr. J. A. Dewar)	F. Darling	3	6 13
ROYAL (Sir A. Bailey)	Cottrill	3	6 13
aGRAND WARDEN (Mrs. G. H. Drummond)	Digby	5	6 11
aANNIS (Lord Rosebery)	J. Jarvis	3	6 11
aLORD MARCUS (Mr. Mallon)	Sneyd	3	6 10
aEARN HILL (Major F. D. Sneyd)	Sneyd	3	6 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ATHFORD, M. Beary; ARTIST'S PROOF, F. Fox; LUCKY TOR, C. Ray; POTIPHAR II., —; ARGONAUTE II., R. James; TULLYCROSS, Richards; RACEDALE, J. Dines; HOT BUN, W. Stephenson; N. P. B., J. Sirett; ROSALIND, J. Simpson; GRAND WARDEN, T. Lowrey; ANNIS, F. Sharpe; LORD MARCUS, C. Adley; EARN HILL, E. Smith.

3.35.—The KEMPTON PARK PLATE (Nursery Handicap for two-year-olds) of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
HAPPY KATE C, by Bachelor's Double (Mr. B. Davis)	B. Davis	9 0
CLOVE HITCH (Mrs. A. Whitburn)	Cottrill	8 13
DAYBOY (Mr. B. Davis)	B. Davis	8 10
aCHARLWOOD (Mr. A. E. Berry)	M. Hartigan	8 10
QUADREL (Lady Ludlow)	W. Nightingall	8 9
FLOSS G, by Allenby (Sir. st.) (The Maharajah of Nawanagar)	A. Sadler	8 7
MAJORITY CALLING (Sir P. Newson)	W. Nightingall	8 5
LADIES' CHAIN (Mrs. Whitburn)	Cottrill	8 5
STRAVERNA (Lady Y. Henderson)	Sneyd	8 3
aLUCKY MICHEL (Mr. T. Rosenthal)	Mosony	8 2
HAPPY RAID (Mr. J. Watson)	R. Wyatt	8 2
MEA CARA (Mr. F. Harmsworth)	Walls	7 13
BEDRAGGLED (Sir A. Bailey)	Cottrill	7 13
SPINSTER (Duchess of Westminster)	Jarvis	7 10
aSARRAGOSSA F, by Manna (Mr. S. Joel)	R. Dawson	7 10
TETARU (Mr. S. B. Joel)	Earl	7 6
AVIATION (Sir J. Rutherford)	R. Day	7 6
aHEMATITE (Lord Londesborough)	Pickering	7 5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CLOVE HITCH, M. Beary; DAYBOY, —; CHARLWOOD, G. Richards; QUADREL, R. Dick; MAJORITY CALLING, E. Dick; LUCKY MICHEL, J. Sirett; MEA CARA, F. Field; SARRAGOSSA, F. Fox; HEMATITE, K. Gethin.

4.5.—The RIVERMEAD PLATE (Welter Handicap) of 250 sovs. Six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aCABALLERO (Mr. H. E. Steel)	Walls	5	10 2
FINGLE BRIDGE (Mr. F. T. Walton)	W. Nightingall	5	9 13
PACHALIK (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. A. Phillips)	C. Leader	5	9 13
CLEVELAND (Lady Butt)	De Mestre	5	9 7
KING BALDWIN (Mrs. K. Wallace)	Larkin	3	9 3
ORMONDE (Mr. B. Cunison)	G. L. Ward	6	9 2
GAY LIGHT (Mrs. D. Goodall)	Peacock	4	9 2
JUNE CLOVER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. M. Good)	R. Day	5	8 11
GRANDIFLORA (Lord Glanely)	Nagle	4	8 11
aFORE-TOPSAIL (Colonel R. R. Charteris)	Boyd-Rochfort	3	8 11
PERUKER (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury)	Holland	3	8 9
BELLIGERENT (Lady Z. Wernher)	Boyd-Rochfort	3	8 6
GOLDEN EARL (Mr. H. G. Blagrave)	Blagrave	3	8 5
BERLINDOTE (Miss H. Cooper)	Mairs	3	8 5
SEA MONARCH (Mr. A. Butt)	Marsh	3	8 4
aLAIRD o' BURNS (Mrs. Wodin)	M. Hartigan	5	8 4
LIGHTS OF WESTMINSTER (Mr. P. Home Rigg)	Stedall	3	8 2
STORY OF EDEN (Sir M. McAlpine)	J. M. Bell	3	7 12
PLUCKY BILL (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius)	C. L. Ward	4	8 1
CORNETTE (Mr. E. A. Wigan)	C. Leader	4	7 12
aCOCK (Mr. J. Bayliss)	Hackett	4	7 12
BIBIANI (Mrs. E. Wallace)	J. Beary	3	7 11
aGOLDEN CONDINE (Major F. W. Duff)	Miss	3	7 11
BACHELOR'S CASTLE (Mr. Harry Powney)	Harry Powney	6	7 11
ANOTHER DUCHESS (Major W. V. Beatty)	Beatty	6	7 8
TETRAVILE (Mr. J. Brown)	Moreton	7	7 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KING BALDWIN, M. Beary; CLEVELAND, —; ORMONDE, A. Burns; GAY LIGHT, R. Jones; FORE-TOPSAIL, J. Childs; PERUKER, S. Wragg; SEA MONARCH, H. Beasley; LAIRD O' BURNS, G. Richards; STORY OF EDEN, H. Wragg; CORNETTE, —; LACOCK, —; BIBIANI, —; GOLDEN CONDINE, A. Wragg; ANOTHER DUCHESS, J. Sirett.

4.55.—The BLACK PRINCE PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half (on the Round Course).

	St	lb
COOK'S MILL (Mr. F. H. Bowcher)	G. Sadler	9 3
aRINMAKER (Lord Harewood)	C. Jarvis	9 3
COLICHEMARDE (Lord H. de Walden)	D. Waugh	9 0
aCOUP DE GRACE (Mr. J. M. Woodville)	Sneyd	9 0
ELFIN (Lord Ellesmere)	F. Darling	9 0
BLUE CRAG (Mr. R. Hall)	Scobie	8 10
THE TAVERN KNIGHT (Mr. M. E. FitzGerald)	J. Anthony	8 10
RIVER KING (Mrs. J. C. Lewis)	Walter Griggs	8 10
KING'S PUNCH (Lord Marshall)	C. Morris	8 10
aASSIUT (Mr. V. F. Miss)	V. Smyth	8 10
SILVER DOLLAR (Mr. G. H. Peck)	J. Cannon	8 10
aCRUSADER'S STAR (Mr. J. Rutherford)	R. Day	8 10
DAYENWOOD (Sir J. Rutherford)	R. Day	8 10
KING'S COMPANY (Mr. E. J. Short)	W. Nightingall	8 10
ILIAD (Mr. S. Tattersall)	Lawson	8 10
JUNCTION (Lord Cawley)	Bell	8 7
NERANJA (Mrs. R. C. Dawson)	R. Dawson	8 7
HEARTSEASE (Mr. Harmsworth)	Gooch	8 7
aTHE GREAT PYJAMI (Major P. Rosmer)	Rosmer	8 7
POPOTTE II. (Lady Ludlow)	Sneyd	8 7
CARNERA (Mr. R. D. Pickering)	Pickering	8 7
SILVER MOUNT (Mrs. A. Rich)	W. Nightingall	8 7
aBRANTWOOD (Mr. S. Tattersall)	Lawson	8 7
NORMAN ABBOT (Mr. T. Walton)	Butchers	8 7
SUNNY POLLY (Sir F. Wills)	Nugent	8 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RINMAKER, J. Childs; COUP DE GRACE, F. Fox; KING PUNCH, F. Herbert; CASSIUS or KING'S COMPANY, R. Dick; CRUSADER'S STAR, G. Richards; BRANTWOOD, R. Jones.

SQUARE BUD, ch f, by Simon Square—Buddlea (Mr. W. Bailey). 4 yrs. 8st. 3lb. ..C. Richards 3
Princess Foote (Mr. T. Davidson). 3 yrs. 7st. 12lb. ..Gurney 0
Samaris (Sir H. de Trafford). 3 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..F. Fox 0
Julia Mannering (Captain G. B. Portman). 3 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..H. Stubbs 0
Gunga Din (Mrs. G. H. Drummond). 3 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..S. Wragg 0
Verily (Mr. G. T. Unwin). 3 yrs. 8st. ..R. Crisp 0
Lindina (Lady Bradford). 3 yrs. 7st. 8lb. ..T. Weston 0
Albin (Lord Wavertree). 3 yrs. 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..G. Richards 0

(Winner trained by Bullock, at Pattingham)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Samaris, 5 to 1 Lindina, 7 to 1 each Gunga Din, Longmynd Lad, and Square Bud 9 to 1 each Princess Foote and Pine Needle, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 20s. 3d.; places, 6s. 3d., 5s. 3d., 5s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,069 units; total place pool, 6,405 units.
Won by a neck; a similar distance separated second and third. Verily was fourth and Julia Mannering last.

4.55 (4.56).—The GOLBORNE SWEEPSTAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; winner to receive 200 sovs. (less stakes), with the balance to be divided—two-thirds to second and one-third to third. One mile and a quarter.

	St	lb
POMMAME, b g, by Pommern—My Dame (Mrs. Joseph Benson). 3 yrs. 9st. 11lb.	S. Wragg	1
FRIAR TUCK, br g, by Sherwood Starr—Flora Galante (Lord Derby). 3 yrs. 8st. 5lb.	T. Weston	2
HAVERHOLME, ch c, by Hainault—Magnetic (Mr. F. W. Dennis). 3 yrs. 8st. 5lb.	F. Fox	3
Parthenon (Mr. A. K. Macomber). 3 yrs. 8st. 5lb.	G. Baines	0
Scenarette (Mrs. K. G. Anderson). 3 yrs. 8st. 5lb.	E. Forsyth	0

(Winner trained by Elsey, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Friar Tuck and Scenarette, 7 to 2 Pommame, 4 to 1 Haverholme, 100 to 8 agst Parthenon.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 9d.; places, 3s. 6d.; 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,510 units; total place pool, 5,580 units.
Won by a neck; six lengths separated second and third. Parthenon was last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE.—TRUNCHEON and LONGMYND LAD.—Dividend, £15 15s. Pool, 4923. Sixty-one winning tickets.

HAYDOCK PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.15.—The LOWTON WELTER HANDICAP, a plate of 250 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
PEACE PACT (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)	Private	3	9 4
CHERRYPICKER (Captain A. S. Wills)	Bruce	4	9 1
SUNDOWN III. (Mr. H. Morris)	Flynn	6	9 0
KEN HILL (Sir R. Glyn)	R. Armstrong	6	9 0
GRANDISSON (Lord Glanely)	Hogg	5	9 0
I AM THE CAPTAIN (9lb. ex.) (Mr. W. J. Gresson)	Rimell	5	8 13
AUTUMN TINTS (9lb. ex.) (Mr. W. J. Peck)	Bailey	3	8 12
RAVEN

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

GOLF

LONDON AMATEUR FOURSOMES

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

C. F. Woodbridge and G. Simpson, of Knole Park, won the London Foursomes at Stoke Poges yesterday, beating Ashford Manor in the final by two holes. It would be an affectation to deny that their victory was a surprise, but it would be a grave injustice to deny that they deserved it. Woodbridge was obviously the first string, and played exceedingly well all through, but it must be added that he had the best of second strings to help him. Simpson, who plays chiefly at Deal, was, I believe, entirely unknown to fame before this occasion, but he is a good golfer with a very easy, simple, natural style, standing well up to the ball and hitting it with remarkably little effort. Once in the morning he showed signs of breaking down, but in the afternoon he was as steady as a rock, and did his full share of the work. It was as thoroughly well earned and creditable a win as I can remember.

It often happens that the match which the spectators rejected becomes the one worth watching. So it was yesterday. It seemed to me that Stoke Poges against Ashford was the match to watch, and it proved a disappointment, whereas the Kentish battle of Chislehurst and Knole Park teemed with excitement and a certain cruel humour. Oppenheimer and Bradshaw are essentially a team, well tried by many a match for Oxford, but yesterday they were far from being the well-oiled machine that had beaten Woking and an average of 4's on Thursday. One is always capable of injustice when flitting from one match to another, but it struck me that Oppenheimer, a player for whom I have a profound respect, was the villain of the piece. He topped his first tee-shot, cut his iron shot to the third hole to glory, and generally began by behaving in a destructive manner. Still, Gray and Straker could never get right away, and were only one up at the turn. The 10th hole was a knockabout turn, in which the players followed one another with amiable docility into the left-hand bunker, but Oppenheimer made amends with a good putt, and squared the match. The 11th went far to settle matters. Stoke had a fine tee-shot to within 10ft. or 12ft. of the hole; Ashford only reached the outskirts of the green. Then Gray rattled in a huge putt across all manner of slopes, and won the hole in 2. His side won the next two holes and never gave their enemies a chance of retrieving them.

Meanwhile the Hartleys were fighting with desperate gallantry against Knole Park, or rather Rex was doing two men's work and Lister, with a streaming cold and a pain in the back, was trying very hard but with very little success. Anybody who has ever had even a twinge of lumbago knows how impossible it is to swing without flinching. Lister completely topped his first two tee-shots, and that was two down at the fourth. Simpson was playing very well, and with a casual confidence pleasant to see in one unused to these public occasions, and Knole were three up at the eighth. They were pulled down to one, but—I must skip various adventurous incidents—were two up with three to go. They were rather short all the way to the short 16th, and the Hartleys won it in 3. They ought to have won the 17th also, but poor Lister finished terribly at his brassy shot and was saying, "I'm sorry, Rex," almost before the ball had disappeared towards cover-point. Still they got a half, very nearly a hole, and then came a finish tragic and comic. Lister Hartley topped and into the cross-bunker and all seemed over. Hitherto, Simpson had palpably been enjoying himself. Now it seemed suddenly to strike him that, as more experienced golfers know, golf is a loathsome and a terrifying business. Having nothing to do but keep the ball in play, he hooked it into a grassy ditch. Woodbridge got him well out, but he played a lamentable third, and the Hartleys were apparently saved. However, they could not get down in 2 from the edge of the green, and Knole scrambled through in an agitated condition.

Simpson had clearly wanted his luncheon, and the important question was whether it would do him good. He answered it at once and unmistakably by playing calm and admirably. The Ashford pair began rather loosely, and lived to repent it. At each of the first three holes they dropped a stroke, and Knole, playing perfect golf with 4, 4, 3, were three up. Then they in turn made slips that might have been terribly expensive, and let Ashford win the next two holes in extremely moderate 5's. At the sixth Woodbridge holed a curly, corkscrewy putt down hill to make his side two up again, and after a long series of halves Knole also won the 12th in 4 to be three up with six to go. At the 13th Simpson made one of his very few bad shots, cut his second into the bunker, and lost the hole. Ashford, who had hitherto played in a rather subdued and unenterprising way, having been given this inch, took an ell. They had a splendid 3 at the 14th, an equally fine 4 at the 15th, and squared the match. Moreover, at the 16th, over the lake, Gray put his tee-shot within a few yards of the hole. It was the supremely testing occasion for Simpson, and nobly he rose to it with a fine, high, straight spoon shot. The hole was halved in 3, Ashford's spurt was stopped, and suddenly and surprisingly they broke. Gray put his second into the brook at the 17th, and at the 18th Straker hit the ball out of sight in the face of a bunker in front of his nose. Knole played both holes quite perfectly, and so won by two holes.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

KNOLE PARK (C. F. Woodbridge and G. Simpson) beat CHISLEHURST (W. L. Hartley and R. W. Hartley) by one hole.

ASHFORD MANOR (C. D. Gray and R. Straker) beat STOKE POGES (A. S. Bradshaw and E. H. Oppenheimer) by 2 and 2.

FINAL ROUND

KNOLE PARK beat ASHFORD MANOR by two holes.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND WIN

The annual match between the Church of England and the London Press Golfing Society ended in a victory, at Walton Heath, yesterday, for the Church by 12 matches to six.

SINGLES

Church of England		London Press G.S.
Bishop of London (3 holes)	1	Sir Robert Donald .. 0
The Rev. C. L. Waller (halved)	0	G. Graves (halved) .. 0
H. A. Smith-Masters (halved)	0	G. L'Estrange (halved) .. 0
F. C. Morton ..	0	A. C. Boyd (5 and 3) .. 1
J. Alston ..	0	D. Stevens (1 hole) .. 1
K. Hamilton ..	0	A. S. Hardy (1 hole) .. 1
G. Shackleford (3 and 2) ..	1	A. S. Hardy .. 0
P. McCormick (halved) ..	0	C. H. Bromley Read .. 0
James Morris (2 and 1) ..	1	Rowland Jones .. 0
F. G. Stokes (4 and 3) ..	1	Rowland Jones .. 0
H. Most (4 and 3) ..	1	F. Moss .. 0
C. Millington (6 and 4) ..	1	G. Dillon .. 0
A. T. W. Hancock (halved)	0	J. Waddell (halved) .. 0
H. C. Thomas (3 and 1) ..	1	H. C. Russell .. 0
A. Doncaster (3 and 2) ..	1	H. Cozens Hardy .. 0
W. F. Godwin ..	0	C. Morley Brown (7 and 6) .. 1
Total ..	6	Total .. 4

FOURSOMES

Waller and Smith-Masters (2 and 1) ..	1	Graves and L'Estrange ..	0
		Boyd and Stephenson (5 and 3) ..	1
Morton and Alston ..	0	Bromley Read and Hardy ..	1
Hamilton and McCormick (1 hole) ..	1		0
Shackleford and Sheldon (halved) ..	0	Jones and Dillon (halved) ..	0
Most and Millington (6 and 5) ..	1	Moss and Waddell ..	0
Morris and Shilcock (1 hole) ..	1	Boyd and Morley Brown ..	0
Thomas and Godwin ..	0	Cozens Hardy and A. Doncaster (2 and 1) ..	1
Total ..	4	Total ..	2

THE "EVE" LADIES' FOURSOMES

A FRENCH VICTORY

Miss Diana Esmond and Miss Lulu Esmond won the ninth annual *Eve* Ladies' Foursomes tournament at Ranelagh yesterday when they beat Mrs. J. Mellor and Mrs. Brindle in the final round by 7 holes up and 6 to play. The all-French final that had been expected did not therefore materialize, as the defeated finalists just got the better of a great struggle in the semi-final against the Comtesse D'Haramboure and Mme. Uzielli.

In the semi-final round Mrs. Brindle and Mrs. Mellor nearly failed after being four up as the result of good play during the first 12 holes. Mrs. Brindle holed from two yards at the 11th to put her side three up, and when Mme. Uzielli pulled her drive to the 12th the advantage was increased. The French pair, however, won the next two holes, using a stroke at the 14th, and also won the short 16th in two, Mme. Uzielli putting her tee shot 5ft. from the pin. Two halves, however, left the English couple victorious, Mrs. Brindle getting down from two yards—a difficult distance at such a critical stage of the match—at the 18th. The Esmond sisters won their tie comfortably by 6 and 5. They were out in 35 and three up against Miss Lake and Miss Horrell, and by winning three of the next four holes gained an easy victory.

Mrs. Mellor and her partner had to give two strokes in the final, and never looked like being able to do so. She, for her part, was badly off her putting, however, except at the 11th, where she holed from seven yards. It was of no avail, as the opposing pair holed their short putt for a win. The Esmonds won four of the first five holes, Mrs. Mellor missing from 2ft. at the fifth, where she stymied her own side and Mrs. Brindle knocked in the opposing ball. Mrs. Brindle was in a bunker at the eighth, and the English pair were six down at the turn. After a half at the 10th France became seven up at the 11th, where, before Mrs. Mellor holed her putt her side had sent two balls out of bounds. A half at the 12th finished the match.

The results were:—

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Miss Diana Esmond and Miss Lulu Esmond (Chantilly) (14) beat Miss Lake and Miss Horrell (Worthing) (16) by 6 and 5.

Mrs. Brindle (Royal West Norfolk) and Mrs. J. Mellor (Ashford Manor) (9) beat the Comtesse D'Haramboure (Chantilly) and Mme. Uzielli (St. Cloud) (17) by 1 hole.

FINAL ROUND

Miss Esmond and Miss Esmond beat Mrs. Brindle and Mrs. Mellor by 7 and 6.

THE ROEHAMPTON MEETING

Two of the four couples to survive for the semi-final stage at Roehampton were on the back mark (for that course) with a handicap of 17, but they had to meet in the semi-final round, in which Mrs. Dudgeon and Dr. S. Overton beat Miss Carr and Miss M. Evershed. Miss P. Evershed and Miss Hartopp won the other semi-final and also beat Mrs. Dudgeon and Dr. Overton in the final, which was played on level terms.

The results were:—

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Miss G. Hartopp (Cavendish) and Miss P. Evershed (Burton) (18) beat Mrs. V. H. Trollope and Mrs. D. M. Pelmore (Hindhead) (25) by 3 and 1.

Mrs. G. M. Dudgeon and Dr. S. Overton (Royal Mid-Surrey) (17) beat Miss H. K. Carr and Miss M. Evershed (Handsworth) (17) by 5 and 3.

FINAL ROUND

Miss Hartopp and Miss P. Evershed beat Mrs. Dudgeon and Dr. Overton by 4 and 3.

The Acheson-Gray Cup at the Guildford Ladies' Autumn meeting, yesterday, was won by Mrs. Carr with a return of 85 - 9 = 76. Miss Liversidge won the Silver Division scratch prize with a score of 82.

The Stage Golfing Society's competition for the Thompson Jowett Gold Challenge Cup took place over the Moor Park Club's High course yesterday, when E. Graham, playing from handicap 14, had net rounds of 81 and 74 to win with an aggregate of 155.

HOCKEY

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Apart from the opening of Ireland's official hockey ground at Ballsbridge, Dublin, to which reference was made in *The Times* yesterday, there will be many interesting hockey matches this afternoon. Both Southgate and Wimbledon will be weakened through the absence of Saville and Nigel Kirkpatrick at Dublin. Beckenham, who were thoroughly tested by the Royal Engineers a week ago, meet Aldershot Command at Aldershot to-day, while the R.E.s visit Surbiton. At Richmond, Hampstead will play Brondesbury at the Athletic ground, while Mid-Surrey will play Richmond and Kingston Hill on an adjoining ground.

At Bristol the West of England will play the Australian women's team. The teams will be:—

WEST.—Miss D. Spear (Gloucestershire), goal; Miss V. Fane (Dorset) and Miss P. Whetham (Dorset), backs; Miss M. Morgan (Herefordshire), Miss R. Maddox (Dorset), and Miss S. Lawrence (Somerset), half-backs; Miss J. Scott-Bowden (Herefordshire), Miss M. Tackett (Gloucestershire), Mrs. Jenks (Somerset), Mrs. Blakelock (Herefordshire), and Miss T. J. Lingwood (Somerset), forwards.

AUSTRALIANS.—Miss E. Trasvell (South Australia), goal; Miss T. Wicks (New South Wales) and Miss C. Charlesworth (Tasmania), backs; Miss A. Ramsay (Victoria), Miss M. Taylor (Victoria), and Miss A. Foster (Victoria), half-backs; Miss P. Buckland (Queensland), Miss B. Thomas (New South Wales), Mrs. Macrae (New South Wales), Miss M. Cashmore (South Australia), and Miss M. Blore (Victoria), forwards.

OTHER MATCHES

DUBLIN.—IRELAND AND SCOTLAND v. ENGLAND AND WALES.

SOUTHGATE.—Southgate v. Wimbledon.

RICHMOND.—Mid-Surrey v. Richmond and K.H.

RICHMOND.—Hampstead v. Brondesbury.

KENT HOUSE.—Tulse Hill v. Staff College (Camberley).

SURBITON.—Surbiton v. Royal Engineers.

ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Command v. Beckenham.

WANDSWORTH.—Spencer v. East Grinstead.

HERNE HILL.—Dulwich v. Purley.

HEMSBURY AVENUE.—Westminster Bank v. Barclays Bank.

OSTERLEY PARK.—Crouch End v. Bank of England.

THAMES DITTON.—Metropolitan Police v. Chelmsford.

HALE END.—London Hospital v. Old Dunstonians.

NEW BECKENHAM.—Lloyds Bank v. Guildhall.

CHISWICK.—Civil Service v. A.F.

BURNEY PARK.—Teddington v. Old Kingstonians.

BLACKHEATH.—Blackheath v. N.P. Bank.

HORNSEY.—Hornsey v. Goodmayes.

MAIDENHEAD.—Maidenhead v. Ilford.

PERIVALE.—University College v. Kingston Grammar School.

READING.—Reading University v. St. Thomas's Hospital.

CASTLE BAR PARK.—G.W.R. v. L.M. and S.R.

MOTTINGHAM.—St. James's, Hatcham v. Old Charlton.

GREENWICH.—Royal Observatory v. Polytechnic.

ERITH.—Erith v. R.N.C.; Greenwich.

CHESHUNT.—Cheshunt v. Romford.

SEVENOAKS.—Sevenoaks v. R.M.A., Woolwich.

TUCKENHAM.—Keller v. Wembley.

SHOEBURYNESS.—Shoeburyness Garrison v. Old Loughtonians.

ROWING

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB

At a meeting of college boat captains at the Goldie Boathouse yesterday T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) was re-elected President and P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus) was re-elected Hon. Secretary. The following dates of races for the term were fixed:—

LIGHT FOURS.—October 29, 30, 31, and November 1.

COLQUHOUN SCULLS.—November 11, 12, 13, and 14.

CLINKEN FOURS.—November 18, 20, 21, and 22.

The Trial Eights race was provisionally fixed for Saturday, November 29, at Ely. A vote of thanks was passed to the Cam Conservators for having completed the dredging of the river, and it was decided to hold the Cambridge University Boat Club Ball on Friday, November 14. Practice for the Trial Eights will begin on Wednesday, October 15, and the names of 76 candidates have been submitted.

SCULLING

THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Ted Phelps will defend his title of Professional Sculling Champion of the World to-day against Bert Barry, whom he beat last May. The race will be from Putney to Mortlake, the University Boat Race course.

Both men have finished their training. Phelps will weigh 12st. 9lb. and Barry 11st. 8lb., 7lb. more than he scaled when he lost his title. Phelps, since winning the Championship, has won the Doggett's Coat and Badge, and he has been in strict training ever since.

The race is timed to start at 2.30 p.m. Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Burnell will umpire.

TO-DAY'S LACROSSE MATCHES

SENIOR

BUCKHURST HILL.—Buckhurst Hill v. Catford.

BECKENHAM.—Lee v. Hampstead.

JUNIOR

CATFORD.—Catford II. v. Buckhurst Hill II.

KENTON.—Hampstead II. v. Lee II.

EAST MOLESEY.—Willoughby II. v. Purley II.

LONDON CENTRE CHAMPIONSHIP

HAMPTON WICK.—Surbiton v. Willoughby.

CLUB MATCHES

SYDENHAM.—Old Dunstonians v. Wallington.

PURLEY.—Purley v. Leander.

WEST OF ENGLAND CENTRE

CLIFTON.—Clifton North v. Clifton South.

TOM WALLS, DUNDRAM DOWN.—W. D. and H. O. Wills v. Dundram Down.—Old Fairfieldians v. King's Weston. (* Wills Challenge Shield games.)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

NEWPORT AT THE RECTORY FIELD

The programme of Rugby Football for this afternoon should produce a number of interesting games all over the country.

The "classic" match, of course, ought to be that on the Rectory Field between Blackheath and Newport, and it may be that Rugby of the type played in the jubilee match at Newport early last season, rather than the dreary futilities of the return encounter in London, will justify the use of so high-sounding an adjective. Neither side at the moment is up to the standard expected of it. Newport, it is true, can claim to be the only unbeaten Welsh club up to date, but there has been little in their play to suggest anything like the old-time invincibility. Bristol won brilliantly when they visited the Cardiff Arms Park, whereas Newport, on their own ground, were glad to avoid defeat by Cardiff. Newport in this game certainly had the excuse that R. Ralph, a stand-off half-back who showed international form for London Welsh last season before he was injured, was unable to assist his new club on this occasion for the same unfortunate reason. If Ralph is fit and in form this afternoon, and his partner and the forwards give him half a chance, the Blackheath spectators should see some straight running of a quality all too rare in these days. They also may discover in P. C. Hordern, the former Oxford Blue, an athlete of outstanding ability, who yet may play a big part in the reconstruction of Newport forward play.

Blackheath, for their part, again will have an excellent full-back in S. T. A. Radcliffe, who so far has not been appreciated at his full worth by either The Army or by Ireland. The rest of the back division, which has scarcely distinguished itself to the same extent so far this season, also will reappear, and in the pack there will be only one change, that of W. E. Henley, of Oxford, for K. P. Turnbull, formerly of Cardiff. On the form shown against Plymouth Albion last Saturday, this side can hardly beat Newport unless the quality of Welsh football has sunk to unprecedented depths. On the other hand, there is such a good average of pace and experience throughout the Blackheath team that it requires only to find a game to be worth at least 10 points more than it is at present. For the sake of Rugby at large it is to be hoped that such will be the case this afternoon and that Newport also will be capable of holding their own in a fast, open game.

Apart from the matches at Richmond, Honor Oak Park, Herne Hill, and Thames Ditton, the prospects of which are by no means uninteresting, there is to be noted the visit to Edgware of Weston-super-Mare, a side with several remarkable victories to their credit, including that over Neath. Out of London the fixture list is equally worthy of attention. At Cambridge the University, before any trial of Freshmen, will play its first match, a time-honoured one with the Old Leysians. At Portsmouth, the Harlequins will have to play at least as well as they did in the routing of London Scottish to gain a decisive victory over the Services. At Northampton, Richmond, with C. C. Tanner—a Cambridge Senior and an international wing, but not yet a Blue—in the centre of the three-quarter line, may find a Midland club on their own ground as formidable as London Welsh, if in a rather different way. Other good matches in the Midlands will be those between Coventry and the Old Blues, and Leicester and Gloucester.

Up in the North there will be a tremendously keen and sporting encounter between Liverpool and Birkenhead Park, and in the West the unbeaten Bristol side will be at home to Devonport Services, who are scarcely the side they were in the palmy days of Lieutenant and Gardner.

TEAMS AND FIXTURES

BLACKHEATH.—BLACKHEATH v. NEWPORT (3.0)

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; D. E. Morris, J. A. N. Giles, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, and Sir J. G. Dewitt, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp, half-backs; H. C. Wilson, F. N. Shepherd, R. H. Charsley, K. J. McIntyre, W. E. Henley, W. J. Tucker, R. F. Ohlson, and A. G. Cridlan, forwards.

BELLINGHAM.—BLACKHEATH v. CATFORD BRIDGE (3.0)

BLACKHEATH.—A. White, R. Ritchie, C. H. Dingley, G. E. G. Douty, W. Webber, T. H. Garrett, and F. C. Mann, three-quarter backs; E. D. Millard and R. D. Stewart, half-backs; J. J. Worley, K. J. Turnbull, H. A. Brasher, A. L. Holland, J. F. Mitchell, E. Welch, G. N. Wentworth, and G. Laing, forwards.

RICHMOND.—LONDON SCOTTISH v. ROSSLYN PARK (3.15)

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; L. S. Smith, R. M. Greenlaw, C. D. P. Harvey, and C. C. McIntosh, three-quarter backs; J. Anderson and G. McLaren, half-backs; A. C. McLeod, W. N. Roustead, J. M. Wilson, D. W. Wotherspoon, A. J. MacIlyn, J. C. Watherston, D. A. Duke, and H. A. Aitchison, forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK.—R. W. F. de V. Hunt, back; J. D. Bradford, R. Cooper Baker, H. F. Wrinch, and G. M. Cavendish, three-quarter backs; W. H. Collins and A. K. Woodhouse half-backs; F. T. Cooper, J. N. Jones, A. C. Murray, F. C. Rees, J. H. Bell, D. Biffs, M. G. Forbes-Bassett, and R. B. Eason, forwards.

THAMES DITTON.—OLD PAULINES v. OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS (3.0)

OLD PAULINES.—G. Lee, back; A. Jankel, C. B. Cook, J. H. Salmons, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; J. B. Maclean and R. W. Bally, half-backs; G. Embleton, J. S. H. King, R. Kemish, J. R. Scott, N. Embleton, K. H. S. Nichols, C. H. Dixon, and G. E. Delafield, forwards.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—D. M. Patty, back; R. G. Turnbull, J. C. Wilson, W. L. Whitaker, and H. B. Suenz, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dothie, half-backs; J. C. Arnold, F. W. English, E. F. Andrews, R. Vaughan, A. F. Williams, P. C. D. Edwards, R. H. Tebbutt, and N. H. Edmonds, forwards.

HEADSTONE-LANE.—OLD MILLHILLIANS v. OLD HAILEYBURIANS

OLD MILLHILLIANS.—(From) E. J. Peart, back; G. M. Molde, A. R. Lackie, J. H. Coleman, H. Collison, J. W. G. Hume, and H. E. Carris, three-quarter backs; J. E. Auty and C. E. M. Wiggins, half-backs; W. C. Ramsay, H. L. Wright, C. W. Anderson, R. C. McLennan, J. Lapthorn, R. J. Edwards, J. E. Benham, and P. D. Howard, forwards.

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—J. H. Shodfried, back; J. W. Hanson, C. D. Batchelar, jack; J. Jocelin, and A. R. Sinclair, three-quarter backs; R. E. Clark and W. B. Miller, half-backs; H. F. Holmes (captain), H. W. Stevenson, G. D. Craven, R. B. Venables, C. W. Fox, G. B. S. Davis, J. B. Lewis, and A. R. Clarke, forwards.

HONOR OAK PARK.—GUY'S HOSPITAL v. CHELTENHAM (3.15)

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—W. Lewis, back; A. G. Johnson, J. E. Gleson, T. Fitchardt, and F. W. E. Beckett, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lewis and J. W. Eustace, half-backs; J. S. Batchelor, J. P. O'Shea, R. J. Drummond, I. G. Robbie, G. K. Robinson, R. J. Poppleswell, R. A. P. Hoghin, and G. S. Lashmore, forwards.

HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. LONDON IRISH (3.15)

LONDON WELSH.—(Selected from) T. J. Davies, back; W. T. Lewis, A. H. Jones, Ray Thomas, A. E. Brookes, and L. Brankley, three-quarter backs; R. S. Lewis and W. C. Powell, half-backs; R. V. Howell, R. Ellis, W. A. V. Thomas, T. Baverstock, R. H. Garbett, R. Jones, E. Martin, Idris Davies, and J. B. Williams, forwards.

LONDON IRISH.—G. M. Ievers, back; T. W. King, F. S. Hodder, J. Savage, and P. J. Quinnell, three-quarter backs; J. Reid and D. C. King, half-backs; W. R. F. Collis, W. Morgan, M. Kelly, S. McClean, H. F. P. Anderson, I. M. B. Stuart, V. Smyth, and G. S. Barry, forwards.

WINCHMORE HILL.—ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. OLD ALLEYNIANS (3.30)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—T. J. Ryan, back; J. D. Powell, C. B. Prowse, and P. Kirkwood, and T. J. Hand, three-quarter backs; F. J. Beilby and J. T. C. Taylor, half-backs; E. M. Darmady, A. Barber, K. P. Smith, E. N. Williams, J. M. Jackson, R. Jenkins, V. C. Thomas, and W. H. Gabb, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. C. P. Whiteley, back; J. E. Pettifer, D. H. Frankford, A. S. Davies, and A. E. Wood, three-quarter backs; E. H. Hiller and K. Anderson, half-backs; D. L. Foster, A. M. Dixon, A. J. Brandon, K. J. Stark, R. S. Hellier, D. G. Chapman, G. Bethell-Jones, and F. King, forwards.

NORTHAMPTON.—NORTHAMPTON v. RICHMOND

RICHMOND.—D. J. Beach, back; W. H. Chapman, C. C. Tanner, C. P. M. Green, and H. M. O'M. Holman, three-quarter backs; E. Burgess and G. Aslett, half-backs; C. R. Heywood, R. Hilton, M. H. Hall, A. Martin, R. G. S. Hobbs, A. D. Wizan, R. L. Wallace, D. W. G. Parsons, and F. W. B. Parry, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE.—CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY v. OLD LEYSIANS

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—G. J. Aslett (Durham and Emmanuel), back; R. W. Smeddle (Durham and St. Catharine's), L. H. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's), J. F. Talbot (Sherborne and Clare), and F. M. Heywood (Haileybury and Jesus), three-quarter backs; E. B. Pope (Uppingham and Clare) and A. G. Cross (King's College School, Wimbledon, and Oaius), half-backs; J. W. Embleton (Bedford and St. Paul's and Caius), W. P. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), S. M. Saunders-Jacobs (Uppingham and Trinity), A. V. Walker (Dundee and Clare), G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's), D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius), G. A. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), and J. G. Watherston (Sedbergh and Corpus Christi), forwards.

OLD LEYSIANS.—E. S. Morris, back; K. B. Kilner, C. E. R. Taylor, C. M. Wales, and G. M. Philp, three-quarter backs; J. Lindsay and H. J. Birch, half-backs; C. N. S. Boddon (captain), T. E. Morel, W. J. Severn, F. W. F. Holloway, J. F. Evans, H. S. Hargreaves, J. T. Alliston, and C. M. Spink, forwards.

LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL v. BIRKENHEAD PARK (3.0)

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—H. Bradley, back; J. Wilson, J. V. Richardson, S. G. Brabner, and H. Springman, three-quarter backs; O. W. Roberts and E. W. Lovegrove, half-backs; D. R. Law (captain), H. L. Green, R. C. Orton, A. G. Ledlow, H. T. Wild, C. H. Gibson, C. F. Pirie, and N. Evans, forwards.

LIVERPOOL.—C. S. Easton, back; R. H. Hooper, E. Waring, J. M. Bryce-Smith, and H. R. L. Prothero, three-quarter backs; J. F. R. Wynne and R. Cofferals, half-backs; E. Heshaw, L. G. Ludlow, A. F. Blakiston, W. K. Crawford, F. H. Horricks, J. S. Ross, T. B. Roberts, forwards.

BLUNDELLSANDS.—WATTVILLE v MANCHESTER (2.0)

MANCHESTER.—H. Hurd, back; H. T. Thorpe, W. Shillingley, D. Peck, and G. A. Caddoun, three-quarter backs; C. R. Eagle and J. W. Barclay, half-backs; F. Hughes, S. W. Livesey, K. F. Macgregor, R. Walker, R. Hudson, T. A. Bell, J. A. Bell, and L. Cussons, forwards.

WOODFORD GREEN.—WOODFORD v. SUTTON (3.15)

WOODFORD.—H. Reed, back; R. T. Reed, J. S. Freeborough, N. T. Chetwood, and C. D. Walker-Arnott, three-quarter backs; H. H. Walker-Arnott and H. A. Whitehead (captain), half-backs; D. A. Smith, H. S. Jolly, J. H. Rooke, E. A. Bowyer, D. G. Madden, T. L. Glover, G. S. Seward, and J. V. Klein, forwards.

SUDBURY.—WASPS v. LONDON HOSPITAL

WASPS.—J. Rayners, back; J. W. Bradford, R. C. R. Hopkins, R. T. Stevens, and R. J. Meadows, three-quarter backs; J. Cooke and R. H. Jenkins, half-backs; N. Compton, W. P. Garbett, O. S. Runge, J. V. Broughton, H. Fossett, D. S. Valentine, L. W. White, and R. M. Barton, forwards.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—H. E. Thompson, back; J. V. O'Sullivan, S. Mayer, M. Snipper, and J. St. G. Stead, three-quarter backs; M. Dewey and E. Lewis, half-backs; F. W. Hodges, H. G. Hudson, R. C. M. Lewis, R. G. Percival, T. B. Noble, A. J. F. Coetzee, E. Braithwaite (captain), and A. K. Moore, forwards.

DOG KennEL HILL.—KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL v. BRIGHTON (3.0)

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—F. V. Hall, back; E. H. F. Lassen, T. K. Lyle, F. C. Mayo, and A. Gibbs, three-quarter backs; G. H. Easton and A. R. Stokes, half-backs; S. A. Barber, R. D. Harding, G. L. Livingstone, S. C. Jones, J. D. Moore, F. J. Platts, E. H. Lyle, and J. Clayton, forwards.

HAMPTON WICK.—K.C.S. OLD BOYS v. OLD EMANUEL (3.0)

K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. W. F. Horne, back; A. H. A. Cardew, R. J. Ridgway, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and W. S. Pollard, three-quarter backs; N. Wheeley and M. V. Finnis, half-backs; W. M. Frost, R. Cox, J. A. B. Powell, L. M. Sivery, A. D. Mercer, D. K. M. Harris, R. H. Owen, and D. A. Collier (captain), forwards.

OLD EMANUEL.—W. G. McClelland, back; J. E. Farmer, A. J. Head, A. J. Tinker, and G. R. Short, three-quarter backs; C. A. W. Flowerdew and E. F. Clinton, half-backs; W. B. Bevis, H. J. Hutchins, R. B. Noble, H. J. Butler, R. C. E. Austin, J. R. Turner, H. F. W. Wishart, and G. T. Clinton, forwards.

CHISWICK.—CIVIL SERVICE v. SARACENS (3.0)

CIVIL SERVICE.—A. G. White, back; C. Thompson, I. John, G. A. Groom, and J. R. Williamson, three-quarter backs; A. G. Lewis and J. T. Davies, half-backs; P. S. Grothe, M. G. Kirk, F. D. Hopkins, A. E. Keene, W. D. Kirkham, W. Davies, C. Broughton, and H. Cherry, forwards.

BARNET.—BARNET v. OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS (2.0)

BARNET.—J. W. Kennett, back; J. A. Stephens, L. R. Woolner, G. Fraser, and W. G. Donald, three-quarter backs; E. R. Shears and D. J. Williams, half-backs; I. Macmillan, D. A. Brown, P. E. Williams, E. A. Brown, S. Henry, C. G. White, A. H. Kerr, and E. L. Hayward, forwards.

OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS.—M. T. Houghton, back; A. C. Edwards, R. C. Crick, A. F. Mayo, and V. A. Arvanitopulo, three-quarter backs; P. Carter and J. A. Skeet, half-backs; C. J. Timberlake, C. S. Beckett, V. M. F. Sheppard, W. J. B. Carter, G. C. Moutrie, E. W. Perring, M. S. Sherrard, and N. McKinnel, forwards.

OSTERLEY PARK.—U.C.S. OLD BOYS v. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

U.C.S. OLD BOYS.—E. W. E. Moore, back; C. E. Brown, B. L. Sutcliffe, R. A. Arnot, and R. E. Cooper, three-quarter backs; G. MacKenzie and R. B. Whyte, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, L. Wilk, C. T. Every, E. W. Parkes, H. L. Wilsdon, H. G. Loudale, and R. Himsworth, forwards.

NORT.: WEMBLEY.—MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL v. OLD BRIGHTONIANS (2.45)

OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—J. K. T. Earle, back; R. S. Baker, J. M. Peacock, J. B. M. Stableford, and A. H. P. Kilvin, three-quarter backs; G. B. Barnard and L. L. P. Shankey, half-backs; S. Jennings, C. R. B. Birdwood, C. J. B. Manning, G. C. Cameron, E. H. Stenning, D. H. Foulds, G. W. Simmers, and C. A. Wootlan, forwards.

HORNCHURCH.—R.A.F. HORNCHURCH v. L.C.C. (2.45)

L.C.C.—J. W. V. Cadd, back; M. Philips, J. P. Porter, A. Thompson, and H. Dixon, three-quarter backs; L. West and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, S. Lucas, W. L. Whitaker, C. S. Tunman, A. Coates, J. M. Miller, C. A. Hudson, and R. C. Gell, forwards.

EDGWARE.—EDGWARE v. WESTON-SUPER-MARE (3.30)

EDGWARE.—E. J. Nash, back; L. Scully, A. W. Eustace, T. Mahony, and E. W. T. Evans, three-quarter backs; W. J. Davis and C. Williams, half-backs; G. H. Winstone, J. E. Monk, G. L. Gunn, S. C. Howard, T. W. Daniel, E. Oliver, E. Browning, and W. Murphy, forwards.

PRESTON-ROAD.—POLYTECHNIC v. OLD DARTFORDIANS (2.45)

POLYTECHNIC.—H. C. H. Wall, back; G. Enticknap (captain), M. Frost, J. W. Lester, and W. E. Molyneux, three-quarter backs; B. C. Howcroft and W. R. Johnson, half-backs; J. Taylor, H. Porter, N. Clark, A. Abbey, O. A. Kennedy, T. M. Parkin, R. P. Potts, and D. McFarlane, forwards.

GUILDFORD.—GUILDFORD v. WARLINGHAM (3.0)

GUILDFORD.—H. Rothwell, back; R. Peatfield, H. J. Rose, W. W. Jones, and R. R. Thomas, three-quarter backs; W. Evenden, and C. Sanders, half-backs; J. H. F. Kenning, F. A. Walls, J. A. MacDonald, V. Jillard, T. B. Waugh, G. F. Brewer, H. F. Ayers, and N. McG. Burns, forwards.

WARLINGHAM.—C. Owen, back; I. Jaques, H. Slade, J. Strangways, and C. Lowes, three-quarter backs; J. Turnbull and G. Drabble, half-backs; H. Underhill, C. Simmonds, T. Rose, H. Blake, W. Hemmant, J. Hoare, C. Cawthorne, and T. Gray, forwards.

NEW BECKENHAM.—MIDLAND BANK v. BARCLAYS BANK (3.0)

MIDLAND BANK.—H. E. Goldsmith, back; A. Myers, R. P. Dewey, S. S. Tiernan, and H. J. Irwin, three-quarter backs; T. H. Snelling and K. Herbert, half-backs; G. H. Masters, W. Glover, S. F. Burgess, F. Wormull, J. F. Nobbs, L. G. Butt, B. Parker (captain), and P. C. Cahill, forwards.

CHARLTON PARK.—CHARLTON PARK v. OLD ELTHAMIANS (3.0)

CHARLTON PARK.—F. A. T. Jones, back; F. R. Bailey, R. Usherwood, R. J. L. Collier, and J. E. C. Peacock, three-quarter backs; W. H. Graham and G. L. Polson, half-backs; R. F. Quarterman, R. H. Plummer, F. W. Raper, J. Whitehead, F. Viret, R. Chiles, E. D. Vickers, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.

MERTON ABBEY.—EASTBOURNE POLYTECHNIC v. OLD MID-WHITGIFTIANS

OLD MID-WHITGIFTIANS.—F. W. Fuller, back; H. A. Cox, E. Bonny, R. Bonny, and J. W. Veal, three-quarter backs; A. B. Parker and H. Hall, half-backs; W. L. Pollard, P. Budgen, S. C. Clark, D. F. Waters, C. H. Smith, H. Birtles, E. E. Stepan, and K. C. Martin, forwards.

Obituary

PROFESSOR C. H. TURNER

A GREAT PATRISTIC SCHOLAR

Professor C. H. Turner, Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis and Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, died yesterday at his home at Oxford at the age of 70.

The son of Edward Goldwin Turner, Cuthbert Hamilton Turner was born in London on July 7, 1860. He went to Winchester as a scholar in 1872, and to New College, with a Winchester scholarship, in 1879. The Winchester of the early seventies must have been a hard place for a small boy as completely devoid as Turner was of any desire to become an athlete. His first year in College was the last year of the prefectorial "groundash," and he was not immune from his terrors. Yet he remained through life a devoted Wykehamist, and a fine collection of early printed Greek Testaments, bequeathed by him to the College library, will preserve the memory of his love for the school.

Among the men of his year at Winchester were Margoliouth and Oman. With such contemporaries to stimulate him he rose rapidly to Sixth Book; he is remembered as a voracious reader, as an accomplished debater on the High Church and Liberal side, and as a senior prefect of the bookish sort who could never have become Prefect of Hall. From his school-days under Ridding he retained through life three gifts—a beautiful handwriting, a high critical standard in scholarship, and the memory of an intimate friendship with Martin Benson, the son of Archbishop Benson, who died while still at Winchester.

In 1889 Turner was elected to an open Fellowship at Magdalen. He had already compensated, by a first in theology, the Denyer and Johnson scholarship, and a Fereday Fellowship at St. John's, for the disappointment of a second in "Greats," and had become assistant to Dr. William Bright, who was the first to discover his brilliance in Church history. Thanks to his Magdalen Fellowship, renewed repeatedly as an endowment for research, he was provided for life with a scholar's adequate portion. He held the Speaker's lectureship in Biblical studies for four years from 1906, was made University Reader in early Christian history and literature in 1914, and in 1920, when Dr. Lock went to Christ Church, succeeded him as Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture.

Turner's first achievement in Church history was the determination of the date of St. Polycarp's martyrdom, on which he contributed an elaborate paper to "Studia Biblica." In later years he became an acknowledged authority on the chronology of the New Testament; his masterly article in Hastings's "Bible Dictionary" has never yet been superseded. He did not specialize in chronology, as such scholars as Dr. Fotheringham have done, but he envisaged all problems *sub specie temporis*. The fruits are to be seen in his studies of the early episcopal lists, and in many minor pieces of research, such as his article on Greek Patristic Commentaries, his essay on the letters of St. Cyprian, and his completion of de Bessières's posthumous essay on the correspondence of St. Basil.

As a patristic scholar Turner learned much from Dr. Bright, whose lectures on the Church of the Fathers he prepared for publication. Like Dr. Sanday, he early discerned the necessity of accurate texts; and he would gladly have become an English Duchesne, the author of a first-rate Church history as well as the editor of its underlying documents. But he was over-weighted by a vaster undertaking—namely, the editing of all the earliest Latin sources of Western Canon Law. This monumental work was designed to cover, first the whole series of Councils from Nicæa to Chalcedon, and then the African Councils of the fourth and fifth centuries. Turner lived to complete several sections of the work, but of the essays which were to elucidate it there remains only a series of lectures given on the Birkbeck foundation at Trinity College, Cambridge. Yet the "Monumenta Juris Canonici" suffice of themselves to give Turner a place among the great patristic scholars, as a follower of the Ballerini, Mausi, and Maassen.

On the patristic side, too, Turner produced a notable output of first-rate *opuscula*. He was the first editor of the *Journal of Theological Studies*, in which, since 1900, he published hundreds of notes, articles, and reviews. Many of these dealt with problems arising out of his own *magnum opus*, while others were preliminary studies on texts which he would have loved to edit had time allowed. He amassed material for definitive texts of the "Testimonia" of St. Cyprian and of the Latin version of Hermas, and it is probable that many of his unpublished papers will be found worth adding to the scholar's library of reference.

Turner's New Testament work, textual and explanatory, was of a very high order, and characteristically English alike in its merits and in its limitations. Though he could read German, he never enjoyed it; French scholarship, with its lucidity and directness, appealed to him far more strongly. But he never showed undue deference to foreign literary opinion," and all his work was his own. For many years he was closely associated with Sanday, collaborating with him and others in an edition of the New Testament quotations of St. Irenæus, and in the detailed study of the "Western" text and the Synoptic problem; outside Oxford, his chief veneration was reserved for Hort. He lectured for many years on the Apostolic Age and on St. Mark; but, like Sanday, he left his best New Testament work unwritten; only a very acute exposition of St. Mark and a remarkable series of notes on Marcan usage survive, together with his many articles in the *Journal*. He had all the Englishman's distrust of mere brilliance; he was too sound a historian to undervalue tradition, and in the main, though not in textual criticism, he inclined to conservative views. He had reached maturity as a scholar long before either Schweitzer or Reitzenstein attempted their respective revolutions, and his balance was disturbed by neither outbreak. Yet by temperament, and in politics, he was something of a Liberal, and his literary conservatism was not that of a reactionary, but rather that of a fastidious judge of quality whose common sense was peculiarly acute.

Turner's name is well known on the Continent. He was a familiar visitor at many libraries, especially in Paris and in Rome; and his friendships with foreign librarians, as at the Ambrosiana, where the present Pope was once in charge, and at the Vatican, where he was on the best of terms with Fr. Ehrle and with the present distinguished Prefect, gave him keen satisfaction. In later years his gifts won wide recognition. He was a Fellow of the British Academy; the Universities of Durham and Aberdeen gave him honorary doctorates; and in 1928 he was elected a corresponding member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

Why Turner did not take holy orders even his best friends never knew; but his personal religion was that of a devout and simple High Churchman, and when, in later life, he found himself regarded as a leading Anglican authority on historical and constitutional matters, he delighted to give time and pains to the Church as a learned referee. He was elected in 1927 a representative of the Diocese of Oxford in the Church Assembly, but his debating skill proved to be greater than his power of withstanding the nervous strain involved.

His distractions were those of a scholar. He liked travelling, early printed books, and the society of his friends. In Oxford, apart from the Faculty of Theology, he took little part in University politics; but in his own way he lived a full life, and there are many houses in Oxford where his figure, so venerable even in early youth, will be remembered with affection. Let it be added that his generosity was unstinted, and that he understood and practised all his life the art of friendship.

SQUADRON LEADER O'NEILL

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Bruce, late Frontier Force Regiment, writes:—

A word for one of those whom the nation mourns to-day of whom little has been said.

Squadron Leader W. H. L. O'Neill, M.C., was educated at Wellington College and Sandhurst. He went out to India in 1910, and in 1911 joined the 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force). During the War he served with the regiment in Egypt, Aden, Mesopotamia, and Palestine. Early in 1916 he joined the 28th Frontier Force Brigade Staff in Mesopotamia as Brigade Signalling Officer. In the three January battles in 1916 for the attempted relief of Kut the regiment lost very heavily in men and officers, and on January 21 the four remaining officers were all wounded, and Lieutenant (as he then was) O'Neill was sent up from Brigade Headquarters to take command of the regiment, which by this time was reduced to a strength of 350 rifles. In the following month reinforcements were received and Lieutenant O'Neill remained with the regiment as Adjutant and fought with it at the battles of Hannah and Dujaila and the first attack on Sannaiyat. In the latter battle, on April 6, the regiment again lost terribly heavily in a frontal attack on a strong Turkish position, across a flat plain, and all its officers became casualties. Lieutenant O'Neill was wounded early in the advance, and, after having his wound dressed, made his way forward again, only to be wounded once more.

Recovered from his wounds, he rejoined the regiment in Mesopotamia in September, 1916. In January, 1917, he left the regiment, joined the Royal Flying Corps as an observer, and took part in the advance on Baghdad and beyond. Early in 1918, while he was doing a flying course at Abu Sueir, in Egypt, his machine crashed and he was injured, and was invalided home to England. He rejoined the regiment in May, 1918 (on re-transfer from the Royal Flying Corps), in Palestine, and took part with it in the final victory and advance. Early in the year his award of the Military Cross for gallantry in the field was gazetted. In November, just before the Armistice, Captain O'Neill returned to India.

Later he again joined the Royal Air Force. He had lately been serving at Drigh Road Aerodrome, the Indian airport of Karachi, whence he recently returned to England. He was returning in the R 101, representing the Secretary of State for India, to take up an important civil aviation post. A man of fine physique, a gallant, enthusiastic officer, a cheery companion, and loyal, generous friend, he is mourned and missed by all who knew him.

MRS. SEYMOUR GRENFELL

Mrs. Seymour Grenfell died suddenly on Monday at Elibank, Taplow. She was Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. William Graham, of Tamrawer, Stirlingshire, and she was the sister of Sir Henry Graham, late Clerk of the Parliaments, and the Hon. Lady Barrington, and aunt of Lady Horner and Lady Jekyll. Her father was born in 1786, so that the two lives covered 144 years. She was married on September 30, 1862 (her sister, Frances, being married at the same time to Mr. Dallas Yorke), to Mr. Charles Seymour Grenfell, of Elibank, Taplow, a grandson of Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, M.P., and a kinsman of Lord Desborough. Mr. Grenfell died in 1924, leaving a son, Mr. Riversdale Grenfell, and three daughters, Mrs. Joly de Lotbinière, Lady Mildmay of Flete, and Lady Charles Cavendish-Bentinck. A correspondent writes of Mrs. Grenfell:—

Whatever Elizabeth Grenfell went she brought love, joy, and peace. On very few, in any generation, are such rare gifts, of body, mind, and soul, bestowed. In her younger days a skilled and fearless horsewoman, of dazzling grace and beauty, she seemed to grow in charm and fascination as the years passed.

"So every spirit as it is most pure,
And hath in it the more of heavenly light,
So it the fairer bodie doth procure
To habit in."

Could any spirit be purer than hers? Her thoughts were not of self, but always how she could best please God, or how she could best help others. When she entered all eyes were drawn to her. Among the poor she was "Our dear lady," a prized and precious possession. They summed themselves in "the light and life and love" of her presence, and were never tired of talking of her goodness. And never was she more happy than when going in and out of their homes as a tried and trusted friend. She became the joy, comfort, and inspiration of countless people of every age and station in life, and each found the love, sympathy, and guidance he needed most. Her heart was so golden that it never tired of loving and helping, and so true and faithful that it never grew cold and never forgot the humblest of her many friends. Her keen and cultured intellect kept its literary interests up to the end. Two days before she died she was listening eagerly to a German book, and translating difficult words. Her garden was a great joy to herself and to her friends. To them it seemed "The garden that I love." Her exquisite taste had made of it an earthly paradise. But, perhaps, her greatest and most lasting memorial is the Church of St. Nicolas, Taplow, the rebuilding of which, in 1911 and 1912, she inspired and carried through. Every stone of it she loved. The whole of it has been hallowed by her constant worship and prayer. In it, only 24 hours before her falling asleep, she made her last Communion.

MR. T. W. DUNN

Sir Charles Firth writes from Oxford:—

I should like to add a note to the admirable account of my old teacher, Mr. T. W. Dunn, in *The Times*. I owe him a great debt. When I came under him at Clifton in the Lower Fifth nearly 60 years ago I experienced what theologians call a change of heart. He converted me from a lazy boy into a hard-working one. His method began with objurgation and exhortation, next came a little praise and a good deal of encouragement; at last he inspired me with a spark of his own spirit. He taught me to aim at accuracy and thoroughness in all I wrote, and to undertake cheerfully any labour needed to attain them. Once he quoted to the form some boyish verses of his own:—

"If I were a cobbler, I'd make it my pride
"The best of all cobblers to be,
"If a tinker, no man in the whole countryside
"Should mend an old kettle like me."

This was much Carlyle's doctrine, and when I left the form Mr. Dunn gave me a copy of "Past and Present," inscribed "magister discipulo, amicus amico." There must be many younger men on whom he exerted some similar influence, but by none can he be more gratefully remembered.

Dr. J. M. Wilson writes:—

Let me, as one of the very few contemporaries of T. W. Dunn, of Bath College, thank you for the excellent and discerning appreciation of him in your columns of Wednesday. I was at Clifton while he was at Bath. A vivid dialectic, a keen intellectual life, a passion for truth, were his characteristics. And these faculties are very contagious, highly stimulative to boys. It is these that make a great headmaster. But I know of no one who so concentrated all his powers, like Dunn, on the creation and life of a school. He used to come over at times to visit Clifton and me, and then I learnt what he was. Of late years our interests have diverged, without damage to our old friendship.

Lady Fremantle, wife of Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, died suddenly on Wednesday at Stokes, Cosham, at the age of 59. She was Leila Hope, daughter of Lieutenant Delvin Fremantle, R.N., and she was married in 1896 when Sir Sydney was still a lieutenant. On the paternal side Lady Fremantle was her husband's third cousin and on the maternal side first cousin. She leaves two sons, one of whom is a naval officer, and two daughters.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

NEW MUSEUM GUIDE PUBLISHED

A new enlarged and revised guide to the contents of Museum No 1 in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has just been published. This completes the revision of the guides to the four museums of economic botany, a revision made necessary by considerable additions to the collections, and changes that have taken place in the countries of production and in methods of preparation of many products since the publication of former editions.

The four museums each represent a distinct feature illustrative of the useful products of definite groups of plants. Thus Museums Nos. 1 and 2 contain the products of dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants respectively, Museum No. 3 includes commercial-sized examples of Colonial timbers and a systematically arranged collection of the products of the *coniferæ*, while Museum No. 4 is illustrative of home forestry and the uses of the various kinds of timber grown in the British Isles. Thus, in the several guides is to be found information about all sorts of plant products from all parts of the world. Fibres, such as cotton, flax, hemp, jute, sisal, and manila, drugs, essential and fatty oils, resins and gums, timbers, tobacco, tea, coffee and cocoa, rubber and gutta percha, fruits, vegetables, cereals, fodder plants, and various other subjects, are described.

Although the guides were primarily written for use by visitors to the museums, the fact was kept in mind during their preparation that many people who are unable to visit Kew wish to know something about the economic products of plants; therefore they also serve as text-books of economic botany, while their low price brings them within the reach of students and even schoolchildren. The price of the guide to Museum No. 1 is 2s. or 2s. 2d. by post, those of Museums Nos. 2 and 3 are 1s. or 1s. 1½d. by post, and that of Museum No. 4 is 1s. or 1s. 2d. by post. They can be obtained in the various museums or at the publication kiosk in the Gardens, or by application to the director.

THE SALE ROOM

GEORGIAN SILVER

The principal prices in Hurcomb's sale of silver and jewels, at Calder House, Piccadilly, W.1, yesterday, included a George I, 1727, bullet teapot, sold all at, £125 (Crichton); a George III. teapot and stand, with lamp—£131 (Messier); a George II. plain coffee-pot, 35½oz.—£95 (Benjamin); two pairs of Georgian trencher salts, 9oz.—£73 2s. 6d. (Crichton); and a pair of George III. dishes, 21oz., at 55s. per oz.—£57 15s. (Willson)

Among the jewels, a single emerald sold for £580 (Vaughan); a single stone diamond pendant—£235 (Cohen); a pair of pearl and diamond earrings—£200 (Leighton); and an emerald—£125 (Vaughan).

At the same rooms yesterday two Dickens items, "Christmas Carol," 1844, and "Battle of Life," 1846, sold to Messrs. Maggs Brothers for £200 and £90 respectively.

THE POST-WAR BROTHERHOOD

A Kennington branch of the Post-War Brotherhood is to be started to-morrow at a meeting which will be held at the Ideal Cinema, next door to the Lambeth Baths, at 3 p.m. Although the Brotherhood has not hitherto had a branch in London, it has spread rapidly elsewhere since its foundation soon after the War. When the Prince of Wales was invested with the badge of membership by the president, Lieutenant-Colonel Wyndham Portal, at the annual meeting of the Brotherhood last year, he was able to announce that the membership had reached 20,000 and that the branches numbered 32. He also spoke warmly in commendation of the varied social services which the Brotherhood performs.

VANCOUVER MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

The new quarters of the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange were formally opened on Wednesday by the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Mr. R. R. Bruce, who then unveiled a fine portrait of the King, which had, by special request, been presented to the Exchange by the committee and members of the Corporation of Lloyd's. The gift was received with enthusiasm by the trustees of the Exchange and 300 representative business men, who, it is stated, were much gratified by the act of the King in signing the portrait.

R 101 MEMORIAL SERVICE

GREAT ATTENDANCE AT ST. PAUL'S

The King was represented by the Prince of Wales at the memorial service for those who lost their lives in R 101, which was held in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. The Duke of Connaught was represented by Viscount Gort, V.C., Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Sprot, and Princess Beatrice by Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Packe. The Dean of St. Paul's, the Archdeacon of London, and Canon Alexander officiated, assisted by the Cathedral clergy.

Among the relatives and personal friends who attended were the following:—

Colonel R. G. and Mrs. Thomson, the Rev. Douglas and Mrs. Sargent, Miss M. E. Thomson, Miss A. T. Thomson, Lady Brancker, Mrs. E. M. Colmore, Mrs. Charles Colmore, Mrs. V. C. Richmond, Miss Hodder, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. W. Bishop, Mr. E. J. Rope, Mrs. H. C. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Irwin, Major-General Sir Murray Irwin, Mrs. J. G. Johnston, Mrs. Grabowsky-Atherstone, Mrs. M. H. Steff, Mrs. M. A. Gibbett, Mrs. C. C. Bushfield, Miss E. Bushfield, Mrs. Pilstrs, Mrs. F. Buck, Mrs. L. Blake, Mr. J. Blake, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. A. Fergusson, Mrs. P. M. Ford, Mr. L. H. Ford, Mrs. L. J. Foster, Mrs. E. N. Gent, Mr. Hastings, Mr. J. Hodnett, Mrs. S. M. Hunt, Mrs. S. T. Keeley, Mrs. C. M. Key, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. V. M. Moule, Mrs. M. E. Oughton, Mr. A. H. Oughton, Mrs. Rampton, Mrs. V. M. Richardson, Mrs. G. Savidge, Mrs. Savidge, Mrs. E. Taylor, Mrs. H. Taylor, Mrs. W. C. Radcliffe, Mrs. M. L. Allardyce, Mr. J. Charlton, Mr. C. Herbert, Colonel and Mrs. H. R. Brancker, Lieutenant-Colonel Sefton Brancker, Miss A. Brancker, Mr. H. P. Brancker, Mr. H. Harries, Lieutenant David Thomson, R.N., and Mrs. Thomson, Miss Betty Thomson, Mr. C. Sargent, Mr. E. Sargent, Mr. C. Birdwood Willcocks, Mrs. F. A. Hetherington, Mrs. Charles Hunter, Mrs. E. M. Bird, Mrs. N. M. Taylor, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Gosling, Lady Barker, Mr. S. D. Burrows, the Rev. and C. Patterson Morgan, Vice-Admiral Drury Lowe, Mrs. Rolf, Miss Edith Vivian, Mr. Vladimir Einstein, Mr. H. G. Thomson, Captain Alastair Mounsfield, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. Carruthers, and Mr. Edwin Jones.

Lieutenant-General Sir Launcelot and Lady Kiggell, Miss Colsey, Mrs. A. Pullen, Mrs. Barker-Hahlo, Mrs. Dluwiddie, Mrs. Armour, Mr. H. Whittington, Mr. Noel Arnot, Mrs. Ommanney, Mr. Yeiger, Mr. Peters, Captain Turner, Captain C. R. Falzer Smith, Sir John Henry, Sir S. J. Pleyins, Major W. Marsden, Major H. Booth, Mr. R. M. Campbell, Mrs. Hemstridge, Captain J. Matthew, Mrs. Hughes, the Hon. Arthur Cahell, Dr. J. W. Scott, Commander Hodsell, Group Captain Courtenay, Mrs. S. A. Alexander, Major Colmore, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson, Wing-Commander and Mrs. Maycock, Captain Bird, Mr. Howard Deighton, Colonel H. Raymond, Mr. P. E. Smith (representing the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research), Mrs. Dunwoody, Wing-Commander and Mrs. Herring, Mr. and Mrs. John Field, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs. Sarsfield, Air Commodore Bowhill, Group Captain Gordon, Flight-Lieutenant Whitworth Jones, Major Gow, Colonel and Mrs. Bristow, Brigadier-General Festing, Mr. and Mrs. Webber, Colonel Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant Morden, Mr. T. C. E. Goff, Mr. F. Ashton-Gwatkin, Mr. E. H. Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Eric Murray, Squadron-Leader Spencer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Estrange Malone, Mr. Hepworth-Collins.

Air Marshal Sir John Higgins, Professor A. J. S. Pippard, Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Stewart, General Sir Reginald Wingate, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Godfrey Paine, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel I. Dawson, the Mayor of Westminster, the Mayor of Croydon, the Mayor of Bedford, Sir Ian Malcolm, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyvyan and Lady Vyvyan, Sir Gerald Maxwell Wilshire, Mr. Park Goff, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, Sir Evelyn Cecil, Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, Brigadier-General Sir Henry Maybury, Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, Air Commodore E. A. Masterman, Professor B. C. Southwell, Lady Montagu of Beaulieu, Sir Howard Frank, Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton, Major-General Sir Percy Cox, General Sir R. E. T. Hoar, Sir Richard Paget, Sir Harry Britain.

A great number of public bodies and companies and societies were also represented, including the Air League of the British Empire, and Imperial Airways, Limited (Sir Eric Geddes, Mr. Woods Humphreys, and Colonel Barratt-Lennard).

OTHER SERVICES

In many parts of the country yesterday memorial services were held, generally at the time of the service in St. Paul's.

The naval ports held official services in memory of the dead airmen. At Portsmouth detachments from all the ships and establishments attended service in the Dockyard Church, among the congregation being Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief, and Lady Keyes, and the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth. A memorial service was also held at the Royal Air Force church, Gosport. The Navy joined with the R.A.F. in a service in Chatham Dockyard Church, and there were also present the Mayors of Rochester, Chatham, and Gillingham. Services were also held at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, and the Devonport Dockyard Church, and flags were flown at half-mast on all the ships in the port and throughout the city.

In Liverpool Cathedral the service was relayed from London, and at the end prayers were offered and hymns were sung by a large congregation. Services were also held in Peterborough Cathedral, where trumpeters from the Royal Air Force Central Flying School, Wittering, sounded "Last Post" and "Reveille"; in Norwich Cathedral; Lincoln Cathedral, where Air Vice-Marshal Longmore and officers of the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, and officers from Digby and Waddington aerodromes were present; and the Victoria Hall, Sheffield, in which ministers representing the Anglican, Unitarian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches, and the Salvation Army took part.

Scotland's homage was paid at an impressive service held in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. In the large congregation were Lord Provost Whitson and members of the town council, Principal Sir Thomas Holland, of Edinburgh University, Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Radcliffe, G.O.C.-in-C., Scottish Command, and representatives of the Admiral Commanding the Coast of Scotland and of the Royal Air Force. The service was conducted by the Very Rev. Charles L. Warr, Dean of the Order of the Thistle, who was assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean. The service closed with a lament played by pipers and the sounding of "Last Post" and "Reveille."

ROMAN CATHOLICS OF R 101

REQUIEM MASS AT WESTMINSTER

While the service was being held in St. Paul's Roman Catholics of every rank and station mourned their own dead at a solemn requiem Mass in Westminster Cathedral. Four men who lost their lives in R 101 were Roman Catholics, and the Mass was said by Father Harry Rope, brother of Squadron-Leader F. M. Rope.

The Cathedral was crowded with a congregation of nearly 3,000 people, among them being Mr. D. Fitzgerald and Mr. P. Hogan, of the Irish Free State delegation to the Imperial Conference, who represented the people of Ireland.

Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, was present at the Mass.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN BERLIN

MARKED GERMAN SYMPATHY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Oct. 10

A memorial service for the dead of R 101 was held at St. George's English church in Berlin at noon to-day. The service was conducted by the Rev. R. H. Cragg, Chaplain to the Embassy, and was attended by the British Ambassador and Lady Rumbold, by the Embassy and Consulate staffs, and many members of the British colony.

Many representatives of the German Government and German aeronautical institutions were present. The Foreign Office was represented by Baron Ow-Wachendorf and Dr. Forster, and the Ministry of Communications by Herr Fisch, of the Air Department. Herr Wronsky represented the Deutsche Luft-hansa, Major von Kehler and Major von Höppner the German Aero Club, Herr Tetens the Federation of the German aircraft industry, and Herr von Wilamowitz the Ring der Flieger, the German War Pilots' Association. The firms of Dorner and Junkers were also represented. The United States Embassy was represented by Colonel Edward Carpenter, the Military Attaché, Major G. E. A. Reinburg, the Assistant Military Attaché for Air, and Captain Castleman, Naval Attaché. The French Embassy was represented by M. G. Denaint. The flags on the British Embassy and the Legation of the Irish Free State were flown at half mast.

The number of German representatives in attendance impressed further upon the British community the deep sympathy felt in Germany. Of recent years there has been increasingly close contact between aeronautical circles in the two countries. The visit of the Graf Zeppelin to England and the frequent visits paid by British air officials, aircraft designers, and pilots to Berlin and Friedrichshafen have strengthened the bonds between those sharing enthusiasm in the advancement of aviation. Few of the leading men in German aviation did not count one or more of those who perished with R 101 among their personal friends.

Apart, however, from the feeling of personal loss expressed in these quarters and the very cordial expressions of sympathy published throughout the Press, to which Mr. Cragg referred in his address, British residents in Berlin have been struck by the spontaneous sympathy shown in all sorts of ways by private German citizens. In addition to official condolences, both the Embassy and the Consulate have received numerous private visits and telephone messages. The workmen of a type-writer factory with an English manager came to him and explained that he was the only Englishman they knew and they wished to express their sympathy with British people. British residents have been stopped by strangers in public places and addressed in the same spirit.

The Spanish Ambassador has transmitted to the British Government a message of sympathy from the King of Spain in the disaster to R 101, and another from the Spanish Government to the same effect. King Alfonso also sent a wreath to be placed on the coffins of the dead.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. J. H. J. Illidge, 10.30. Te Deum and Benedictus (Marchant in D); Introit, "O beatum et sanctum diem" (Lee in B flat); Canon S. A. Alexander, 3.15. "Sing joyfully" (Byrd); the Dean of Windsor, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Rev. H. H. Corryton, 10.15. Te Deum and Benedictus (Wood, Ambrosian), H.C. (Palestrina, Asterna Christi munera). Introit, "Bread of the world" (Bach); Canon V. Storr, 3. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Gray in B flat). "How lovely is Thy dwelling-place" (Brahms); Dr. H. M. Relton, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—Canon A. W. Mapleden, 11, H.C. (Harwood in A flat). Motet, "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate" (Elgar); Canon Courtenay Gale, 6.30. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Harwood in A flat). A., "Walked and him that walketh" (Walford Davies).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, 11.15.

Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace.—H.C., 7.30 and 8.30. M.P., Clarke Whitfield in E. A., "We will rejoice" (Croft), the Dean of Windsor; E., Clarke (Whitfield in E). A., "The Heavens are telling" (Haydn). No sermon.

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, 8.15, H.C.; 11, Parade Service (no tickets required); the Rev. H. G. Williamson, C.F.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. J. R. Smart, 11.15, and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11, Te Deum (Kitson in E flat), A., "Give ear unto my prayer" (Arcadelt); the Rev. R. F. Rynd, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Wood in G minor), A., "Jesu is in my heart" (Walford Davies).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D., 11.15, Te Deum (Turle and Goss), A., "Like as the hart" (Novello).

Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—11, M.P., H.C., A., "If with all your hearts" (Mendelssohn), Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30, H.C.; 11, H.C. (sung), the Rev. W. M. Hope; 6.30, the Rev. P. B. Clayton.

All Hallows, Lombard-street, E.C.—11, the Rev. F. W. T. Cracke; 6.30, Canon Tatlow.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11, the Rev. H. Maurice Relton, 6.30, the Rev. A. S. Lever.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, H.M., Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay; 6, the Rev. K. O'Farrell.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 8 and 10.15; 11, the Rev. L. E. Bolt; 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls', South Hampstead, N.W.8.—11, the Vicar; 6.30, the Rev. F. C. Chesney.

Barnes Parish Church.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. A. Kelly; 3.15 (Children), the Rev. H. J. Allen; 6.30, the Rev. the Rector.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11, the Rev. P. Ll. Hughes; 6.30, Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. E. Lloyd.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—Parade Service, Royal Horse Guards, and Harvest Festival; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. S. Swanton Mace.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11, the Rev. V. H. Jenkyn; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farran.

Christ Church, Lancaster Gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, and 10 (choral), and 12.25; 11.15, the Bishop of Sierra Leone; 3 and 6, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 8 and 11.45 (sung); 11, 3.15, and 6.30, the Rev. T. C. Brierley Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria-street, Westminster.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. A. J. Beatie; 6.30, the Rev. F. L. Wheeler.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street, W.—11.15, Choral Eucharist, the Rev. D. Hole; 6.30, the Rev. P. Widdrington.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. A. W. Stagg; 6.30, Canon Dumbell.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.30, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C. (sung), Bishop Gore.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway, W.C.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Musgrave; 6.30, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumbleton.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. J. M. Vallance; 6.30, Canon F. W. Mavyn.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8, 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. E. Cowell; 6, E. A., "O Lord, Thou hast searched me out" (Elvey).

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. O. F. Sarwell; 3.15 (children); 6.30, the Rev. N. B. Chard; H.C., 8.15 and 7.30.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30 and 8.30; 10, H.C. (sung); 11.15, the Rev. C. Cheshire, A., "Turn back, O man" (Gustav Holst); 3, the Rev. P. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rev. O. Simpson.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15 and 7, the Rev. D. A. Jones.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—9.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twinday.

St. Agatha's Church, Finsbury-avenue.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. N. Arx-Large.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11 and 3 (Children), the Rev. E. St. G. Schombers; 6.30, E.

St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8, 10, 11, the Rector; 3.30 (Children); E.P., 6.35; E., 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30, the Bishop of Honduras; 6.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. C. R. Deakin; 6, the Rev. J. Plowden Wardlaw.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11, Eyre in E flat, A., "Incline Thine Ear" (Himmel). Canon Savage; 6.30, Barnby in E, A., "O Gladsome Light" (Sullivan).

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, M.P., Te Deum, Garrett in E flat, A., "O Saviour of the World" (Goss), the Rev. W. Kingston; 6.30, Mag. and Nunc Dim., Ebdon in C, A., Selections from Haydn's "Creation," the Rev. W. Kingston.

St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—9, H.C.; 11, M., Dr. A. J. Macdonald; 6.30, E., Mag. and Nunc Dim., Walmisley in D minor.

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. H. R. Williams; 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. O. Adderley.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie-Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.5; 11, the Rev. W. J. E. Scott, A., "Sing joyfully" (Byrd); 3.30, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, A., "The Wilderness" (Wesley).

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C. (sung), the Rev. R. H. Bigg; 6.30, Prebendary F. W. Isaacs.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. A. Sinker; 3.15 (Children); 6.30, the Rev. L. C. Luckraft.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—9.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15, the Rev. G. Mostyn Prichard, A., "On Thee each living soul awaits" (Haydn).

St. John's, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. E. C. Stephens; 6.30, the Rev. H. H. Coryton.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45 (sung); 11, the Rev. E. J. Dent; 6.30, the Rev. W. A. Potter.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 3.15 (Children), the Rev. J. B. H. Evans; 6.30, Mr. C. W. M. Roxby.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8, 9, and 10.45, the Rev. L. Southam; 6.30, the Rev. H. W. Benson.

St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. J. Matthews; 3 (Children); 6, the Rev. C. C. Moor.

St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham-street.—11, M.P. and H.C. (Ireland in C); 6.30, M. and N.D., Hatterday in E flat; A., "Sing ye praise" (Mendelssohn), the Rev. W. L. Besley.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8; M.P., 11; 6.30, the Rev. D. H. G. Sargent; 3.15 (Children), the Rev. N. A. L. Miller.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, Canon Deane; 7, the Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 8, 10.15 (sung); 11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; H.C., 8.30, 9.45 (sung), and 12.15.

St. Martin in the Fields, Trafalgar-

THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

CLOSING SESSION

MR. MORRISON ON PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LLANDUDNO, OCT. 10

The annual conference of the Labour Party was concluded to-day. Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, gave the last of the Ministerial addresses and presented a concise review of the administrative and legislative work carried through in connexion with transport matters since the Labour Government came into office. Appreciation of the procedure which enables the conference to hear these addresses was shown when the delegates, by carrying the "previous question," dismissed a motion which deprecated the amount of time allowed to Cabinet Ministers. Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., presided.

Mr. MORRISON, in his address, said that when the Labour Government came into office the position of the Ministry of Transport was at a somewhat low ebb. The last Government had not attached importance to the work of the Department, and on two occasions it had been threatened with destruction. The Labour Government as a whole had recognized the important work of the Ministry, and it could be said that the Department had been restored to its former high position. They had naturally been busy with unemployment schemes in accordance with Government policy, and about three-quarters of the £129,000,000 spent on works of economic development up to August 31 had passed through the Ministry of Transport. There was in hand the biggest road and bridge construction programme of any Government, and this was going forward with all possible speed and energy.

In connexion with electricity they had instituted and extended experiments in rural electrification. They had urged on the national grid of the Central Electricity Board; they had made development grants to electricity undertakings, including a big scheme for the standardization of frequency on the North-East Coast; they had dealt, in so far as existing and unsatisfactory legislation allowed, with the question of prices; and they had a committee on the electrification of main-line railways. In spite of this work a big electrical problem remained, and, in his judgment, would remain so long as the industry was organized largely on a local instead of a national basis. Two-thirds of the industry was already publicly owned, and he considered that policy must move towards converting the whole of the supply to a national public utility, publicly owned and run for public instead of largely private ends. They had also made development grants to railway companies, harbours, and canals, and all this expenditure, it should be remembered, was aimed at improving the economic efficiency of these undertakings, and not purely at a provision of work.

LONDON TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

Speaking of the Bills for the co-ordination of London traffic, Mr. Morrison said that in the early stages of its existence the Government became the Bills were inadequate and anti-Socialist, had to ask the House of Commons to reject them, and they were rejected. The Government appointed a Committee to go into the matter, and as a result he was able to announce last December that the Government believed the proper solution was to bring the whole of the undertakings of this huge area into central ownership with central management, and they had laid down the social basis that ownership must be public ownership in order to secure that the undertaking should be run for the communal advantage. They were going to combine with that public ownership the principle of commercial management by the appointment of a small board of people chosen primarily for their business ability, so that the day-to-day management of the undertaking might be run in a business spirit and be free from political control. Commercial management did not necessarily mean mismanagement by capitalists, for they were steadily finding out of their own ranks men and women with good business heads capable of discharging business tasks.

It was pleasing to know that the announcement of the policy of public ownership of the metropolitan area had been received in a friendly manner by their own people and by a large section of the Press. That convinced him that if Socialistic proposals were put forward in the way that they were sound on business grounds, that they were common sense, that they represented obviously the public interest, then those proposals were so obviously the right thing to do that it would be impossible for them to be opposed without opponents running the risk of making themselves ridiculous. That collectivist policy for a huge area would not be of metropolitan interest only; it would be of national interest, as it would establish a new and successful machinery for the management of collectivist undertakings.

"MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM"

The major part of the year had been devoted to the framing and passing of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, a measure which was very much overdue. Many people, including some of their own members of Parliament, thought that Act was merely a measure of police control of motor transport. Slowly the party was beginning to realise that the Act was not confined to that, but was in reality a measure of economic and industrial reconstruction, and that it incorporated an important instalment of municipal Socialism. The Bill was based upon the economics of Socialism. Public ownership was secured wherever it could be, workpeople were protected, and competitive services would be converted into organized co-ordinated services which at the right time would be ready for public ownership, and would be of far greater use than if the old competitive chaos had been allowed to continue.

Speaking of Part II. of the Act, which provided for regulations governing the construction and equipment of road vehicles, Mr. Morrison said these regulations were of great importance to the transport workers. Many transport workers were risking their lives in driving vehicles which could only be described as animated ironmongery. Under the new regulations an efficient standard of construction and equipment would be required, and for the first time the trade unions were being brought into official consultation at the Ministry of Transport before the regulations were drafted. There would be no more young boys in charge of heavy engines of motor transport. Section 14 of the Act would protect the countryside, the moors, and the commons against irresponsible motorists and motor-cyclists.

"SAFEGUARDING THE PUBLIC"

A section of the Act regulated the hours of work of public service and commercial vehicles. Case after case had come under notice of such drivers working abominably long hours and doing long journeys with short rest periods; and in these days, if a driver took his eyes off the road for two seconds a smash would occur. The moral was that capitalism was capable of doing any idiotic thing, and that it was prevented from doing so by trade union action and the regulation of the State. While he wished to consult the convenience of those engaged in the industry as to how it was to be done, there would have to be a limitation of hours based upon the need for safeguarding the public interest.

In his judgment the two most important parts of the Act were Section 4, dealing with the regulation of public service vehicles, and Section 5, which incorporated the Omnibus Bill promoted by the Municipal Tramways and Transport Association.

They should be clear as to what were the elements of the economics of transport. There must be sufficient transport to meet the requirements of industry and the reasonable requirements of the years ahead. There must be elasticity in the means of transport which would meet temporary expansions and contractions of demand. Transport must be efficient transport, and, if it was to be efficient, it must be guaranteed reasonable security within the transport system. The system must meet the problem of the peak load of demand for transport. In the nineteenth century they were told that free competition was the great thing, and that it would provide cheapness and efficiency. It was to the credit of Socialist propaganda that there was practically no business man of repute, who to-day would say that that was a sound commercial doctrine. They had taught the capitalists their own business.

RESULTS OF COMPETITION

Competition in road transport meant that time-tables were unrelated and that there was lack of contact between different forms of transport, which meant empty seats. People appreciated empty seats, but these were the economics not of wisdom but of bedlam. The empty seat had to be paid for either by capital, in the shape of bad services, bad vehicles, and bankruptcy, or by the passengers in needlessly high fares for those who did travel, uncomfortable and unsafe vehicles, inefficient services, and a poor quality of transport worker. Finally, this competition between capitalists meant for the transport worker low wages, long hours, and the mental discomfort of being mixed up with a mismanaged enterprise. The licensing system gave them at present 1,300 authorities, and was a system invented at the first appearance of the hackney carriage. It was utterly unsuited to the needs of modern long-distance transport. The Labour Government were reducing the 1,300 authorities to 12 at one blow.

Proceeding, Mr. Morrison said he wished people to travel by rail or road as they liked, but there could not be reckless duplication of means of transport, which in the end would mean disaster for everybody concerned. It had been found that there were many arrangements and combinations between transport undertakings which previously were not known, and the Act would require these arrangements to be declared so that they would be known at the Ministry of Transport. Having claimed that the Road Traffic Act "fitted to the last comma the section on Transport in 'Labour and the Nation,'" Mr. Morrison said the industries of the country must be made effective instruments of production. They must be socialized where that was economically and socially possible, and where it was not possible the machinery must be prepared so that a Labour Government of the future could finish the work that had been begun. The nation had to get its living, and its industries must be efficient and well organized. Guided as they were by Socialist principles and inspired by Socialist ideals, they must make sure that what they did was economically sound and in the interests of the nation as a whole. (Cheers.)

EVENTS IN POLAND

The following emergency resolution, dealing with what was described as "election terrorism in Poland," was moved by Mr. A. J. COOK, seconded by Mr. C. T. CRAMP, and passed:—

The conference expresses its profound sympathy with the democratic working classes of Poland in their struggle to prevent the establishment of a Fascist dictatorship, and sends its greetings to the president and vice-president of the Polish Socialist Party and to their many other Socialist and trade union comrades lying in Polish gaols. The conference fervently hopes for an early and certain victory of Polish democracy against the menace of Fascism, and the restoration of Poland to the place which it deserves among the free peoples of Europe.

EDUCATION POLICY

The conference then discussed the Government's education policy. The resolution moved on behalf of the Bath Labour Party welcomed the Government's proposal to raise the school-leaving age, but expressed regret that a means test was to be applied in the granting of maintenance allowances.

At an early stage in the debate Mr. MORGAN JONES, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, intervened to advise the conference not to add to the difficulties in the way of passing a Bill which the Government wished to place on the Statute-book with the least possible delay so that it would have an effect upon unemployment and give the local education authorities the longest possible time in which to make the necessary arrangements before the appointed day for the Act to come into operation. If the means test were struck out, he said, the Bill would become more controversial (cries of "No"), and it might be jeopardized. He also pointed out that, if money were plentiful, there might be a case for omitting the means test, but there was only a certain amount available for education. During this year alone £10,000,000 had been advanced to local authorities in respect of various educational services, and they had no complaint to make in regard to the Treasury's readiness to meet their demands. He gave the assurance that a formula had been discovered which would almost entirely abolish all forms of inquisition as to means, and that the vast majority of working-class people to whom the Act was applicable would come under it.

A card vote was taken, and the resolution was negatived by 1,336,000 votes to 872,000.

MINISTERS AND THE CONFERENCE

The Portsmouth Labour Party put forward a resolution expressing concern at the amount of time allowed to Cabinet Ministers at the conference and suggesting that in future at least three full days should be given to the discussion of general resolutions sent in by affiliated bodies. For the National Union of Clerks an amendment was moved which welcomed the allotment of a substantial part of the conference time to the delivery and discussion of addresses by Cabinet Ministers, but asked that care should be taken to see that sufficient time was given to the discussion of general resolutions.

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON said that the matter was entirely in the hands of the conference. He thought, however, it would be a great mistake to abandon the method of putting up Ministers. Let them be used while they had them. He hoped neither the resolution nor the amendment would be carried. The addresses of Ministers had been an experiment to interest the conference, and it had been a huge success. Ought they not, he asked, to get on to big issues instead of matters already decided by the Trades Union Congress? Their discussions, he thought, should be strictly political rather than industrial.

The "previous question" was then moved and carried by a large majority.

Similar action by the conference was also taken in the case of a resolution protesting against the acceptance, as individual members of the Labour Party, of members of non-political unions or of other persons until they became members of a *bona-fide* trade union.

A large number of resolutions on the agenda which could not be discussed for want of time were referred to the executive committee for consideration and action.

Mr. W. STRAKER, at the close, moved an omnibus vote of thanks to Miss Susan Lawrence and to all who had contributed to the success of the conference, and this was heartily carried.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BOARD

MR. SHINWELL AND MINING ASSOCIATION

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

When Mr. Shinwell, the Secretary for Mines, announced that he intended to ask the Mining Association to reconsider its decision not to cooperate in the establishment of the National Industrial Board which is provided for in Part IV. of the Coal Mines Act, he said an opportunity for doing so would occur when, in the near future, he would be meeting representatives of the association to consider the two questions of the welfare fund and safety.

Mr. Shinwell has been attending the Labour Party Conference this week, but he will be in London again next week, and has invited the committee of the Mining Association to meet him on Thursday.

Since Mr. Shinwell made his announcement, Mr. Evan Williams, president of the Mining Association, has stated the reasons for the association's refusal to suggest the names of coalowners whom the Board of Trade might invite to be members of the Board. Mr. Williams's statement precludes any expectation that the Mining Association will reverse its decision. "In regard to wages and conditions of work (Mr. Williams said) experience leaves us no alternative but to insist that the districts must manage their own affairs without interference or dictation from outside."

The Yorkshire coalowners are favourable to the establishment of the National Board, and it is reported that the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire owners take the same view. It has already been pointed out that the President of the Board of Trade was required by the Act to consult the Mining Association, but that there was no statutory obligation on the association to make suggestions. Nor is the President of the Board of Trade, or Mr. Shinwell, who has charge of the matter, prevented from proceeding to set up the Board because the Mining Association does not desire to be represented upon it.

LIST OF MINES IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Mines Department has issued for the year 1929 a List of Mines in Great Britain (Stationery Office, 5s. 6d. net). The volume contains divisional lists of mines coming within the scope of the Coal Mines Acts, and also metalliferous mines arranged according to the name of owner, and giving certain particulars about them, including the number of workpeople and the minerals worked. These divisional lists are preceded by a county index. In addition there are indexes of mines and of owners of mines, and a separate index of mines producing minerals other than coal, arranged according to the mineral obtained.

The War Office acknowledges the receipt of £1 sent anonymously from Limerick as conscience money.

HEALTH INSURANCE COMMITTEES

A NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Mr. J. Hutton, of Redcar, delivered the presidential address at the annual conference of the National Association of Health Insurance Committees at the Hearts of Oak offices, Euston-road, London, yesterday. He expressed general approval of the proposals of the British Medical Association for the provision of a national medical service for the dependents of insured workers.

Mr. HUTTON said that he trusted they were on the eve of great developments which would lead to a full and complete medical service for the nation. Since the passing of the National Health Insurance Act in 1911 much progress had been made in the development of the medical service, but it was still far short of what they desired. Limited as the present service was, it was doing great things for the health of the community, and within its restricted range had given satisfaction. They had repeatedly urged that the advice and help of specialists and consultants should be made available as part of the insurance scheme.

After a full service for insured persons had been obtained, development should be on the lines of providing medical benefits for their dependents. Some time ago the Minister of Health said that the cost would be £10,000,000. The British Medical Association, in its proposals for a complete medical service for the nation, made no estimate of the cost of providing treatment for dependents, but a sum of £13,000,000 a year was suggested as the amount needed. He believed that the British Medical Association, and many others desirous of seeing medical benefit made available for dependents of insured persons, had no wish to burden the State with the whole cost.

All that was needed was an extension of the present system of organized medical benefit, so as to provide for benefit for all dependents of insured persons on a flat rate of payment, by increasing slightly the rates of contributions. Already many of the workers, especially in the North of England, made some provision for medical treatment for their dependents by means of weekly payments, either deducted at the works or collected on behalf of the doctors. A properly organized system would be a great help to the insured, especially to the man with a large family, and with a little help from the Exchequer the worker's share of the expense might be even less than the present cost. If a medical service for dependents was provided, it might be so complete that educational authorities would not be called on to incur heavy expenditure on the medical examination and treatment of school-children.

He was pleased that the British Medical Association had come round to the opinion that it was time that a proper organized medical service was provided for the dependents of insured workers. He wished that they would progress a little farther and realize that the non-manual workers and the voluntary contributors, whose earnings exceeded, in some degree, £250 a year, were just as much in need of an insurance medical service. It would be beneficial to all concerned to allow such persons to contribute at the same rate, and so become entitled to medical benefit of the same nature as that available to insured persons.

Mr. L. G. BROCK, chairman of the Board of Control, asked for the help of insurance committees in realizing the possibilities of the Mental Treatment Act, which comes into operation at the beginning of next year. The Act, he said, contained three vital clauses. First, it empowered local authorities to establish out-patient clinics; secondly, it gave them power to admit into their public mental hospitals voluntary patients; and, thirdly, in cases where it passed beyond the voluntary stage, it allowed treatment to be given on the certification of two doctors. That was a very big step forward in the treatment of mental disease. This was an enabling Act. It gave local authorities powers, but those powers would not be exercised properly unless the local authorities had the help of an educated public opinion.

DEPOSIT CONTRIBUTORS

Mr. J. GILES (Oldham) moved the following resolution:—"That the institution of the deposit contributors' insurance section has not provided a satisfactory solution of the problem, and urges the Minister of Health to take steps for the dissolution of the deposit contributors' fund and insurance section and the substitution therefor of a more satisfactory scheme, either by allocation to approved societies of all persons who have not become members of societies within a reasonable time after their entrance into insurance or in some other way."

Mr. F. L. PICK (Oldham), who seconded, asserted that the deposit contributors were not having a fair deal.

LIEUTENANT H. T. CLARKE (Worcestershire) said that it would be better to make one deposit society for all voluntary contributors.

The question was referred to the Executive Council for consideration.

Mr. A. COOK (Lancashire) proposed that representations should be made to the Minister of Health to amend section 4 of the National Health Insurance Act, 1928, by the deletion of the words "of an eleemosynary character," and that the Minister should be urged in the meantime to sanction a continuance of grants formerly made by the Lancashire Insurance Committee for the purposes of its laboratory scheme. He said that Lancashire had been allowed to carry on this scheme for four years, and some remarkable cures had been effected through the correct diagnosis made. The Minister of Health had now stated that under section 26 of the amended Act he could not allow them to carry on their scheme. The section, Mr. Cook stated, was passed because some authorities were misusing their resources, but no one could accuse Lancashire of doing that. They had shown that this benefit could be provided for all insured persons at a cost of a farthing a member a year.

Mr. A. J. E. SAUNDERS (Manchester) seconded the resolution, which was carried by a large majority.

Mr. F. F. WEBB (Kent) proposed:—"That it is not in the best interests of medical benefit administration for an insurance practitioner to act as an assistant to a non-insurance practitioner; and that the Executive Council be requested to examine the position and to take such action as is necessary to safeguard the interests of insured persons."

Mr. J. H. LOYD (Kent) seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The following were elected as the Executive Council:—

Lord Cozens-Hardy (St. Helens), Mr. W. Davies (Manchester), Mr. W. G. Hodgson (Liverpool), Mrs. Chamberlain (Northamptonshire), Mr. R. Annis (Ilford), Mr. J. Gillies (Doncaster), Mr. J. Allsopp (Chesterfield), Mr. G. Townsend (Staffordshire), Mr. F. T. West (Cheshire), Mr. A. T. Borthwick (Bournemouth), Mr. R. E. Fairbairn (Worcester), Mr. W. A. Platt (Bury), Mr. Byrne (Wallasey), Mr. S. C. Paget (Bristol), Mr. N. F. Baylis (Nottinghamshire), and Mr. R. H. Mushers (Sunderland).

It was decided to hold next year's conference at Brighton.

INSURANCE COMMITTEES

DINNER AT THE CONNAUGHT ROOMS

A dinner of the National Association of Insurance Committees took place on Thursday evening at the Connaught Rooms, with Mr. JOHN HUTTON (president) in the chair.

In proposing "The Ministry of Health," Sir WILLIAM HART (president-elect) said that the Ministry was a very important factor in our public life and it was doing increasingly effective work in connexion with the health of the community. There was need both for the local insurance committees and a centralized body which could supervise and co-ordinate and sometimes control the work of the local associations. His own feeling was that in view of the experience of the committees there was room for a greater transfer of authority to the local committees than had been permitted up to the present. The insurance committees desired to work in complete harmony with the Ministry for the welfare of the community, and in any contemplated changes affecting the social services in which they were interested they felt there should be a proper measure of consultation and conference.

Mr. F. F. MARCHBANK, replying, said that the Ministry fully appreciated the work of the committees.

Mr. F. LLEWELLYN-JONES, M.P., in proposing "The National Association of Insurance Committees," said that it was difficult for individual committees to deal with great problems of administration, but their association should have an opportunity of being consulted if any change was proposed. There was a danger of central authorities trenching upon the territory of the local bodies. Cordial cooperation and co-ordination between them all was needed. The PRESIDENT and Mr. E. POTTS (secretary) replied.

The toast of "The Guests," which was given by LORD COZENS-HARDY, was acknowledged by DR. H. B. BRACKENBURY, Mr. W. M. MARSHALL, and Mr. F. LEWIS.

ALLIANCE OF THRIFT AGENCIES

SAVINGS MOVEMENT AND TRUSTEE BANKS

Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, spoke yesterday afternoon at the North-Western Conference of the National Savings Movement at Grange-over-Sands.

He said that he was very pleased to follow many of his predecessors at the Treasury in lending his support to the National Savings Movement. It was a cause which transcended party, and had been blessed by Prime Ministers and Chancellors of the Exchequer of all shades of political faith. He congratulated the conference on the progress made in the North-Western Region during the year and on the step taken to co-ordinate the National Savings Movement with the Trustee Savings Banks and the Post Office, thus linking up the three great popular thrift agencies. He was glad to note that throughout the country the sale of savings certificates was still increasing, and that the weekly average was now well past the million mark, while the total outstanding amount to the credit of holders was approximately £500,000,000. These stupendous figures were an indication of the valuable assistance which the movement was rendering to the finances of the nation.

Speaking last night at the conference dinner in reply to the toast of "The National Savings Movement," proposed by Mr. W. PALMER COBBETT, MAJOR-GENERAL SEELY said that the National Savings Movement and the Trustee Savings Banks Association had been carrying on negotiations with a view to closer co-operation, particularly in the working of the National Savings Movement's new scheme of saving, Schemes 1 and 3. Such difficulties as there were in the way of cooperation had been removed, and the removal of them had been largely due to Mr. Cobbett's personal influence and good will. He must, too, refer to the most valuable services of the chairman of the Trustee Savings Banks Association, Sir Spencer Portal.

Cooperation between the movement and the Post Office Savings Bank had for some time been an accomplished fact. Now that they had linked hands with the Trustee Savings Banks also, the three great popular thrift agencies of the nation would go forward in harmonious cooperation, each re-enforcing the others with its own special quality and powers. This was for the good of small investors, and it was for the good of the whole community.

The National Savings Movement continued to show progress which was astonishing, in view of the existing economic position. The total number of National Savings Certificates sold up to September 27 was 984,538,969, of cash value £773,240,925. The weekly average this year of certificates sold up to the same date was 1,089,067. This average was the highest recorded since the present issue of certificates was made available, and the proportion of withdrawals to purchases of certificates was less this year than in preceding years.

The increase in small savings was not confined to saving by the purchase of Savings Certificates, which was, of course, the largest item. If to the total standing to the credit of depositors in Savings Certificates were added the sums deposited with the Post Office Savings Bank, Trustee Savings Banks, other savings banks, building societies, industrial assurance, industrial and provident societies, friendly societies and trade unions they arrived at the remarkable total of £1,979,000,000 standing to the credit of small investors. This represented £45 per head of the total population of Great Britain, or approximately £200 per family. It was fortunate that the savings of the people showed this increase, for without them the country would be in poor case.

It seemed to him that their rulers might learn to find a solution of their troubles by copying the movement in one important respect. The figures showed that the character of the people, their determination to maintain their independence, remained unimpaired. But the great achievement of national savings had only been made possible by the cooperation of men and women of all parties—Liberal, Labour, and Conservative. Had the cause of the movement been pleaded by one party alone, or even by two parties, it would have withered and decayed. He was sure that the same thing was true in the even more vital matter of restoring their economic prosperity.

STATE OF TRADE

LITTLE ALTERATION IN HEAVY INDUSTRIES

(FROM OUR TRADE CORRESPONDENT)

Seasonal activity is a little more pronounced in the distributing trades and the demand for urgent deliveries has stimulated production in a number of the smaller industries. There is little alteration in the condition of the heavy trades or the main textile industries. Reports from the chief industrial centres are summarized below:—

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING.—Business has started well in the shops this month, and wholesalers report another week of great activity, autumn season business having now about reached its peak.

COTTON AND WOOL TEXTILES.—Although no further increase in actual trade is noted, the tone of the Manchester market continues rather firmer on the steady, if slow, improvement in the business situation in India. The spinning trade seems to be improving slowly, but production still exceeds demand. The uncertain position of wool prices continues to restrict business in wool textiles to the disappointingly low level experienced for some time.

CHEMICALS.—Conditions show no material change, and there is a tendency among manufacturers to produce only sufficient quantities to meet immediate requirements.

HOSIERY.—Rather better accounts are given of business in the hosiery industry in Leicester and district. Most of the departments show a slight advance, and one or two firms have found it necessary to work overtime in the production of certain garments to meet buyers' demands for immediate deliveries.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The improvement which began a week or two ago is maintained. A few bulk orders are arriving, but they are not sufficient to keep factories occupied at their full productive power. It seems, however, that the worst of the depression in this trade is over.

COAL.—The continued fall in exports and the scarcity of new contracts are increasing the difficulties of collieries in South Wales, but in other areas the seasonal improvement which began this month, chiefly in house and gas coals, is maintained. On the whole, however, trade is dull, with keen competition for overseas orders by Polish and German producers. The anthracite trade in South-West Wales is still fairly actively employed.

IRON AND STEEL.—The continued scarcity of orders is seriously embarrassing most departments, for new contracts are needed to enable producers to keep machinery in motion; but, in spite of the disappointing volume of business, the general tone of the market is less cheerless than of late. Inquiries for one or two descriptions of material have improved slightly.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.—Although the output of cutlery, spoons, and forks increased last month, conditions cannot be said to have materially improved, and the trade in sterling silver and plated hollowware remains bad.

*** Further reports on the state of trade appear every week in *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1830. Price 7d.

Workmen are now beginning to take down the low wooden shed which has so long disfigured the interior of Westminster-hall. Nearly the whole of the Records of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas therein temporarily deposited are already removed to the upper story, at the east end of the King's Mews, where suitable apartments have been prepared for the reception and preservation of these important documents.

* * * *

It is impossible to have attended the three [musical] festivals of the present year without being struck with the advance of musical taste in different parts of the Kingdom. The instrumental band at Liverpool were (excepting the principals) almost exclusively country players; the choral band were all resident of the town and neighbourhood, and nothing could be more correct than their performance even of the most difficult oratorio music. It is rather humiliating to turn to the metropolis, and find it so far behind either Norwich or Liverpool in the latter essential.

3 per Cent. Cons., 86¾ to 7.

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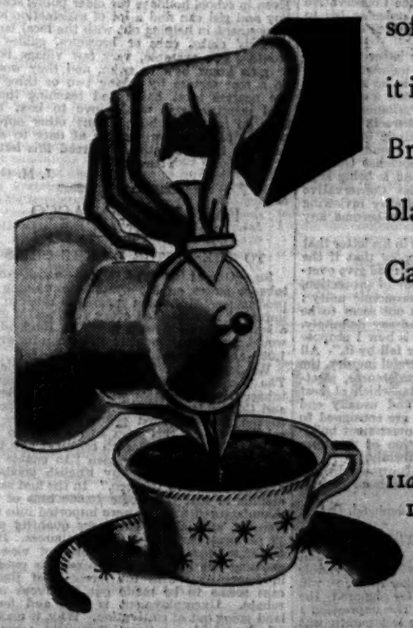
Once it was a fixed belief that to drink chocolate at its best you had to drink it in Paris. Now, with the coming of Cadbury's 'Cup' Chocolate you can make at home a pot of chocolate worthy of a *cordon bleu*. Open the gay tin, and you will find it full of the softest chocolate flakes. Taste a little as it is; have you ever known such a flavour? Brew your chocolate. Then, as you sip this bland and heartening drink, ask yourself: Can Europe produce a better chocolate?



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Letters to the Editor

THE MEANING OF ECONOMY

VALUE FOR VALUE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If the discussion of economy can be kept upon the lofty level of Dr. Page's letter and your leading article, I do not doubt that this wonderful nation will rise, as it has always risen when truth and trouble have been made apparent. You sum up the whole of the difficulty when you criticize the presentation of the case for economy "as though it were a rich man's policy."

Economy does not mean parsimony, but value for value. It is not a question of less spending, but of spending by the right people in the right way. It relies upon the natural age-old inescapable knowledge that when a man spends his own money he will as a rule get value for it, whereas in the hands of others it will always tend to be disbursed without regard to that vital consideration. When value is exchanged for value both values form the basis of further economic development. When value is given without regard to fair exchange, as, for instance, when it is spent upon war, economic development is necessarily ignored. The fact that so many of us fail to see the difference between the prosecution of a war and the development of the agricultural market, or the provision of houses, or the employment of a miner, and attempt to apply principles which are good for war to peaceful purposes, is due to a general lack of understanding of economy.

All of us, even the poor befooled beneficiaries of political extravagances, know the real truth of the matter. The difficulty is to apply it. Economy might be defined as a recognition of the truth that those who make or own wealth can, on the whole, be better trusted to see that it is wisely used or spent. The practical application of such a theory would leave us with the sorry spectacle of obvious waste by a few idle rich. It would, however, also leave most of our wealth in the hands of those who can be trusted to use it for true economic and reproductive purposes. We shall never, I fear, be able entirely to avoid some of the old characteristics of the eternal discussion between the "haves" and the "have-nots." But having regard to the way in which the wealth of the nation as a whole has been poured out in pursuance of the false belief that political action could cure economic trouble, is it too much to hope that we can now recognize as a nation what everybody knows as an individual?

Yours, &c.,
ERNEST J. P. BENN.
Bouverie House, Fleet-street, E.C.4,
Oct. 10.

PLANTAINS IN GARDENS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many gardens are troubled with plantains. Their owners often adopt laborious and sometimes uncomfortable means of destroying them. As the art of amateur gardening, specially after a certain age, is never to bend your back, the following will be found to be a simple, cheap, efficacious, and painless method of destroying them:—

Buy a twopenny brush about an inch broad at the ironmongers and procure a tin with a wire for a handle and the cheapest paraffin, about 5d. a gallon. Tie the brush to a stick of convenient length and paint each plantain with paraffin. Do not do this before rain or the paraffin will wash off. If done in the sun, in a few hours the plantain will blacken and shrivel. My garden had in places 150 plantains to the square yard; it is now quite free of the unsightly weed. In the early spring paint any plantains which have been self-sown before they become large. The grass will then, as it grows, cover the patch where the weed was. Paraffin will kill all weeds if similarly treated.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. BACON, Admiral.
Braishfield Lodge, Romsey, Hants.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP

BORDERLINE VOTERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon gives a singularly accurate theory of the general attitude of the borderline voter, but a singularly wrong application of the theory to the present situation.

The borderline voter has little use for party leaders and party leading as such. His slogan, if he had one, would be "Statesmanship and Steadfastness, not Stunts." It is precisely because Mr. Baldwin fits that description that he will carry the votes of the borderline voters. If he is pushed out from the leadership the borderline voter will draw the inference that the Conservative Party prefers stunts to statesmanship, and the loss of votes will be considerable.

Yours faithfully,
October 9. E. A. W. MILROY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondents are debating whether Mr. Baldwin is or is not the best leader for the Conservative Party, ignoring a much greater issue which should govern the party's decision.

A highly organized section of the Press has for years been conducting a campaign against Mr. Baldwin's leadership. By its wide organization it was able to damage greatly the party's chances at the last election. It has required from Mr. Baldwin a programme of policy and procedure and a list of proposed Cabinet Ministers as a condition of its support. This threat to the Constitution is the paramount question for the British public; and I submit, Sir, that the resignation of Mr. Baldwin would be hailed by this section of the Press as a victory for its tactics; and any new leader would be confronted by similar demands.

In face of this menace to the Constitution it is our duty to waive questions of personal preference, and to support the leader who at least is championing the cause of constitutional government.

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY H. BADOCK.
Holmwood, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol,
Oct. 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I admire Mr. A. A. Somerville's pluck in writing as he does in his letter published in your issue of October 4, but unfortunately it only goes to show how seriously out of touch the leaders and certain of their firm supporters in the Conservative Party are with the opinions of the general rank and file. When writing the letter Mr. Somerville must have forgotten that he himself is affected, and that this week he has to meet the members of the Conservative Committee in his division in order to try to placate the rising clamour which is occurring within it.

I am glad to see from his letter that Mr. Somerville admits that some members of the party are dissatisfied, but it is no argument to say that, because you elected a man who has twice had majorities in Parliament which would have been dreams to a Disraeli, and done nothing, you should still continue to support him. The country does not require to be delivered from the present Socialist Government; it is a minority one, and is being kept in as an expedient while the Conservative leaders are slowly and ponderously reviewing a situation that never seems to become any clearer to them.

Even Mr. Somerville admits in his letter that there is strong reason to suppose that if the opportunity arose the country would give overwhelming support to the policy of protection, prevention of dumping, and economic unity; but he, like his leaders, does not seem to be able to announce a policy and say definitely, "This is my programme, this is how I propose to carry it out, and I stand or fall by it." All we are given is promises of careful inquiry, the usual series, I suppose, of conferences, meetings of committees of experts, which at best only end in half measures, and usually end in voluminous reports which are consigned to the dusty archives of some Government building.

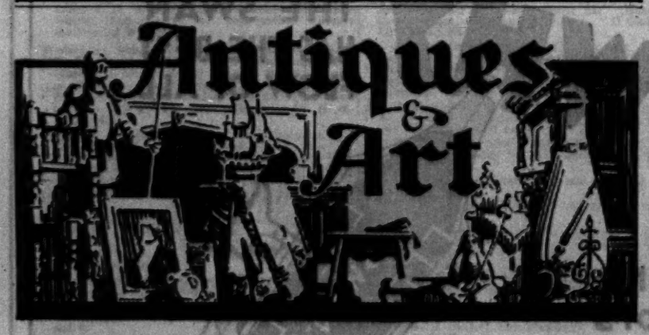
That is not my definition of the term "leadership."

Yours faithfully,
S. H. LONG, Vice-Chairman, United Empire Party, Maidenhead Branch,
Windsor Division.
Doannee, Fishery-road, Maidenhead, Oct. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondents who think that the resignation of Mr. Baldwin would enable the Conservatives under another leader to win the next election have so far ignored the factor of the women's vote. The impression I got from the by-election here last month was that the ordinary everyday women of all classes voted for Mr. Campbell because he said he would support Mr. Baldwin, and the United Empire Party candidate got the votes of young men and also the business men who wished to give a jolt to the party machine. I do not think, being one of them, that the women electors are likely to vote as solidly for a new leader.

Yours faithfully,
M. E. DOBBS.
6, Court Down-road, Beckenham, Kent,
Oct. 10.



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ONE AMUSEMENT AFTER ANOTHER

"A ROOM OF THEIR OWN"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The state of things depicted in recent correspondence would seem to obtain in so many households that one is reluctantly driven to think that the household itself, or at any rate the method of bringing up the young folk within it, must be largely responsible. We have had no difficulty; but then, none of our four children ever wanted expensive or showy things or holidays, and it seems probable that they will continue in their unacquisitive way, for the eldest is eight-and-twenty and the youngest seventeen. Yet they would all tell you they have had a first-rate time, though none of them has much money. But they have always had one thing that most parents deny their children—a room of their own.

Some of your correspondents advocate home-made toys, and that is an excellent idea, but what is needed is the place to make them, the tools to make them with, and an incurious frame of mind in the father, and especially the mother. Nor should parents invade the room without an invitation, and its state should never be commented on, even if it be impossible to sit and difficult to tread for litter. In the room they can leave a partly played game of chess, a dismembered watch, a half-assembled steam engine, and nobody will insist on tidying up at inconvenient moments. If the chaos gets beyond all bearing it is the owners of the room who will suffer in lost mechanism or smashed parts, and they themselves will learn that some sort of order is necessary. Such a workroom satisfies the needs of that large section of young folk that is of no use at manual occupation (though most boys love tinkering with wireless) for their hobbies, collections of all kinds, and, given a good-sized table, indoor games. In fact, it is their own sanctum, as the library or smoke-room is their father's and the drawing-room their mother's. And, best of all, it is somewhere to invite their friends.

It may be objected that this is entirely an indoor occupation and takes no account of holidays. But we have found that by this means holidays at home are happy even in summer, while after school years are done it occupies a large proportion of evenings without wanting one expensive, and often unhealthy, amusement after another.

I notice that none of your correspondents has said anything about the young people finding amusement and enjoyment in giving anything, but only in accepting what is given. Even in school holidays the older public school boy and girl can find a lot of satisfaction and amusement in helping out with the local boys' or girls' clubs, cubs or brownies, guides or scouts. For example, very few village boys or girls know how to swim, and they would do a real service by taking two or three to the nearest local baths and teaching them. And country boys would love to box, but they do not know how. Many other opportunities of service will occur at once to any one who has the patience to read this letter.

Yours truly,
J. M. G.

ENGLISH TOBACCO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One of the firms selling English-grown tobacco states on the wrapper containing its product:—"Millions of pounds of tobacco are imported into England every year, and if even a small proportion were grown in England, it would give employment to 3,000 men for every 1,000 acres planted."

We learn from the informative article in *The Times* of September 25 that although tobacco is now grown only in Hants, Berks, and Cambridgeshire, and at no personal profit to the public-spirited growers, yet some 30 counties raised this crop successfully in the first half of the seventeenth century; also that its cultivation was forbidden "to enable the American Colonies to buy English goods in exchange for their tobacco." In the first seven months of this year some 40,660 tons of unmanufactured tobacco were imported into this country, and of this enormous quantity only 17 per cent. came from Empire sources. It is, therefore, more from the point of view of assisting the home-grower to sell his product in competition with the foreign leaf that a case seems to be made out in favour of a rebate. Unemployment is rife, and fertile land going out of cultivation. Why, it may be asked, should not the Government assist in putting back on to the land the three men per acre to produce a crop which is rare enough in these days—one where there is neither under-consumption nor over-production?

As regards the flavour of English tobacco, I regret that, being a non-smoker, I am unable to express an opinion, although the tradesman who sold me a packet recently assured me that he had a steady sale for the brand. As regards production costs, however, I would suggest that a very great economy could be effected, and production per acre at least doubled, by growing the tobacco under mulch paper—a system of cultivation which is rapidly extending its usage in the United States, Italy, Germany, and in many other countries. A careful test made in Honolulu with Sumatra tobacco showed a gain of 136 per cent. in root development, 88.96 per cent. in the development of the stems, and 78.17 per cent. in the weight of the leaves, in favour of the plants grown with mulch paper. The size of the leaves was also greatly increased. In Quincy, Florida, plants treated with mulch paper showed an average yield of 1,345lb. of dried leaf per acre, as against 910lb. from the untreated plants.

The French Government, whose policy has always been to foster the cultivation of tobacco in France and her Colonies, is now making extensive trials with a mulch paper, manufactured in the South of France, which is impregnated with the chemical fertilizers most suited to the growth of the tobacco plant. These fertilizing agents slowly "leach out" into the soil during the period of growth, and what is left of the paper can be ploughed in when the harvest has been carried, thus enriching the soil and saving the cost of additional manure. The use of mulch paper cuts down the cost of weeding to a minimum, and, by preventing the loss of the sun's diurnal heat through radiation, allows of earlier planting out, with earlier maturity in consequence.

I venture to suggest this method of improving and increasing their crops to those landowners who are struggling against the doctrinaire "free trade" principles of the present Government.

Yours faithfully,
HARGRAVE STANDEN, F.R.H.S.

A NATIONAL MATERNITY SERVICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I welcome most heartily the announcement of the Minister of Health that he proposes to take immediate steps towards the establishment of a national maternity service. I am particularly glad to note that he is prepared to begin "negotiations with all the people concerned" and to "mobilize every form of health provision there is."

In this connexion, will you please extend to me the courtesy of your columns to state that the National Birthday Trust Fund is prepared to place at the disposal of the Minister of Health not only the whole of his experience, accumulated as the result of nearly two years' work for the extension of maternity services, but to cooperate in every possible way in the formation of practical plans to make motherhood safe?

It is sincerely to be hoped that the public conscience may now be aroused to the appalling wastage of mothers' lives—a wastage which it is frankly admitted could be avoided to the extent of at least 50 per cent.—and to the immeasurable suffering borne often throughout life, by the thousands of women who do not receive the necessary skill and attention.

Yours, &c.,
INA CHOLMONDELEY, Founder of the National Birthday Trust Fund.
Empire House, 175, Piccadilly, W.1, Oct. 10.

IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF OPERA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Thomas Beecham asks his members "to reply only in the way arranged for them (by enclosed post-card)." The way arranged for them is a declaration of assent to the proposals printed on the card to be completed by the member's signature. No provision is made—indeed, no space is left on the card—for recording dissent. How will failure to make a return be counted? If silence also gives consent, the way seems singularly well arranged for the success of Sir Thomas Beecham's proposals.

I am, Sir, &c.,
A MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF OPERA.

DR. ADDISON AND THE FARMERS

A PROTEST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Possibly increasing adversity makes farmers more watchful and more critical than is their habit, but in no circumstances could they be expected to let pass without protest some of the utterances of the Minister of Agriculture. They have shown little sympathy with the industry he is supposed to represent, and they have been devoid of helpful understanding of the rudiments of the business. I will quote but two examples of the kind of remarks that rightly are resented.

In his statement to the deputation from the National Union of Agricultural Workers recently Dr. Addison expressed "the keenest possible disappointment that, at the present moment, . . . farmers should even talk about the desirability of reducing their workers' wages." What has been debated and agreed to in South Lincolnshire is, not the desirability, but the necessity, of asking the workers to share the misfortunes that have overtaken the industry. No farmer wishes voluntarily to lower wages, or to deal in any way unfairly with those who work for or with him, but clearly he cannot continue indefinitely to pay out money that he and his workers in present circumstances cannot earn.

The Minister's speech at Bristol on October 3 also is worthy of notice. His reference to bacon, &c., produced abroad, clearly implying Denmark, shows that studied silence concerning wages and hours that characterizes so many political speeches. Is Dr. Addison willing to favour or to enforce in this country the same hours and wages as obtain in Denmark, Holland, or anywhere on the Continent? Will he stand before an audience of working people and advocate such a change?

Simultaneous with the absence of helpful sympathy at the Ministry, there appears to be a recrudescence of writers who, professing or assuming a knowledge of agriculture, use the occasion to raise political issues. It does not look like coincidence that they fix upon "Security of Tenure" as a point of attack. Their object is to make a case for nationalization of the land, and the thin disguise will mislead no one who is in touch with or versed in the state of things throughout the country. For many "Security of Tenure" in its political sense was settled by the purchase of their holdings, and probably there is not one in a hundred of them who does not wish that the old order was restored. The contention that enterprise and efficiency have been restricted from fear of dispossession is imaginary. The general effect of tenant-purchase has been all the other way—to hamper development on account of capital being sunk in the land and buildings that otherwise would have been available for the working of the farm.

Yours, &c.,
MIDLAND FARMER.

SHIPLEY BY-ELECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his interesting communication to your Shipley correspondent Mr. J. Horace Lockwood, who is to be Conservative candidate at the forthcoming by-election, describes it rather flamboyantly as an election which is to "save British industry from destruction"; and he declares that in the Shipley division "every worker is practically dependent on the woollen industry for a livelihood."

We should all be glad if a by-election, or even a General Election, could save British industry from destruction; and I gather that in the Conservative Party there are now at least six different and somewhat conflicting fiscal projects for bringing about that most desirable result. But before Mr. Lockwood "saves" the commerce of the Shipley division he will have to study it a little more closely. My friend Mr. Arthur Davy, the Liberal candidate, has lived and worked there all his life, and he will be able to inform Mr. Lockwood that the main seat of the woollen industry is in Leeds, Dewsbury, and Batley, and that a comparatively small minority of workers in the Shipley division are engaged in the manufacture of woollens.

When I contested the division last year I made a pretty careful study of the woollen and worsted industry of the West Riding, with which my family has been associated for at least 160 years. Mr. Lockwood says we have had "bad trade and diminishing employment for five years," and I may remind him that of those five years four were under a Conservative Government, which had a huge majority in the House of Commons and could have passed any measure of fiscal or financial policy without difficulty. Unfortunately, instead of promoting public economy, it greatly increased the national expenditure; and if Mr. Lockwood is right, its fiscal measures have led to nothing but "bad trade and diminishing employment." If he will look into the facts as regards our exports of woollens and worsteds he will find that our principal competitors are France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia. Taking an average of the previous four or five years, I found that British exports were about equal in value to those of these five competitors put together, and that wages in Yorkshire were in one case (Germany) about 25 per cent. higher, and in the other four cases were about double the wages paid abroad.

The fall in exports has been general, and the special hardships suffered by British industry during the last year have been chiefly due to the increased tariffs, embargoes, and boycotts imposed upon our manufactures by Australia and India.

Yours, &c.,
FRANCIS W. HIRST.
13, Kensington-park-gardens, W.11,
Oct. 7.

FOR EX-PRISONERS OF WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Through your kindness in past years we have appealed to your readers on behalf of the ex-prisoners of war. May we, now Armistice Day is drawing near, plead once more for the poor and ageing ex-prisoners of war on our books, who depend upon our assistance?

May I venture to ask your readers, whose liberality in the past we shall not easily forget, to show sympathy to the men who, without their generous help in these years of unemployment, would have been deprived both of necessities and of comforts? In the autumn of 1918 many of the men seemed capable of continuing to work at their accustomed trades, but now, in 1930, a considerable number of them are unable to fight the battle of life as regular wage earners. This misfortune is in great measure a result of their hardships from want of food and warm clothing when prisoners in enemy countries.

Our charity endeavours to assist the men who appeal to it, but we do so in a more limited degree than we wish, or than their needs deserve, because our funds are small and the appeals are numerous. In the past year we have received some contributions of clothing, and we beg again for great-coats, suits of clothes, and boots, also for any clothing for the wives and families of the soldiers. Cheques if sent here, or to Lloyds Bank, 390, Oxford-street, W.1, will be thankfully acknowledged by me.

Yours faithfully,
VICTORIA HERBERT.
Lady Victoria Herbert's Scheme for British ex-Prisoners of War, 20, Talbot-square, W.2.

Points from Letters

THE LOSS OF R 101

A party of French Protestant pasteurs has lately been visiting England as guests of the British Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, as you have recorded in your columns. On Thursday I received the following message from one of our guests, Pasteur E. Brunnarius, of Courbevoie:—"I take this opportunity to tell you that the mourning of your nation is also the mourning of ours. Please tell your friends and countrymen that we in France deeply sympathize with your national suffering, and that our Protestant Churches are with you, and with the families of the victims, in suffering and prayer."—The Rev. H. W. Fox, Hon. Secretary, World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, Effingham House, Arundel-street, W.C.2.

COWPER'S OAK

Visiting Cowper's Oak, near Olney, last month, I was careful to note that the tree still bears acorns, though but sparsely. This is certainly remarkable, because it is unlikely from what Cowper wrote in "Yardley Oak" that the tree was producing fruit lavishly 140 years ago, when the poem was written. Thus he speaks of life still lingering "amid so much death," and describes the oak as already "a cave for owls to roost in," which it certainly is now. This apparent slow rate of decline in the vitality of the oak in the course of nearly a century and a half seems almost incredible, and suggests a greater age for the tree than the "half a millennium" assigned to it in the poem of 1791.—Mr. L. C. W. Bonacina.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERS

It is undeniable that we are faced to-day with a crisis which has not presented itself to the country since the years after the Napoleonic War, and the Conservative Party asks us to face that crisis with leaders who range in age from Sir Austen Chamberlain, 67, to Mr. Amery, 57, with Mr. Baldwin, at 63. I venture to say that no Leader of the House of Commons since Sir Stafford Northcote has been in conflict with such a large body of Conservative supporters in the country as Mr. Baldwin. The fact is, the whole country is tired of the leadership of these old men, and needs, in this time of crisis, a Cabinet of an average age not exceeding 50.—Mr. W. R. Nicholson, Tidmarsh Grange, Pangbourne.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND TARIFFS

Sir Herbert Samuel asserts that the shutting out of imports will shut in the exports that pay for the imports, with the result that the producers of these exports will be thrown out of employment. Would Sir Herbert Samuel kindly answer this question? Is it impossible to convert the foreign exchange of goods above referred to into a home exchange and thereby not only give employment to a large number of unemployed but also retain in employment all those already employed? Such a conversion would probably necessitate, at any rate to some extent, a change in the character of production, but need this be an insurmountable difficulty?—Mr. Arthur Davon, Dalry Lodge, Lower Common South, Putney.

BEAUTIFUL ENGLAND

Some months ago a total stranger—an American—asked me a question about sheep-dog trials which I was not able to answer, and I undertook to send him the information by post to his hotel. This I did and thought no more about it. On Thursday I received from him, from New Orleans, U.S.A., a letter which I think should give a thrill of pleasure and pride to every Englishman. After expressing his warmest thanks for the little service I did him, he goes on:—"I have just returned to America after spending four months in your most delightful country. I enjoyed this vacation more than any I have ever had. We went in our car as far south as Land's End and as far north as John o' Groat's. There was not a day that we didn't see something new and interesting—and, as I have told my friends over here, England reminds me of a great bouquet of flowers. I don't suppose there is as beautiful a country in the world as you people have."—Sir Basil Clarke, Aldine House, 10, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR

I read with interest the letter, in *The Times* of October 9, on the subject of Victor Hugo's vision of the conquest of the air. It is indeed strange that this poem should predict the very hazards, of low clouds and rising ground, which were encountered by our airship at the time of her disaster. It is only fair to those who believed from the first in the use of airships for peaceful purposes to point out that they were not first made use of to intensify the art of destruction. During the period 1910 to 1914 the German Airship Transportation Company carried 37,000 passengers and flew 90,000 miles without accident—an extraordinarily fine record for such an early date in the history of aviation.—Mr. E. N. B. Bentley, Journey's End, Mill-road, West Drayton, Middlesex.

"SELL BRITISH"

This autumn I went to no fewer than six shops in a town in Speyside in the vain attempts to buy a pair of nail scissors of British manufacture. The shops visited were two chemists', two ironmongers', a watchmakers's, and a saddler's. They each had nail scissors, but of foreign make, which, on principle, I refused to buy. Ultimately one of the chemists sent to Glasgow for a pair of Sheffield make. With so much unemployment in the land it is obviously one's duty to "buy British," but should it not be equally the duty of sellers to "sell British"?—Helen C. Dabling Hollycombe, Englefield Green, Surrey.

UNEMPLOYED GIRLS

Your correspondent Mr. R. Grahame should surely know that the root of the difficulty is due to the fact that domestic service is an uninsured occupation. What is his solution? Is domestic service to become an insured occupation, or does he propose that girls should be compelled to take up an uninsured one? There is much to be said about the matter on both sides.—Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Elwell-Sutton, Collendean, Bomley-grove, Shortlands, Kent.

THE CONVOLVULUS HAWK MOTH

Another record of the Convolvulus hawk moth may be not without interest, especially as it is so far north and west as the Isle of Skye. A few days ago a large moth was found flying up the outside of a window in Portree. Its captor told me it was the strongest moth he had ever seen, and when it gripped anything with its feet it was extremely difficult to make it let go its hold. The insect was sent to Edinburgh and was identified by the authorities of the Royal Scottish Museum as a Convolvulus hawk moth.—Mr. Seton Gordon, Duntulm Lodge, By Portree, Isle of Skye.

A NEW INQUISITION

I am glad to note that assessments made by local rating and valuation committees are usually a good basis for estimate of a "probable rental." The case has not arisen with me, and in this and similar circumstances I suppose that the taxing officials could get the opinion of the local rating and valuation committee (with which opinion I am not acquainted) from that body.—Mr. Edward MacAndrew, 19, Browning-road, West Worthing, Sussex.

ENGLISH INNS

From time to time you publish just complaints of the badness of English inns. It may interest your readers to hear of our pleasanter experience. For two years running we have spent a week or two in September in one of the inns of a well-known association, going in each case without any recommendation or personal knowledge. In each case we have found good beds, good baths, and excellent cooking. Our experience suggests that the reform of English country inns is a corporate, not an individual, task. It cannot be done without capital, and this is just what the country innkeeper lacks. If he had money he would probably bring his house up to date. Not having it, he goes on offering a poor supply of hot water and large and lumpy beds to his guests.—Mrs. A. G. Robinson, The Vicarage, Wantage.

CAMBERED ROADS

I heartily endorse Major Browne's remarks in your issue of October 9 as to the camber on the Thorpe-Chertsey road. It becomes almost impossible to hold a car on the road, however low the speed, when one is obliged to take the edge on meeting another car on a right-hand bend. I may add that several of the roads in the Chertsey district are badly in need of attention, notably the stretch on the important Shepperton road when approaching Chertsey Bridge from the Surrey side.—Mr. C. B. Gwyll, Restormel, 32, Castelnau, Barnes, S.W.13.

LOST SCENTS

I fully agree with the Rev. H. C. Frere's observation that tomatoes also seem to have lost the scent they emitted, say, 30 years ago, and can go a step farther by expressing the opinion that they have also changed the taste they possessed 40 or 50 years ago. I well remember in my boyhood having a violent objection to the nauseous medicinal taste they then had, but though it will be of no particular moment to readers of *The Times*, I have now, in their changed characteristics, come to like them, as they seem to have turned, presumably by cultivation, from a vegetable into almost a fruit.—Mr. A. Mayer, South Kensington Hotel, S.W.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMAND OF THE LONDON

A change dates from to-day in the command of the London, flagship of the First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean. Captain R. B. Davies, V.C., D.S.O., A.F.C., who has had two years in command of this ship and her predecessor, the Frobisher, is to be succeeded by Captain H. M. Burrough, late Deputy Director of the Training and Staff Duties Division. Captain Burrough specialized in gunnery as a lieutenant, and when the War broke out he was gunnery officer of the cruiser Essex. In May, 1916, he joined the Southampton, which flew the broad pennant of Commodore William Goodenough at the Jutland battle. From August, 1917, he was first and gunnery lieutenant-commander of the battle-cruiser Indomitable. After the Armistice he became fleet gunnery officer in the Australian Navy, and was promoted to commander from December, 1921. His further promotion to captain in June, 1928, followed a commission as executive officer of the battleship Barham.

SERVICE OF THE EXETER

It is expected that on completion the new cruiser Exeter, which is fitting out at Devonport Dockyard, will replace the Hawkins as flagship of the Second Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet. It was this squadron to which the Norfolk, Dorsetshire, and York were recently drafted, and when the Exeter joins up it will be entirely composed of post-Washington Sin.-gun cruisers. This is the third squadron to be remodelled in this way. The five ships of the Kent class, of the 1924 programme, now form the Fifth Cruiser Squadron in China; the four ships of the London class, authorized in 1925, are serving in the First Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean; and the four built under the 1926 and 1927 Estimates will compose the Second Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic. No further changes in composition of this character can take place until 1934, when the three cruisers recently authorized by supplementary estimate should come into service.

FOREIGN SERVICE SLOOPS

The sloop Clematis, Captain E. B. C. Dicken, O.B.E., D.S.C., of the Red Sea Division, is ordered to be paid off and scrapped. She is one of the early War-built sloops, completed in 1915. Her place will be taken by the Lupin, Commander Sir John Alleyne, D.S.O., D.S.C., from the Persian Gulf Division. As the Lupin's crew will complete two years' foreign service next month, whereas the ship's company of the Clematis have had only one year, the two crews will exchange at Malta on October 28, and the Lupin's officers and men will return home in the Clematis. It is probable that the place of the Lupin in the Persian Gulf will be taken by the new sloop Hastings, which should be finished at Devonport next month, as was foreshadowed by the First Lord in his Memorandum in March last.

MINESWEEPER REFITS

Vessels of the First Minesweeping Flotilla from Portland have dispersed to their home ports for refit. The Devonport ships, Dundas and Tiverton, should be completed on October 22, and those at Sheerness, the Albury and Sutton, on October 25. The Pangbourne, ship of the senior officer, Captain J. Powell, D.S.O., will be in dockyard hands at Portsmouth until November 18. The new sloop Scarborough has been working with this Flotilla for trial purposes, but will leave for foreign service early in November.

NAVAL SALVAGE MONEY

The award of naval salvage money on account of the barge Challenger on December 8, 1929, by H.M. tug Wrey Hyde (Chatham), is now ready for distribution to those concerned in the Department of the Accountant-General. The amounts due to individuals range from £4 18s. 11d. in the sixth class to 19s. 10d. in the twelfth class. Double shares have been awarded to those who carried out the operations from the shore.

PERSIAN FORCES MEMORIAL MEDAL

Medical officers desiring to compete for the 1930 award of the North Persian Forces Memorial Medal should forward copies of their articles to the Medical Director-General of the Navy, through the usual service channels, before January 1, 1931. This medal is awarded annually for the best paper on tropical medicine and tropical hygiene published in any journal by medical officers of under 12 years' service in the Royal Navy, Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Air Force, Indian Medical Service, and the Colonial Medical Service.

R.A.F. DISPLAYS IN INDIA

An Army Department instruction in India notifies that the cooperation of the Royal Air Force at civil meetings in India will be limited to a few occasions annually, in accordance with a programme to be settled in advance by the officer commanding R.A.F., in consultation with the Aero Club of India and Burma. The conditions for participation will require some useful purpose to be served, such as stimulation of recruiting, or the encouragement of civil flying, in view of providing a potential reserve of pilots for war. The displays are to be consistent with ordinary training, and the Government must not be put to any expense. Displays at naval and military meetings will be considered individually as they arise.

RELIEF MOVEMENTS

The 1st Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment will be relieved in the Malta garrison to-day by the 2nd Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment, and will embark on the transport Neuralia for conveyance to Tientsin, where the battalion is due on November 11. The Somersetshire is due at Karachi to-day with the first of the drafts from home, and will leave again on Wednesday with the first of the reliefs for Southampton, the approximate arrival date being November 6.

NEW FURLOUGH RULE

The regulation governing the grant of furlough to officers under staff leave rules in India who prematurely vacate appointments is being amended. In future officers of the British Army sent from home to assume commands, other than regimental, staff, and administrative appointments of limited tenure, who apply to retire before completing their normal tenure will be restricted to furlough on the basis of three months after two years' service and 4½ months after three years' service, in addition to any privilege leave standing to their credit.

EX-SOLDIERS' INDIA EMPLOYMENT

In dealing with applications for employment from ex-soldiers, the local Governments of India have agreed to recognize Indian Army certificates of education (School of Education "D" and "Q" and Army First Class) as a qualification for teaching in primary schools, and in some cases for minor appointments. Applicants must be fully conversant with the vernacular necessary for the post applied for. The provinces thus opening civil school posts are Bombay, Assam, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Delhi, Madras, Central Provinces, United Provinces, and Burma. The Indian Army first-class certificate of education will be a qualification for subordinate appointments in Madras, Central Provinces, and Burma.

REGIMENTAL ALLIANCE

The King has approved of the following alliance:—The 57th Battalion, Australian Infantry, Australian Military Forces, to The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own).

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENTS

The undermentioned Voluntary Aid Detachments, which are under the commandants named, have been registered at the War Office:—

No. 154 Devon (Mrs. M. S. Avery); No. 198 Devon (Miss M. Jane); No. 940 County of London (Miss W. E. Grindler); No. 106 Middlesex (Miss V. Baxter); No. 138 Somerset (Mrs. L. Lovill), organized by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; No. 50 City of Birmingham (Mrs. E. Adams); and No. 41 West Lancashire (Mr. S. E. Paige, D.C.M.), organized by the British Red Cross Society.

The undermentioned detachments have received official recognition by the War Office under the new scheme:—

No. 94 Essex (Mrs. F. M. Morris); No. 48 Kent (Mrs. R. Kennett), organized by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; No. 124 Essex (Mrs. M. Bristow); No. 84 Hampshire (Miss H. Crawley); No. 104 Norfolk (Miss C. M. Kerrison), organized by the British Red Cross Society; and No. 40 Ayr (Mrs. H. McGregor), organized by the Red Cross Society (Scottish Branch).

ARMY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

The results of the course for regimental officers, which was held at the Army School of Education, Shorncliffe, in July and August last, are as follows (the list is arranged in regimental order):—

Passed.—Lieutenant A. B. J. Villiers, Royal Artillery; Second Lieutenant M. C. Grayson, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant J. B. S. Richardson, The Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant G. R. Davies, The Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieutenant R. A. Coulter, The Hampshire Regiment; Second Lieutenant L. H. Wood, The Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant J. French, Royal Tank Corps; Second Lieutenant J. P. Brown, Royal Tank Corps.

BELGAUM SCHOOL CHANGES

Colonel Sanford J. P. Scobell, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Commandant of the Senior Officers' School at Belgaum in place of Brigadier C. I. Stockwell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., recently transferred to the 14th Infantry Brigade at Ahmednagar. The Chief Instructor and Assistant Commandant, Colonel A. B. Skinner, D.S.O., O.B.E., while on leave

(Continued in next column)

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, OCT. 10

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 6

R.N.

Lieut. W. Sutherland placed on Retd. List (Oct. 4).

R.N.R.

Probv. Sub-Lieut. G. F. Billet to be Sub-Lieut., with original seny. of May 30.

OCTOBER 8

R.N.

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. K. L. Dickson, J. de F. Jago, F. M. B. Charrass, G. R. Kingdon (Oct. 1).

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts. with seny. stated:—A. R. T. Christie (Jan. 1); R. L. H. Marsh (April 1); R. C. Baydon (June 1).

R.N.R.

Payr. Lieut.-Comdr. (Retd.) C. D. Gordon to be Payr. Comdr. (Retd.), with seny. of July 7.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 10

Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. R. W. Burnyeat, D.S.O., T.D., R.A., T.A., is apptd. A.D.C. to the King (Addtl.), vice Col. the Lord Semphill, T.A., who has attained the age limit for the appt. (Aug. 31).

REGULAR ARMY

Col. R. M. Heath, C.M.G., D.S.O., on ceasing to be empld. is placed on h.p., (Sept. 17).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts. (Oct. 1):—Maj. S. D. Graham, M.C., R.A., Bde. Maj., R.A., 2nd Div.; Maj. O. M. Lund, D.S.O., R.A., Bde. Maj., 2nd Inf. Bde.; Lt.-Col. A. C. A. Souther, Essex R., A.D.C. to the Gen. Offr. Comdg.-in-Chief, Western Cond. (temp.).

The follg. appts. are made (Oct. 1):—Maj. F. H. Richards, D.S.O., R.A., to be Bde. Maj., R.A., 2nd Div.; Bt. Maj. A. H. Klissch, D.S.O., M.C., R. York R., from G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office, to be Bde. Maj., 2nd Inf. Bde.; A. Maj. W. A. Hyndman, 16th/19th H., to be A.D.C. to the Gen. Offr. Comdg.-in-Chief, Western Cond.

CAVALRY

5th Inniss. D.G.—Capt. W. H. Buckley retires on ret. pay (Oct. 11); Capt. E. C. M. Shelton is restd. to the estab. (Oct. 11).

10th H.—Maj. W. G. Horne retires on ret. pay (Oct. 11).

17th/20th H.—Lt. J. B. Norton is secd. for serv. as an A.D.C., R.A. (Sept. 19).

18th/19th H.—Sec. Lt. G. A. E. Peyton to be Lt. (Sept. 1).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Capt. J. L. F. Haines is secd. whilst holding the appt. of Asst. Inspr., Insns. Dept. (Sept. 19); Capt. F. C. Marriott retires on ret. pay (Sept. 9).

The follg. Sec. Lts. to be Lts. (Sept. 1):—C. H. K. Williams, H. O. M. Dunn,

CHURCH CONGRESS

CLOSING DISCUSSION ON REUNION

HOPES AND RISKS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEWPORT (MON.), Oct. 10

The Church Congress concluded to-day its discussions on "The Mind of Christ in Relation to Modern Problems" under the presidency of the Bishop of Monmouth. "Christian Reunion: Hopes and Risks" was the subject of the papers at the final session.

The Bishop of Chichester (Dr. G. K. A. Bell) spoke on "General Principles of Christian Reunion." Reviewing the general situation among the Churches, he said that since the "Appeal to All Christian People" was addressed to the whole of Christendom 10 years ago, there had been two great conferences of Christian communions—the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work at Stockholm in 1925, and the World Conference on Faith and Order at Lausanne in 1927. The mere assembling of such general conferences, the first on this scale ever held since the Reformation, was an expression of the spirit that was brotherly and desired union. There was a longing among Churches of very different traditions, and of very different nations, to meet and to search for unity. There was also a beginning to understand one another—the promotion of fellowship, the preparation of the soil, the strengthening of individual friendships between leaders of very diverse Churches, and the foundations of Church amity.

With regard to individual churches or groups of churches, the Church of England had, in the past 10 years, been drawn to a far better understanding of the Free Churches and friendship for them than at any other period. Brotherliness, courtesy, and partnership were present and growing, to a degree incredible 20 years ago. So far as the first stage in the union movement was concerned, they had all, on both sides, come a very long way. They had not yet reached the third stage of practical proposals. But in the second stage of the journey—a seeking of agreement on vital principles regarding the Church and the Gospel—they had travelled a good way.

With regard to the Roman Catholic Church, the Malines Conversations were a very definite and welcome attempt at a *rapprochement des cours*. They were a great achievement and prepared the way for action, though it might be many years hence.

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

In no part of Christendom had there been a more remarkable change of attitude than in the Orthodox Church. It was certainly true to say that the spirit that was brotherly and desired union prevailed, and that there was a considerable measure of agreement on what might be called postulates. The latter stage was immeasurably further advanced than could have been dreamt of 15 years ago. There was also such an agreement on vital principles of Faith and Order, including the theory and practice of episcopacy, that negotiations had been definitely launched for the consideration of union.

The prospect which the Lambeth Conference had opened out by its attitude to South India was the most remarkable thing that the Conference had done. They were introduced to a new situation in the field of Church unity—a situation in which, instead of one Church being absorbed in another, great Churches were in communion with one another and wishful for opportunities of expressing that communion in common counsel, common fellowship, sacrament, and action. So they came back to the world-wide view, when Lambeth might well be, or become, the starting point for a conference not of Anglican Bishops alone—though the Conference must be retained—but of the Bishops of all the episcopal churches which recognized each other. That was a great move forward and would bring back into the field of practical life a visible international Christian fellowship, based not only on the existence of the right spirit between the Churches but an agreement on vital principles, especially agreement in Faith and in that episcopacy which was "from early times and for many centuries accepted, and by the greater part of Christendom is still accepted, as the means whereby the authority of the whole body is given."

A NEW RECKONING

The Very Rev. W. J. Mageerson, Provost of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, discussed the application of the principles of reunion. Quoting a statement by Dr. Mott at Edinburgh that we were living to-day in what was for the Christian Church the moment greatest in opportunity and danger in its history, he said the work to which they were called was as unique, urgent, far-reaching, and colossal that no one branch of the Church was equal to it. It required the life and witness of all Christians awake and alive in the fullness of Christ's Spirit, and acting together as one body. But the plain truth was that the rank and file of the Church were not generally awake to this. He would not urge any new organization—they had enough organizations already—nor any new centrally-organized campaign; but rather a new facing up to and weighing of the facts of the urgent need of the world and of the purpose and power of the living Christ to-day. Secondly, they must bring it home to their friends, their parishes and deaneries. This would mean a new reckoning. Every year they produced statistics about Communicants and Church members, which were well enough in their place; but what they would want to know was how many among them could be counted on as willing to go all the way after Christ, cost what it might. Any attempt to make such a reckoning was going to take them over the walls that separated Christians from Christians to-day, for no one Communion had a monopoly of them, and all of them together were needed for the task. And there was another reckoning of those who had never surrendered their lives to Christ and had no direct, living experience of God. To reach these meant that every out-and-out Christian—cleric and lay alike—must be on the alert to seize every opportunity that his contacts with others offered. He believed that if this were done systematically the ground could be covered and that when people found Christians of all kinds banded together on a personalized campaign to bring home to them individually the presence and power of the living Christ, they would find in them a new readiness to hear and respond. Such an effort need bring with it no lessening of any conviction or slurring of any particular truth that was vital to one.

REUNION AND EPISCOPACY

The Rev. Paul Gibson, Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, in a paper on the application of the principles of reunion to the South Indian problem, said that the Anglicans had tested and enjoyed episcopacy for long ages. They felt that they had a right to claim that this heritage should be part of the United Church in South India, and that the Church should be governed under a constitutional episcopate. Could the Free Churches concerned accept this claim? Their leaders in South India had done so. It was a truly great thing for these men to accept, for the cause of organic unity, a system which their forefathers rejected. In spiritual power and worldly expansion God had blessed the Free Churches. In the centuries of their development they had proved that episcopacy was not an essential to the existence and the progressive life of a Church. This truth they might rightly consider as their spiritual rediscovery, which must be handed on to the United Church, as it started on its career of a constitutional episcopate. The problem was whether Anglicans could freely accept this truth. There was a natural tendency to think that what had proved beneficial was universal. Those who had known episcopacy as a good for themselves and certain others, were tempted to conclude that it was essential, not only for their Church but for the Church Universal. But necessity was not the same thing as efficacy. Essentiality for all could not be drawn from beneficiality to many. The Articles and Prayer-book gave no support to the idea of an essential episcopate. On the side of the Church of England the combination of many considerations would seem to make the acknowledgment demanded of them easy. The mind of Christ never demanded episcopacy. The cold logic of facts made insistence on episcopacy untenable. Yet the emotions within many Anglican breasts were stirred into antagonism by the very thought. To all concerned, acceptance of the position was desperately hard. Summing up, Principal Gibson said the Anglicans had a right to insist on the Church being episcopal and Free Churchmen had a right to insist on the clearest possible mutual understanding that they accepted this form because the circumstances of South India in 1930 were to them a guidance of the Spirit to do so, and not because they saw in episcopacy anything vital to the life of a Church. Only on such a basis could a true union be formed. If these points were shirked or settled by a compromise of *double entente*, there could emerge nothing except a formal juxtaposition of essentially differents. They ardently desired for South India something richer than the union which they called the Anglican communion. They desired for South India that after which they were striving here. Only in the spirit of a true spiritual union over and above all formal union, and based on love and trust, could the Church, whether in England or in South India, become potent to win over massed secularism and the non-Christian faiths of sundry peoples.

ONE SIDE OF ANGLICANISM

The President, in calling on the Bishop of Chichester to reply to the discussion, said that he took comfort from a principle laid down at the beginning of the Conference that a speaker committed only himself. In a Congress such as theirs, silence did not imply assent, and if it had not been so he should have felt bound as a theologian and a Church historian to introduce some very important qualifications in regard to Principal Gibson's paper.

The Bishop of Chichester said that they had heard from Principal Gibson an interesting, eloquent, and earnest presentation of one side of Anglicanism. Principal Gibson had had as his theme South India, but it must be remembered that Lambeth had as its theme not only South India but other and older Churches. The proposals in the South India scheme caught hold of one side of Anglicanism that did not appeal at all to many other Christian Churches with whom the Anglican Church was spiritually bound. It was, for example, because of another side that the Orthodox Church turned its gaze to the Anglican Church—a side bound up with a quite different view of episcopacy from that presented by Principal Gibson. They must keep all their riches together and retain their many-sidedness in the fruitfulness of the Anglican Church.

The Archbishop of Wales, after thanking those who had been responsible for the organization of the Congress, said that the papers had been conspicuous for the new light they had shed on every-day problems. All the speakers had done their very best—a noble best—to elucidate and bring home to the hearts of the people the supreme aim of the Congress—"The Mind of Christ in Relation to Modern Problems."

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION

CONCLUSION OF THE ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Oct. 10

The Autumn Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was concluded to-day. Dr. F. W. Norwood, the chairman, said that he regarded the Assembly as having been most successful. The delegation was larger than it had ever been at an autumnal session, and he thought there was manifest in the proceedings a rising tide of spiritual power, and a determination that the centenary of the Union next year should witness a great movement.

The Rev. W. Paxton (Liverpool) gave an address showing how a "down town" church as distinct from a central church was placed on a financial basis. He said that as, four years ago, many people imagined that Great George-street Church, Liverpool, was in a hopeless position, his deacons and he decided to try some experiments with a view to improving it. Their first decision was that the church should present nothing but the best and that cost would not enter into preliminary calculations. Their second was that, apart from public worship, collections should be abolished and a definite charge made for all lectures, week-night services, or concerts. Although subjected to criticism by prejudiced or parcimonious people, it had been splendidly justified. If a church had no system of serial tickets for its auxiliary agencies it was dependent upon factors which it could not control. A stormy night would destroy in an hour the work of weeks and leave the most distinguished preacher in England with a meagre congregation, and a popular concert in a large public hall or an important celebration in a neighbouring church might affect a prospective audience very seriously. Further, if the lecturer or preacher attracted a large crowd one had no idea who the people were, and there was no opportunity for what the Americans picturesquely called a "follow up." On the other hand, every person enrolled as a ticket buyer became a potential adherent of the church and received the announcements at regular intervals.

Before the institution of the Lecture Society the church had occasional lectures on unrelated subjects. The attendance varied from 50 to 1,000. Under the system of charging for admission to lectures and issuing tickets, the Lecture Society obtained a membership of 1,750, and at each lecture the church was completely filled. The week-night service was formerly attended by 20 or 30 faithful folk. Under the new system there was a membership of 300, and on a visit from a famous preacher there would be an additional 400 in the gallery, where a collection was taken. Every means of publicity had been tried to establish a P.S.A., with all the allurements of good speaking, first-class singing, brief, bright and brotherly meetings, but nothing came of it. The issue of tickets at 2s. 6d. was announced and on the opening day P.S.A. had 280 enrolments.

In a city like Liverpool, Mr. Paxton said, there were many people who could not attend evening gatherings, and for the coming winter they were experimenting with a series of popular lectures on Thursday afternoons. These were to begin a fortnight hence, and already over 400 tickets were sold and all the expenses were covered. This might seem very mercenary and business-like, and he ought to say that complimentary tickets were sent to church members who they knew were not in a position to pay. The others had sufficient to pay for their sports and entertainments, and must be taught that the church had financial responsibilities quite as heavy as those of clubs and cinemas. Public worship was on an entirely different footing. There people gave according to their means, and whether they gave much or little the church neither complained nor badgered them.

THE WOMEN'S GUILD

A public meeting of the Women's Guild of the Congregational Union was held at Pall Mall Church, Leigh-on-Sea, presided over by Mrs. Hale (Bolton), chairman of the guild. The subject discussed was the spiritual basis of the Church, and the development of women's power in its promotion.

Miss Hawkridge (minister's assistant at the Robertson-street Congregational Church, Hastings) said that women needed to be delivered from their own limitations. They were very sensitive to the personal element in religion, as in social life, and given to the criticism of others. This defect, if rightly used, should act as a mirror in which their own personal limitations were revealed, leading to a sympathetic understanding of others and to a ministry to those who were lonely, restless, and perplexed.

Miss Irene Cox (secretary of the London Y.W.C.A.) deprecated the habit of grouping people in classes and grades. Women's sense of importance in detail was a quality that could be trained to the discernment of personal values in dealing with individuals. On the other hand, the sense of spiritual values in all work and services should be cultivated. All services for the good of humanity had their roots in the spirit of God, whether they were scientific investigation, medicine, nursing, or the comparatively lesser but essential loyalties of postmen and those who served the community with milk and bread.

Two resolutions were adopted by the assembly at a business meeting. One viewed with concern the Indian situation and declared it was the common interest that India should approach responsible self-government as rapidly as possible, the other supported the Government in the stand they had taken in the dispute with the Vatican in Malta, and urged such an amendment in the Constitution of Malta as would safeguard the people from the abuse of ecclesiastical power in the exercise of the franchise.

ROBBERY FROM IRISH MAIL TRAIN

A few minutes after the arrival yesterday morning of the train bringing Irish mails to be embarked last night in the United States liner America for New York at Queenstown, it was discovered that nine packets had been abstracted from one bag containing registered letters. The letters were addressed to Montreal. The train which brought the mails was the ordinary night mail train from Dublin, which, besides stopping at other places, had been lying at Cork Station for four hours. It is not thought that the robbery occurred at Queenstown.

Bernard Samuel Bridgeman, 39, of Lower Richmond-road, Putney, a scoutmaster and sacristan at the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, W.C., appealed at London Sessions yesterday against his conviction and sentence to four months' imprisonment with hard labour at Bow-street Police Court for being a rogue and a vagabond. He was stated by the police to have smiled and spoken to several men and boys. The Bench decided that the conviction and sentence must stand, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

DOWLAIS STEEL WORKS

LAST FURNACE CLOSED DOWN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MERTHYR TYDFIL, Oct. 10

Number 3 furnace at the steel works at Dowlais was put out of action this morning, and the remaining furnace was afterwards damped down, signalling the doom of Dowlais and its termination as a manufacturing centre after a notable history of about 172 years. Men will, however, remain on in various sections of the two miles stretch of this great establishment.

Notices to the 2,800 workmen expire to-morrow, and to-day they drew their pay for last week at the offices. They will have one more pay in respect of the present week, and then the great majority of them will resort to local labour exchanges for unemployment benefit. It is said that a certain proportion of the lower-paid men with large families will probably receive almost as much in "dole" as they have done in wages.

What Sir Ernest Strohmenger, Accountant-General to the Ministry of Health, may report on his recent visit of inquiry to the district is not yet locally known, but it is hoped that there may be no disposition to canvass the putting back of Merthyr Tydfil, which received its incorporation as a borough 25 years ago, into the county of Glamorgan.

A rumour was persistently circulated in Dowlais this morning that a German firm, who are said to have had an eye upon Lysaghts at Newport, have been making tentative inquiries about the possibility of acquiring the Dowlais Works, but this is stated in reliable quarters to have no foundation.

MESSRS. BIBBY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES

STATEMENT ON DECISION TO REDUCE WAGES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10

Messrs. J. Bibby and Sons, seed crushers, of Liverpool, issued to-day a reply to a statement made by Alderman Luke Hogan in regard to the decision of that firm to reduce the wages and salaries of their employees all round, thus affecting about 2,500 men.

Alderman Hogan asserted that the decision might meet with trade union opposition on the ground that before such a proposal is put into operation the consent of the Joint Industrial Council, of which Messrs. Bibby and Sons are members, should be obtained, and that the firm are morally committed to the Council's decision. Messrs. Bibby and Sons in their reply state that the wages in the industry are controlled by a National Joint Industrial Council formed about ten years ago. That wages are adjusted by this Council on a sliding scale based on the cost of living figures. The Council has authorized a number of reductions, two or three of which Messrs. Bibby and Sons have not put into effect. Mr. Hogan presumably contends that if a reduction is not put into effect immediately it cannot be put into effect without new authority from the Joint Industrial Council. The firm entirely disagree with this view and urge that the proper place for Mr. Hogan to uphold his contention is before the Joint Industrial Council at its next meeting. The wages paid in their mills are still very considerably above district rates; their men also receive an additional week's holiday, making two weeks in all, and are eligible for a pension based on length of service.

Nearly 2,500 miners were thrown idle yesterday by the closing down of Seaham Colliery, belonging to Lord Londonderry, on account of the coal trade depression. Notices were served on the men 14 days ago. The pit will remain idle until there is a revival in trade.

SCOTTISH LAW AGENTS' SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING AT ST. ANDREWS

The Scottish Law Agents' Society held their annual meeting at St. Andrews yesterday, when over 100 members, representing all parts of Scotland, were present.

Professor Girvan (Glasgow), president of the society, occupied the chair, and in the course of his presidential address dealt with the Solicitors (Scotland) Bill. He said that if it passed that measure would give them a better means of protecting themselves and their reputation. Their brethren across the border had had power to deal with cases of malpractice for many years and had exercised that power with impartiality and to the satisfaction of all. In Scotland practically no action could be taken until the damage was done. Dealing with the choice of apprentices, Professor Girvan said that it was for the profession to see that the men who entered the profession were properly qualified not merely in respect of their ability to pass a written examination, but also in regard to character. He suggested that the profession should insist on a raising of their educational qualifications. It would not be a bad thing if apprentices took an arts degree before they were indentured, and in any case they should be encouraged to take a law degree.

Mr. Kyle (Glasgow), in the discussion on the Solicitors (Scotland) Bill, remarked that accountants, sheriff officers, and town clerks were poaching on the preserves of the legal profession.

Earlier in the day the members of the society were accorded a civic welcome. Provost W. Norman Boase (St. Andrews), who is chairman of the Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, said that if law agents had as many difficult problems to face as the Rules of Golf Committee, then he was sorry for them. (Laughter.)

THE CANNING INDUSTRY

DISPLAY BY BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

A feature of the Imperial Fruit Show and the Canners' and Allied Trades' Exhibition, which will be held at the Granby Halls, Leicester, from October 24 to November 1, will be a commercial display for the first time by British firms of canning plants and can-closing machines. At least three British firms will be represented by machinery made in this country which has hitherto been imported from France, and even more so from the United States. These firms, one of which is a Lancashire concern of textile machinery makers, have begun this year to make canning machinery on a commercial scale, and British canning factories, of which there are now 30 in England, whose plants are continually being expanded, are now placing orders for new machinery with English makers.

The continuous growth of the canning industry will be the chief topic of discussion at the fourth annual convention of the National Food Canning Council, which will open at Leicester on October 28 during the exhibition, and will be resumed at Lowestoft on October 30. The programme at Leicester will include conferences with growers of fruit and vegetables with a view to securing the heavier supplies that canners will need in the future. The demand for canned peas, it is stated, has been extraordinary this year, and may be greater next year. It is understood that canners will also invite English growers to supply larger quantities of strawberries, raspberries, and loganberries for next year, the demand for which is growing in both the home and export trade. The latter is still in its infancy, and is believed to be capable of considerable expansion among British residents in India and other tropical climates. The demand, it is stated, is for the British-grown varieties, the flavour of which cannot be equalled by those of any other country.

The promoters of the conference state that the delegates will be shown at Lowestoft the large new motor-boat which the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has provided for the carrying out of the promised expedition to investigate the ocean positions where brisling and other fish for canning can be found in commercial quantities. The boat, it is stated, will start soon afterwards on its first trip.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN DENMARK

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow, who has just returned from a civic visit to Scandinavia, while in Copenhagen laid a wreath on the graves of the 19 British soldiers who died in Denmark during the repatriation after the War. In a letter to Sir Fabian Ware, vice-chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission, the Lord Mayor states that the graves in Copenhagen are carefully tended and the gardens and surroundings are beautifully kept. The monument, on which the names of the British soldiers are inscribed, is much respected by the Danes.

RURAL BEAUTY

PROTECTION FROM DISFIGUREMENT

CONFERENCE AT WELWYN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WELWYN GARDEN CITY, Oct. 10

The safeguarding of the countryside, commons, the provision of playing-fields, and disfigurement by unsightly advertisements were among the subjects discussed at the National Conference of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, which was continued to-day in the Theatre at Welwyn Garden City.

Sir Edgar Bonham Carter presided at the morning session. He read a letter from Lord Lytton, who wrote:—"Our beautiful countryside is being destroyed under our eyes, yet there are remedies which, if applied promptly and effectively, might be in time to save it. I hope the conference will help to make better known the machinery of the existing town-planning Acts, the powers already possessed by local authorities, and the directions in which further powers are required. . . . The matter is really desperately urgent, and nothing but a vehement and well-organized protest from the districts threatened can save us."

Professor G. M. Trevelyan (chairman of the Estate Committee of the National Trust) said the time was short for calling a halt to the destruction of natural beauty. Every one interested in the moral and mental qualities of our race must come to the rescue. For the last 100 years the destruction of beauty had been our great national sin. It had degraded our national character as much as drink and gambling. We were only just beginning to be aware of it. The nation had to be educated. Public opinion was needed to enable the right laws to be passed. He suggested that people should be influenced as far as possible to plant hardwood trees for the sake of posterity. With reference to advertisements, he could not see the logic of leaving it to the whim of different public bodies as to whether or not they should enforce the regulations. If it was wrong that the country should be spoilt by advertisements, let the State stop it. The weight of taxation ought to be so adjusted as not to put pressure on owners of beautiful places to sell them to the estate breaker and exploiter and the bungalow builder.

Sir Alfred Pickford (Development Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association) spoke on the Scout system of training in relation to Girl Guide and Boy Scout organizations. He said they believed that under their system there would be developed an attitude towards life which would in due time help to save the countryside from destruction, injury, and misuse. The suggestion had often been made, and in some cases carried out, that Boy Scouts and Girl Guides should, as one of their good turns, clear the countryside of litter. As an object lesson to the careless it was useful that they should occasionally do work of this kind, but to tarn Boy Scouts and Girl Guides into scavengers did not touch the root of the problem. It might even give to selfish folk who scattered paper bags and bottles round the countryside a comfortable idea that there was somebody who would clean up after them.

THE LITTER NUISANCE

Dr. Vaughan Cornish (British Association) said of townsmen there were a few called ramblers who were countrymen at heart; but city dwellers in general, although credited with quicker wits, had lagged behind the countryman in adaptation of manners to environment. They destroyed the quiet of the country when they came and left it fouled with litter when they went. If the younger generation were taught to discern the symbolic beauty of scenery they would find in the human pageant, in the glory of architecture, in the play of light on hill and dale, a fountain of inspiration for those Divine ideals which ennobled and exalted the standard of national life.

On the motion of Professor P. Abercrombie a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that the C.P.R.E. should approach the President of the Board of Education asking the Board to issue a memorandum for the use of the teaching profession, members of local authorities, and the public generally on the necessity for safeguarding amenities and the protection of fauna and flora in town and country, and suggesting methods by which this might be achieved.

Sir Philip S. Stott presided at the afternoon session.

Sir Lawrence Chubb (secretary of the Commons, Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society) said:—The present distressing dearth of open spaces and playing-fields in the country generally was largely due to our forefathers' lack of imagination and foresight. Between the years 1710 and 1869 there were passed 4,719 Inclosure Acts, and the most conservative estimate was that, by their means, over 5,000,000 acres of commons were divided. It was sad to feel that if only one-tenth part of the area enclosed throughout the country had been reserved for public use the provision of open spaces, which to-day constituted one of the greatest and most expensive problems for town and regional planning authorities to face, would never have been necessary. Local authorities now frequently had to purchase at high prices for recreation and amenity areas that until the middle of last century were open common land. Minor encroachments still constantly took place, and too often the commons were uncared for or were allowed to become the dumping-ground for local litter and refuse. Mainly in consequence of the efforts of the Commons Preservation Society, there now existed a solid phalanx of statutory safeguards for our commons and village greens. Already 400,000 acres of the commons had been definitely preserved for public use by action taken by the Commons Preservation Society in Parliament or the Law Courts, or through friendly negotiation with the owners. One-and-a-quarter million of acres remained more or less uncared for, and all who were interested in the preservation of rural England would realize the importance of safeguarding that goodly heritage.

The work of saving open spaces and playing fields would be immensely facilitated if local authorities had power to buy them compulsorily at a fair price to be fixed by an independent arbitrator and without the delay incidental to the carrying through of a town-planning scheme or provisional order.

Referring to the provision of public playing fields, Sir L. Chubb said much was being done and since the national appeal of the Duke of York was made in 1927 on behalf of the National Playing Fields Association over 600 recreation grounds had been secured by gift or purchase. It was a healthy sign, too, that last year local authorities purchased, with the sanction of the Ministry of Health, 3,223 acres of open spaces and playing fields at a cost of £615,917.

Sir Edgar Bonham Carter said it was clear that the existing law as to compensation for open spaces was grossly unfair to the community, and that there was no likelihood, under the existing powers, of Greater London or other large towns obtaining the open spaces and playing fields which they needed. They must look to Parliament for further powers.

UGLY ADVERTISEMENTS

Mr. John Bailey (chairman of the National Trust) referring to the question of advertisements, said they were told that the great new roads were to be wonderful ornaments. But they saw miles of horrors on each side—the advertisements of every kind of trade which they did not want to hear about when going for a day in the country. These roads, which might have been a model to other roads all over the country, were becoming an ugly blot on the face of England. That must be stopped. It could be stopped if the counties through which they went would do their duty. He recently motored from The Hague to Amsterdam and he was struck by the fact that there were no advertisements on either side of the road. The law in Holland forbade advertisements in all rural districts.

On the motion of Sir Lawrence Chubb, the following resolution was passed:—"That having regard to the urgent need of providing additional open spaces and playing fields throughout the country for the public health and recreation, and of protecting those open spaces from disfigurement and misuse, this conference urges the Government (*a*) to introduce legislation for facilitating and expediting the regulation of commons; (*b*) to extend the power of compulsory purchase now enjoyed by local authorities to the purchase of public open spaces; (*c*) to alter the present law as to compensation for reservation of land as private open space under town-planning schemes, which at present makes such reservation impossible in the vast majority of cases. That the conference further urges upon county councils and other local authorities the importance of enforcing the provisions of the Advertisement Regulation Acts in view of the growth of the disfigurement of rural England by outdoor advertising."

The conference will be continued to-morrow.

Sir Edward Elgar has accepted the office of president of the Hallé Concerts Society, which was previously held for many years by Lord Balfour.

NEW DESTROYERS FOR CANADA

LAUNCH OF THE SKEENA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 10

The torpedo-destroyer Skeena, built for the Royal Canadian Navy by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co., Limited, was launched here to-day by Miss Mildred Bennett, sister of Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada. Many members of the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference were present.

After the launch Sir John Thornycroft presided at a luncheon at the South Western Hotel.

Proposing the toast of the Dominion of Canada, Mr. L. S. Amery said Canada's future lay on the water. She was bound to have an immense interest in modern transportation. A great oversea trade was, in one sense, a hostage to fortune unless it was defended. If we were entering on an Empire-wide cooperation for our prosperity and development, it naturally followed that we must turn our minds also to cooperation for the insurance of that prosperity.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, in reply, said it was sometimes intimated that Canada was not sufficiently appreciative of the Motherland and did not extend to her all the business it ought. During the past five years Canada had had built in these islands, for use in Canadian waters, 152 ships. He estimated that it paid annually upwards of $100,000,000 for shipping services, and some $200,000,000 a year on investments in Canada. If the position were properly analysed, it would be shown that Canada was purchasing from Britain more than was required to pay for her imports, taking into account these services and interest. The Prime Minister of Canada had in the last few days given an indication of the attitude Canada took up. It was in the realm of trade that the Empire would find its development. He did not think they should limit their view simply to trade within the Empire. Those in touch with the progress of affairs recognized that overseas trade was destined to grow on the Pacific rather than on the Atlantic.

The Skeena is the second of two destroyers ordered by the Canadian Government in 1928, to replace the craft employed for training purposes at Halifax and Esquimalt respectively. The first ship was launched on July 11, and named the Saguenay by Mrs. G. J. Desbarats, wife of the Deputy Minister of National Defence. The new vessels have been designed by the Thornycroft firm to operate in conjunction with the Acasta class in the Royal Navy should need arise, but they also fulfil special Canadian requirements. These include the provision of heavier scantlings and sufficient stability to withstand an accumulation of ice on the upper decks and bridges. The climatic conditions under which they will serve also necessitated the provision of an elaborate heating system for the maintenance of a reasonable temperature in all the living spaces.

The vessels have a length of 309ft. between perpendiculars and 321ft. over all, a breadth of 32ft. 6in., and a displacement of 1,320 tons. The designed speed is 35 knots, obtained with single reduction geared turbines of 34,000 s.h.p. The armament includes four 4.7in. guns and eight 21in. torpedo tubes. The Saguenay should be finished in March and the Skeena later in the spring, and it is expected they will relieve the Champlain and the Vancouver at Halifax and Esquimalt respectively. The latter ships, also built by Thornycrofts late in the War, were originally called the Torbay and Toreador, and are smaller, slower, and less heavily armed than the new ships. The names of the new vessels are those of rivers in Eastern and Western Canada. The Saguenay flows into the St. Lawrence about 60 miles above the pilot station at Father Point. The Skeena runs into the Pacific near the border of Alaska.

ALEXANDRA DAY

OVER £50,000 COLLECTED IN LONDON THIS YEAR

The Lord Mayor of London presided yesterday at the Mansion House at a meeting of the administrative committee of the Alexandra Day Fund. Among those present were:—

Lord Stanmore, treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, Sir John Cade-Adams, the Mayor of Camberwell, Lady Tuck, Mrs. Bailey, and Mrs. Whinney.

Miss C. May Beeman, the organizer, reported that the collections in London on Alexandra Day this year realized £50,943, to which £4,097 had to be added in respect of steamship contributions and other sources of income. This made a total of £55,674. The expenses amounted to £9,441, which included £7,744, the cost of the roses made by cripples and sold in the streets. The surplus for distribution was £46,233. Out of this a sum had been given to charities in which Princess Victoria was particularly interested.

The committee distributed £40,815 among various hospitals, dispensaries, convalescent homes, and other institutions. The balance—£5,385—was carried forward to next year.

PARIS AERO SHOW

SOME BRITISH EXHIBITS

A number of British aircraft firms have taken space in the forthcoming Paris Aero Exhibition for the display of certain of their products. The firms which have already settled on their plans are Vickers (Aviation), Limited, the Bristol Aeroplane Company, Limited, Boulton and Paul, Limited, Rolls-Royce, Limited, and Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Limited.

Vickers (Aviation), Limited, will show four different types of aircraft manufactured by the Supermarine Works. These will be supplemented by a scale model of each type of machine, and an additional feature of the stand is that two small daylight film projectors will be in constant operation to show aircraft, constructed by the firm, in flight. Boulton and Paul, Limited, will make a special feature of Townend Rings. The exhibits will include a working model showing the action of this device, as well as an actual example of the Townend Ring installation on a radial air-cooled engine of large power. In addition, the firm will exhibit some specimens of all-steel wings, suitable for light aeroplanes, embodying a new simple type of spar drawn from high tensile steel strip, and a new method of constructing steel ribs, which almost abolishes the use of rivetting. This new construction system enables the all-metal light aeroplane wing to be constructed at a very low cost.

Two Rolls-Royce type engines, one fitted with supercharger in section, and an "H" engine of 825 h.p., will be on exhibition. Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Limited, will display a full range of Armstrong Siddeley air-cooled radial engines and a steel Atlas general purpose two-seater aeroplane.

APPEALS AT LONDON SESSIONS

CONVICTIONS QUASHED

Mrs. Kate Ward, 58, of Radlett, Herts, successfully appealed at London Sessions yesterday against a conviction and fine of £5, with £3 costs, at Marlborough-street police-court, on a charge of stealing a powder puff and a pot of cream belonging to Gamage (West End), Ltd., on the opening day of the Marble Arch store. Mrs. Ward stated in evidence that she picked the puff up from the floor. The cream was marked "Trial," and she thought it was a free sample. The conviction was quashed and Mrs. Ward was discharged.

Joseph Lansdale, a professional football player, of Limes Grove, Lewisham, successfully appealed at London Sessions yesterday against his conviction and fine of £5 or one month's imprisonment at Greenwich Police Court for loitering for the purpose of betting. Lansdale, giving evidence, said that for nine seasons he had been goalkeeper for the Millwall Football Club, and at the time of the alleged offence he was unemployed, but was in communication with Stoke City Football Club with a view to securing an engagement. Professional footballers were not allowed by the Football Association to bet on football. If they did they would be "barred" by their club from playing. After evidence had been called for the appellant the Justices stopped the case, and the Chairman, Mr. H. W. W. Wilberforce, said that it would be unsafe to convict Lansdale on the evidence. The appeal was allowed and the conviction accordingly quashed.

The appeal of Charles Vernon Elms, 44, of Milkwood-road, Herne Hill, against his conviction and sentence of one month's imprisonment at Lambeth Police Court on a charge of being a rogue and a vagabond was allowed at London Sessions, and the conviction and sentence were quashed.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

NEW JUNIOR COUNSEL TO THE TREASURY

The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. Wilfrid Lewis to be Junior (Common Law) Counsel to the Treasury, in succession to Mr. H. M. Giveen (resigned). Mr. Giveen has been in ill-health for some time and has found it necessary to relieve himself of some of the burdens of his practice.

The Attorney-General has also appointed Mr. Colin H. Pearson to be Junior (Common Law) Counsel to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, in succession to Mr. Walter Monckton, K.C.

The retirement of Mr. Henry Martley Giveen, who is a skilful lawyer, will be generally regretted. He was a scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1895. He joined the Staffordshire, Berkshire and Oxford Sessions, and the Oxford Circuit, and carried on a wide practice. In 1918 he was made a Bencher of his Inn, and in 1921 he was appointed Junior Counsel to the Treasury.

Mr. Wilfrid Hubert Poyer Lewis, whose appointment will be welcomed by the legal profession, was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, and called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1908. He joined the Cardiff and Swansea Sessions, and the South Wales Circuit, and practised locally until the War broke out, when he served with the Forces until January, 1919. On returning to civilian life he practised in the same chambers as Sir Thomas Inskip, the Attorney-General in the last Conservative Government, and enjoys a large practice at the Common Law Bar. He is Chancellor of the Dioceses of Llandaff, Monmouth, Manchester, Blackburn, and Worcester, and was appointed Junior Counsel to the Treasury under the Derating Act. He is a son-in-law of Sir John Eldon Bankes, who was formerly a Lord Justice of Appeal.

Mr. Pearson was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in July, 1924, and is a member of the South-Eastern Circuit.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS

"SAFETY FIRST" MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND

Mr. William Adamson, Secretary for Scotland, presided at a conference on accident prevention in Scotland, held in Edinburgh yesterday. Letters wishing success to the conference were read from the Duke of York, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, and Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport.

In his letter the Duke of York, who is patron of the National Safety First Association, wrote:—"It is with particular appreciation that I learn that a Scottish conference is being held, and I trust that its object of promoting safety activities throughout Scotland will be achieved. The Edinburgh Safety First Council has given striking proof to the whole of Great Britain of the value of its work. If other Scottish centres will take similar action, and with equal enthusiasm, I am certain that the benefit to the community in increased safety at work, on the road, and in the home will more than justify the effort. Meanwhile I wish the conference all possible success."

The conference unanimously agreed to form a Scottish National Safety First Association.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended September 27 were 1,008,675, making a total sold of 984,538,969.

News in Brief

Mr. F. J. Jackson has been elected Master of the Feltmakers' Company and Mr. F. Sully Master of the Needlemakers' Company.

In 12 months Holborn Borough Council's campaign to reduce the number of unwanted pigeons in the district has resulted in 222 birds and 213 eggs being destroyed.

Mr. James Henry Nelson Curtis is the new Prime Warden, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Hatchard-Smith, F.R.I.B.A., the new Renter Warden of the Dyers' Company.

General Sir David Campbell, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, opened a new hostel for the women workers of the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institute at Aldershot yesterday afternoon. The Queen has promised to send a signed portrait and a clock to the hostel.

A verdict of "Death by drowning" was returned at Havant yesterday at an inquest on the bodies of George Guy, 60, George Guy, jun., his son, and Tremyneer William Pankhurst, three Gosport men who left Havant for home in a sailing-boat on September 27. The bodies were all recovered in the last 24 hours.

Mr. Morrison wrote that the keystone of the safety provisions of the new Road Traffic Act was the observance of the rules of the road by every user of the highway. That ideal would be the more readily achieved if as many localities as possible would help by encouraging the community, and particularly children, to use their eyes and wits properly.

John Canty, 27, of Victoria Dock-road, E., and William M. King, 24, of Harrow-road, Leytonstone, were engaged yesterday on the demolition of a chimney in Limehouse when Canty slipped and overbalanced. In an effort to save himself he clutched at King, and both men fell 40 feet. They were taken to Poplar General Hospital, where Canty is in a critical condition.

George Henry Gibbons, 48, a builder, of Evelyn-road, Walthamstow, was charged at Stratford Police Court yesterday with being drunk in charge of a motor-car at Hermon-hill, Wanstead. Gibbons, who made

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(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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A "GENIUS" FOR FRIENDSHIP

By CALLISTHENES

Quite often in these days appreciative summaries of a man's character will contain the statement: "He had a genius for friendship." The phrase, indeed, is now so standardized as almost to have become a cliché.

But we feel that the use of the word "genius" here is, as it so often is, a substitute for exact thinking. A man has many friends, and without troubling to analyse the reasons his posthumous admirers say: "He had a genius for friendship."

We dislike the indiscriminate use of the phrase, for it places its subject beyond imitation or emulation. If a man has a mere talent you can seek to develop or acquire one equal to it. If he keeps his friendships by efforts which all may make and qualities which all may possess each of us may seek to follow in his steps. But when a man is called a genius it checks those who would pass from admiration to emulation.

We have usually found that "genius for friendship" could be analysed into simple qualities. And we have been glad. For we have sought from the very beginning to make this the friendliest House of Business in the world, and we have been glad to find that there is not one of the virtues which go to make up a genius for friendship but we can practise and develop here.

The first essential is that a man, and we apply it to ourselves as a Store, should feel friendly. He should be interested in other people and their doings.

He should be quickly and infallibly sympathetic, understanding the feelings of others long before they are expressed and even when they are not expressed at all.

He should be eager to help. In this Store we call this the Spirit of Service, for the phrase fitly expresses our attitude towards the public.

Above all, he must be loyal. Never must he seek to exploit his friends to his own advantage. Never must he, while speaking friendly words, have cold and unfriendly feelings. There is no Store in the world which ought not to have this as an ideal in its relations to the public.

A man who would have a "genius" for friendship must remember that, like most other forms of genius, it shows itself as an infinite capacity for taking pains. Here, too, we find an ideal and a method for our Business. We seek to be regarded as the friendliest Store in the world, as having a "genius for friendship" by being tireless in our effort—imaginative, thorough, resourceful, unfailing—to do friendly services for those who come to us.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Joyous, Sat.
They've actually added a wonderful new Gymnasium to the Palace Hotel now. Isn't it splendid! Staying another three weeks!

REGIONAL PLANNING IN SOUTH DEVON

A statutory committee for the regional planning of an area, which is believed to be the largest so far established in the country, has recently been formed on the initiative of the Torquay Corporation. The area within the jurisdiction of the committee comprises 654 square miles, covers most of South Devon between Exeter and Plymouth, and includes a large part of Dartmoor. The Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the Dartmoor Preservation Society, and the Devonshire Association are in close cooperation with the committee and send representatives to the meetings. The main object of the committee will be to endeavour to preserve the coastal and moorland scenery of this beautiful district for the enjoyment of the public.

There is to be one more garden open this season in connexion with the scheme to help the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The garden is that of Frensham Hall, Haslemere, Surrey, and it will be open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. next Saturday, October 18, by courtesy of the Dowager Countess Cawdor.

Entertainments

THE WORKS OF LULLY

A QUESTION OF EDITORSHIP

"Œuvres Complètes de Lully" is something for which the musical world has been waiting for over 200 years. He is acknowledged as the master who founded the French opera at the Court of Louis XIV., a man who, despite his Italian origin, perceived in a flash of intuition how the French mind differs from the Italian impulse towards art, and accordingly set himself to make music in which instinct is controlled by a logically thought out design. He was to France at the end of the seventeenth century what Handel became to England in the middle of the eighteenth, though the influences of the two countries on their two adopted foreigners worked in opposite directions. The French demanded of Lully a reasoned structure; he found one and gave them a classical standard. Handel spent half his life trying to find out what the English people did demand. In the end he made them demand himself.

It is not for us to express surprise that the French should have waited 200 years to begin a complete edition of their master. It was the Germans who brought out the complete Handel, and the edition of our native composer, Henry Purcell, though begun 50 years ago, is still unfinished. More shame to us. Now, however, the way has been cleared for Lully, as it was not for Purcell, by the generosity of an American lady, Mrs. James Dyer, who has shouldered the heavy financial burden which the undertaking involves. The first volume, the score of the earliest of Lully's operas, *Cadmus et Hermione*, is before us; other volumes of ballets and comédies-ballets are already in the press, and the second opera, *Alceste*, will be published next year. Terms of subscription may be obtained from Messrs. Stainer and Bell, the English agents.

On receiving the first fruits of the venture it is natural to look first to the editorship. The value of such an edition lies in its dissemination of precise and accurate information about the work, both through the text itself and by judicious commentary. It is not to be expected that *Cadmus et Hermione* will be brought back to performance by its publication, save possibly on some special occasion, such as a congress of musicians. This must be primarily a library edition to which students may turn for an authoritative solution of their doubts, an edition to serve the ends of musical scholarship.

The editorship of the whole project by M. Henri Prunières, known for his valuable literary works on Lully and his period, is at first sight reassuring. Examination of his first volume is not a little disquieting. His preface and his notes do not show the precision of method which modern scholarship requires. He makes us aware of the difficulties of his problem in an "Avertissement" in which he points out that the score of *Cadmus* was not published until 32 years after the composer's death, and that the publication then seems to have been hasty and careless. He reproduces two pages in facsimile of this printed score of 1719, one of the beginning of the overture and one of a song in the first act. Comparisons of them with M. Prunières's score shows at once, what indeed he says, that he has not followed the first printed score or considered its text as having any authority. What, then, is his authority? He says that a great number of manuscripts exist. "They are in general more correct than the printed copies, from which they differ in many points. Unfortunately, the bass is never figured." He adds that in these conditions

We have preferred a manuscript score which seems contemporaneous with the first presentations, and which we have compared with several other manuscript scores in the libraries of the Opéra and the Conservatoire. We indicate in a note the most important variants from the printed edition.

That is all he has to say about sources. Even the preferred manuscript remains unidentified, and there is no list of the manuscripts in the two libraries with which the preferred one has been compared. The name of Philidor l'aîné, who made the great collection of contemporary manuscripts, part of which is among the chief glories of the Conservatoire library, is not even mentioned. How do the Philidor scores compare with M. Prunières's preferred score, if indeed it is not one of them? We turn to the list of variants at the end of the volume in hope of getting a little light. It consists of 38 short vocal phrases given without any reference to the particular manuscript or printed score in which they occur. Three out of the 38 happen to refer to that page of the song, "Quoy, Cadmus," of which a facsimile is given. We need look no farther than that to be convinced of the incompleteness of the list. M. Prunières's score differs in six important details from the score of 1719. Two of these differences are noted as variants in the list, where a third variant from some other unnamed source is also included. The unnoted differences appear quite as important—that is, as material to the musical sense of the passage—as the noted ones. On what principle is the selection made, and if there is that amount of arbitrariness discernible in one page, what may there not be lurking behind the other 193 pages of M. Prunières's score?

We are not here disputing M. Prunières's judgment in the choice of a text. Only a scholar who had collated the available sources could do that. Our point is that he has not given his readers enough information to enable them to have any confidence in his judgment. The vagueness of his statements and the meagreness of his information make us wonder whether he has undertaken that thorough collation of sources which it is the business of an editor of a monumental work such as this to do for the benefit of those who will use it without themselves being able to refer to original sources. M. Prunières is doubtless aware that a large number of the Philidor scores and parts of Lully's works are in England in the library of St. Michael's College, Tenbury. Has he caused any search to be made of that collection? He does not mention it, but then he does not mention any source by name or reference number, except the printed score of 1719, which he rejects.

It has been said that the object of such an edition as this is the solution of doubts. This volume raises doubts to such an extent that everything one can say of it must end with a question mark. In view of the importance of the collected Lully to the whole musical world we would beg M. Prunières to reconsider his methods before proceeding farther, and to bring them more into line with those acknowledged principles which declare an editor's sense of public responsibility.

A REPTILE AND ITS CAGE

RARE SHELD DUCK FOR THE ZOO

The Office of Works has given the Zoological Society a pair of South African Sheld Duck, a species of which only one example, which came from the famous Knowsley sale in 1851, has been exhibited in the Gardens before, although these birds have occasionally bred in the Royal Parks. It differs from the well known ruddy sheld-drake by having a grey head and a reddish collar; the front of the head in the female is white.

The three lion cubs born at the Gardens about a fortnight ago are a male and two females. Both the parents are very attentive, and the cubs are certainly thriving, but they will be left undisturbed by visitors for several weeks yet, as nearly all the cat family are extremely anxious to protect their young from intrusion, and are inclined to kill or desert them if disturbed.

The very large Hamadryad in the Reptile House, which was presented some time ago by Mr. St. Alban Sm th, is over 16ft. in length and is certainly the largest and most powerful poisonous snake that the Society has ever possessed. Recently it has become very lively, and has taken to rearing itself erect on the hinder part of its body and striking violently against the glass. In all probability the glass is more than stout enough to survive even the heaviest blow that the snake could strike, but to prevent any possibility of danger, a second plate of glass, equally thick, has been placed in front of the original window. It may be remembered that during the War, when there was a possibility of bombs or portions of shells falling on the Reptile House, the fronts of the cages containing powerful or dangerous snakes were provided with additional wire screens.

A South African Pygmy Chameleon in the Reptile House gave birth some time ago to a large number of young. These have been reared successfully on the small fruit-fly known as *Drosophila*, which can be bred easily in glass cases containing pieces of banana. Another interesting success is the transformation into adults of two tadpoles of the Midwife Toad, reared from spawn laid in the Frog Room.

FESTIVAL THEATRE, CAMBRIDGE

"WARREN HASTINGS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 10

Boldness in selection has marked Mr. Anmer Hall's last season at the Festival Theatre, Cambridge, and *Warren Hastings*, produced tonight, is one of four plays during the seven weeks' season which will be having their initial performance in England. The author, Lion Feuchtwanger, has admitted disregard for historical accuracy in many details, but there is much to commend the play, which deals with the period when the administration of this notorious Governor-General of India was becoming precarious.

David Horne, a newcomer to the company, is admirable in the part of Hastings, in which he always maintains the presence of the iron hand. A. O. Curry, as the Lord Chief Justice of India, and Rupert Doone, as Secretary to Hastings, give topical support. Flora Robson has the only female character in the play, that of Lady Marjory Hicks. She amply conveys the wiles of the mistress of Hastings, who in an unguarded moment almost precipitates his immediate downfall from power. Hesketh Pearson and Evan John are other outstanding players, and the production is highly creditable.

MR. HANS KINDLER

VIOLONCELLO RECITAL AT WIGMORE HALL

Mr. Hans Kindler, the accomplished Dutch violoncellist, returned to Wigmore Hall last night, once more to delight a large audience with that exuberant tone which makes his instrument a kind of *Heldentenor* among violoncellos. There can be no doubt about the beauty of the sounds he produces, but perhaps neither the little suite made up of airs from Purcell, with which he began, nor the great sonata in E minor for violoncello and piano by Brahms, with which he continued, was the best choice for the display of the player's qualities. Neither bears well the amount of underlining which Mr. Kindler gives to his phrasing, and the sonata is an *ensemble* work in which the violoncello is intended to sink into the background more readily than Mr. Kindler's dominating style allows it to do. Mr. Gerald Moore was a capable, and by no means a subservient, pianist; but the two instruments rarely blended.

A solo sonata by Paul Hindemith was Mr. Kindler's richest opportunity. It was played twice, and we were glad to hear it a second time, not because of any difficulty in taking in the music at a first hearing, but because the five very short movements display every art of the violoncellist in declamation and phrasing and cantabile tone in rapid succession. The excuse for the repetition was, as usual, "unfamiliar idiom," but as a matter of fact the sonata is a potpourri of every familiar idiom of rhythm known to string music. There is something of what may be called the "Jabberwocky" style current among modern composers in the way the familiar idioms are threaded together, but every concert-goer is now thoroughly used to that. Hindemith is a master of effect, and Mr. Kindler's playing showed that he has mastered Hindemith.

CRITICS' CIRCLE LUNCHEON

MR. AINLEY ON INCOMPETENT ACTORS AND ACTRESSES

Mr. Henry Ainley, speaking at the annual luncheon of the Critics' Circle, which was held at the Café Royal yesterday, denied that there was any "slump" in the theatre to-day. What did bother them—and he dared say it bothered the critics too—was the number of incompetent actors and actresses on the stage at present. He would like to be able to send at least 2,000 of them far away to an uninhabited island.

Mr. Ainley said that he knew far too many good actors and actresses who should be in work, and not only for the run of a piece. They should really get down to it and see that they had good incomes. He knew many who received £50 a week but would be glad of £1,000 a year. They should also guard the entrance to their profession, and the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art should be the only door. Why should they not follow the example of other professions, and say that before people were admitted to the stage they should know their job?

Another thing that actors did not like, Mr. Ainley continued, was the perpetual inquiry: "Where are the kings of yesterday?" Actually there were a lot of actor-managers at present, and the spirit of that system, which he was certain meant more continual employment for the actor, was coming back. They were frequently asked who was to take the place of the great ones who had gone. "Well, there are lots of us—I am not modest," Mr. Ainley said amid laughter. He went on to instance Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, Mr. Baliol Holloway, and Mr. John Gielgud, and also singled out Mr. Leslie Henson, who seemed to him to be the comedians of whom Lamb had written so marvellously all rolled into one. He was tired of hearing that the stage was done. If its glory had not yet returned, it was returning quickly and permanently.

Mr. W. A. Darlington presided at the luncheon, and the other speakers were Sir Frederic Cowen, Mr. A. A. Milne, Mme. Adeline Genée, and Lord Besborough. Mr. Milne contrasted the conditions in which dramatic critics and literary critics work, and suggested that the Critics' Circle might be more truly named the "Play-tasters'" Circle.

NEW RULES REGARDING MEDAL AWARDS

It was announced in the *London Gazette* last night that the King has issued warrants under his Majesty's Royal Sign Manual amending previous Royal Warrants governing respectively the award of the Albert Medal, the Edward Medal, and the King's Police Medal. The amendment provides that in the case of each of these three medals it shall be competent for the King and his successors to cancel and annul the award of the decoration on a recommendation of a Principal Secretary of State to that effect, and that the name of the person to whom the decoration was awarded shall then be erased from the register.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MISS FRANCES HODGKINS

The exhibition of paintings and water-colours by Miss Frances Hodgkins at the St. George's Gallery, 32A, George-street, Hanover-square, ought to confirm and extend the reputation of one of our most original artists. It is difficult, indeed, to think of any artist, English or foreign, who appears to paint more naturally in a modern way. "Modern" is used here merely as a convenient word for considering the picture before the subject, for Miss Hodgkins does not belong to any school—though the form of her compositions suggests an affinity with Mr. David Jones as her interpretation of young girls with Marie Laurencin. But these are only accidents of temperament; as an artist Miss Hodgkins stands alone.

On reflection, "considering the picture before the subject" might be misleading, for the strongest impression made by the work of Miss Hodgkins is that appreciation of nature and pictorial conception are with her one operation. She seems to see everything in pictorial form and to feel it in terms of painting. She paints us another woman might knit, not so much distorting objects in order to bring them into coherence as following the way they "go" in her materials.

In kind the least familiar works in the present exhibition are the paintings of young girls, generally related to landscape. An affinity of attitude with Marie Laurencin has been noted, but the interpretation is much deeper as the painting is much stronger, with a less restricted range in colour. In a sense these are disturbing pictures, because they induce the slightly scared feeling which everybody who is not absolutely a clod must experience in the presence of creatures "moving about in worlds not realized," in a condition of susceptibility when the right or the wrong word will have lasting effects. They bring home the perilous state of adolescence.

This is not to suggest for a moment that a picture like "Village Girls" (15), to name the most striking, was painted with a psychological intention. It is only to comment on the extraordinary way in which the sensibilities of the woman come out in the activities of the artist. This only happens to the born, or functional, painter; the others either bleat on canvas or have to suppress feeling in the interests of the picture as a picture. Miss Hodgkins composes and paints in her natural feelings. The landscapes in the exhibition have an added interest from being painted in the Constable country. There is no indication in them that Miss Hodgkins was aware of seeing things differently from Constable, but—making no comparison in rank—the landscapes record perfectly the change in artistic attitude since his day. They are the natural fruits of a period—and one remembers that Constable himself claimed to be a "natural painter."

"Flowers in Landscape" may be specially quoted, since it shows Miss Hodgkins's unique power of relating pictorially objects which are generally separated in perception, and also for its lovely colour. In a sense titles like "Still Life in front of Courtyard" and "Still Life before Landscape" do the pictures an injustice, because, though they state position, they seem to deny the artistic unity that is made. The simile of knitting was suggested by the looseness and easy movement of the compositions—objects keeping their places, for intelligibility, by colour values. A good example is the water-colour "Flowers and Pots," a tangled skein of colour, so to speak, but perfectly coherent—and even monumental—in total effect. This, though it is full of brairis in solution, is the kind of exhibition that makes one dissatisfied with intellectual art.

MR. CHARLES BUCHEL

Mr. Charles Buchel, who shows portraits in oil, water-colour landscapes, and charcoal drawings at the Arlington Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, must be described as a very "slick" artist, but he has a feeling for style and the capacity to make a pleasing likeness. One prefers the drawings to the paintings, particularly when the subjects are very young, like "Diana, daughter of Alexander Nifpierd, Esq.," and "Honor, daughter of Ellard Hughes, Esq.," though "Miss Edith Evans" and "Mrs. E. McGlashan" have their attractions. The landscapes in water-colour suggest a more serious talent than appears in the portraits. "South Downs near Brighton" and "Amberley Castle" are two good examples. The illustrations to "Jeanne d'Arc" have not more than a sentimental interest.

MR. W. GAUNT

At the Redfern Gallery, 27, Old Bond-street, there is a thoroughly entertaining exhibition of London drawings by Mr. W. Gaunt. It is entertaining both ways—in subject-matter and in style of execution. How the "Bright Young People" and higher Bohemians will like being included in "fast-vanishing London"—to accept Mr. Wilenski's general description in his appreciative introduction to the catalogue—we should not care to say, but the inclusion is felt to be just. Mr. Gaunt is too affectionate towards people and places to be called a satirist; he seems to be out simply to amuse himself. He does not, for instance, presume to judge between "Portman Square," one of his best drawings, and "The Old Leicester Lounge," or between "Film Aspirants" and the company at "The New Café Royal," but embraces them all with an easy line. His more serious affection for London is expressed in such delightful drawings as "Facades, Leicester Square." Mr. Gaunt's drawings lose nothing in point by their good humour.

"FORWARD MARCH"

MR. BUSTER KEATON'S FILM AT THE EMPIRE

It did not seem to matter very much what Mr. Buster Keaton did yesterday in *Forward March*, the new film in which he appears at the Empire Theatre, for he is of that small company of film comedians whose audience is ready to laugh before the entertainment begins and to shake the very rafters as it proceeds. And, in justice to Mr. Keaton, we must admit that a full 3,000 of his admirers punctually convulsed themselves at yesterday's first performance, and were in no mood to confront the serious world afterwards. Yet *Forward March*, boisterous chronicle of a war that never was on sea or land, does not give us the best of Mr. Keaton. Like the battles in which he and his comrades engage, the opening siege is the bravest, but continuing, subsides in force and the disabling batteries of wit. The first half of the film is infinitely funnier than the second.

In the opinion of Mr. Keaton's recruiting sergeant, the risk of his falling in battle was slight, for when the enemy set eyes on him they would die of laughter. Mr. Keaton lives up to this Shandean view, arriving on the parade-ground in top hat and frock-coat, fighting his enemy with tenderness and affection, handling his rifle like an umbrella, and falling into the mud wherever it is deepest. And as Miss Sally Eilers, his heroine, is so bewitching, he joins a front line *cabaret* in which she appears, the better to befriend her. His apache dance in these scenes is certainly one of the most hilarious variations on a well-worn theme and the best joke in the film. But the knockabout comedy that tickles us so often seems to have been imposed on Mr. Keaton by thoughtful adjutants and not to emerge, as before, from the heart of the man.

It is this fault, and the comedian's unbecoming voice, which frequently make the fun ring false, and suggest that, where an actor raises high expectation and easy applause by his earlier victories, he risks both in as great a measure by any deflection from them. In short, when an audience will laugh at anything, there must certainly be moments when it is laughing at nothing.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 17

PIANO AND SONG RECITAL

A joint recital may give all the pleasure of music in the home if pianist and singer are both animated by the same unaffected attitude to their programme. At Grotrian Hall on Thursday night Miss Margaret Albu played piano pieces by Brahms and Chopin with professional competence (except for a slight inequality between the hands), but with a quiet absorption and intimacy that is as charming as it is rare on the public platform. Similarly Mr. Herbert de Leon's light baritone voice is small, but his style is admirably fitted to French songs by Rameau and Grétry sung in a small room. We wondered if he would be equal to some of the bigger *Lieder* of Brahms, but decided that, if everything is brought to scale, including the accompaniments, which were most sensitively played by Mr. Maurice Jacobson, these songs, too, lose nothing by refined singing and unaggressive delivery. Refinement without loss of vitality was, in fact, the predominant characteristic of a pleasant concert.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
TO-MORROW, at 3.
LIONEL POWELL announces
THE WORLD'S WONDER CHOIR.
DON COSSACKS.
CONDUCTOR:
SERGE JAROFF.
THE
DON COSSACKS
WILL OPEN THE CONCERT WITH
A REQUIEM
SUNG IN RUSSIAN.
IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN R101.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 1s. 9d.
At Box-office, Royal Albert Hall, usual Agents, and CHAPPELL'S BOX-OFFICE, 50, New Bond-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees: Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 13, at 8.15.
LIONEL POWELL presents the
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Bolero .. .. Ravel
Overture, "Anacreon" .. .. .. Cherubini
Symphony No. 3 .. .. Brahms
MISCHA ELMAN.
Violin Concerto .. .. Tchaikovsky
Conductor—*DR. MENGELBERG.*
Tickets (incl. tax), 17s., 14s., 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d.
ALL AREA & BALCONY SEATS SOLD.
At the Box-office, Queen's Hall, usual Agents, and at CHAPPELL'S BOX-OFFICE, 50, New Bond-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
LIONEL POWELL presents the
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
TEN SYMPHONY CONCERTS
Oct. 13.—*ELMAN and MENGELBERG*
Oct. 27.—*HOROWITZ and MENGELBERG*
Nov. 10.—*McCORMACK and MENGELBERG*
Dec. 1.—*DORFMANN and MENGELBERG*
Dec. 8.—*BACH CHOIR and BOULT*
Jan. 26.—*HUBERMAN and MENGELBERG*
Feb. 16.—*KREISLER and MENGELBERG*
Mar. 16.—*ROSENTHAL and WEISBACH*
Mar. 30.—*VECSEY and SIR THOMAS BEECHAM*
Apr. 13.—*RICCI and WEINGARTNER*
Subscription Tickets (including tax):
Stalls, £4 19s. 6d., £3 15s. 6d.
Grand Circle, £4 19s. 6d., £4 3s. 6d.
Balcony, £2 6s. 6d. All Area seats sold.
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Send stamped envelope with all inquiries

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Referee.—"Admirably designed series—the success of these concerts is remarkable."
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TO-DAY, at 3.
BACH-BRAHMS-CHOPIN RECITAL.
Steinway Piano. Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL, TO-DAY, at 3.
MOISEIWITSCH.
FRANCO-RUSSIAN RECITAL.
Steinway Piano. 12s., 8s. 6d. & 5s. 9d.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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Director:—SIR HUGH P. ALLEN, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.
CHAMBER CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY next, OCTOBER 15th, 1930, at 8.15 p.m.
The Programme will include:—
SONATA for Violin and Pianoforte No. 2 .. .. F. Delius
PHANTASY STRING QUARTETTE .. .. Helen Perkin
PIANOFORTE SOLOS and SONGS.
CHRISTMAS HALF-TERM.
The Christmas half-term will commence on Monday, November 3rd, 1930.
A copy of the prospectus and all particulars may be obtained on application to the Registrar.
A.R.C.M.
The NEXT EXAMINATION in all subjects commences on Monday, December 15th, 1930.
Last day for receiving entries, Monday, November 3rd.
Syllabus and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar at the College.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

MUSIC, SINGING, ELOCUTION
ELSIE HALL,
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Can accept Engagements for Concerts, &c.
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LECTURES AND MEETINGS
IS THERE A LIFE AFTER DEATH?
The above subject will be debated at QUEEN'S HALL (Chappell and Co., Sole Lessees), W., TO-MORROW, Sunday, October 12th, at 7 p.m.,
by MAURICE BARBANELL and CHAPMAN COHEN.
Chairman: Ernest Thurtle, M.P.
Admission 5s., 3s., and 1s.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS,
MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture:
SPIRITUALISM—TRUE & FALSE.
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 12th OCTOBER, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Class: Wednesday, 8.15 p.m.
Is Theosophy a Religion? By H. P. Blavatsky.
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

ENTERTAINMENTS
ICE-DROME, HAMMERSMITH. 4 sessions daily, 8-0.30, 1s. 6d. 10-1.30, 3-6.15, 7.45-11.30, 2s. 6d. To-day, 4.30 and 9.30, Exhibition by HANS WITTE. Season Tickets Oct.-May, £7 7s.; three months, £3 3s.; one month, £1 15s. 6d.

THEATRES
ALDWYCH. Tem. 8404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
"*A NIGHT LIKE THIS.*"
A New Farce by REN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Last Perf., To-night, 8.30.
KNAVE and QUEAN.
By Edwin Justus Mayer.
BASIL SYDNEY. MARY ELLIS.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE OUTSIDER.
ISOBEL ELSOM. "A beautiful performance."—*Dy. News.*
HAROLD HUTH. "Leaps into fame."—*Mr. Post.*
NORMAN McKINNEL. "Acting that thrills."—*Mail.*

ARTS THEATRE. (Tem. 7544.) To-night, at 9.
Last Public Performance.
NYOTA INYOKA.
The famous Indian Dancer.
Box-office from 10 a.m. and all Libraries. 5s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.

CAMBRIDGE. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.
2.30, 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Tem. Bar 6056.)
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.
A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8978.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARY CLARE. MALCOLM KEEN.
LAST TWO WEEKS.

CRITERION. 2.30 & 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30
THE IRISH PLAYERS in
THE FAR-OFF HILLS.
A light Comedy by Lennox Robinson. (Ger. 3844.

DALY'S. (Ger. 6201.) 2.30, 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30
A NEW MUSICAL PLAY.
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MIMI CRAWFORD DONALD MATHER
OSCAR ASCHE JERRY VERNO
MAI BACON MARK DALY

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
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A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd
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ALL THAT GLITTERS.

EVERYMAN. EVGS., 8.15. Sat., 2.30. Hamp. 7224
THE WILD DUCK.
By Henrik Ibsen. Milton Rosmer, Sybil Arundale.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"*THE LOVE RACE.*"
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT. CYRIL RITCHARD. Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"*ALMOST A HONEYMOON.*"
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

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In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
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UNUSUAL VARIETY.
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A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
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Zillah Bateman. Margery Binner.
Jack Hobbs. Allen Pollock. Henry Hewitt.

LITTLE. (Tem. 6501.) LAST 2 WEEKS.
MARY NEWCOMB in
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TO-DAY, 2.30 & 9. Mats., Tues. and Sat., at 2.30.

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUES. and THURS., 2.30.
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COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.

LYCEUM. Temple Bar 7617. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
"*TRAFFIC.*"
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"The Thriller that makes you Gasp for Breath."
Mary Glynne and Dennis Neilson-Terry.
Mats., Weds. and Thurs., at 2.30.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.40.
EVGS., 8.40. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3686.)
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
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"*LET US BE GAY.*"
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.
"MISS TALLULAH BANKHEAD AMAZES THE TOWN ONCE MORE."—*Daily Herald.*

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) MAT., WED. NEXT, at 2.30.
MARRIAGE A LA MODE.
By John Dryden. Post Laureate.
GEORGE HAYES HERBERT WARING
ATHENE SEYLER ANGELA BADDELEY
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

NEW. 2.30 & 8.30 sharp. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
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A Comedy from the French of Marcel Pagnol
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FRANZ LEHAR'S New Musical Play.
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With LEA SEIDL and JOSEPH HISLOP.

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CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
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"*PRIVATE LIVES.*"
By NOEL COWARD.

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GLADYS COOPER and
GERALD du MAURIER
in "*CYNARA.*"
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
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Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

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ARTHUR WONTNER in
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Last Two Perfs. Popular Prices. (Reg. 1527.)

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QUEEN'S THEATRE. (Ger. 9437.)
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.15. WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE-ST.
By RUDOLF BESIER.
Gwen Frangcon-Davies.
Marjorie Mars. Scott Sunderland. Joan Barry.
Cedric Hardwicke.

ROYALTY. Ger. 2690. MON. NEXT, at 8.30.
TWO TO ONE.
By Ruth Chatterton.
From the Comedy of De Flers and De Caillavet.
HUNTLEY WRIGHT. DAISY MARKHAM.

ST. JAMES'S. Lessee & Mgr., Gilbert Miller
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. WED., SAT., 2.30. (Ger. 3908.)
FERENC MOLNAR'S COMEDY
THE SWAN.
EDNA BEST. Eva Moore. Henrietta

Imperial and Foreign News

NEW ORDINANCE IN INDIA

CONGRESS CENTRES TO BE SEIZED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, OCT. 10

The Government of India to-night issued a new Ordinance to enable Provincial Governments to grapple with organized subversive propaganda. It is called an "Ordinance to make further provision against associations dangerous to the public peace," and contains a general provision covering the whole of India and a special provision applying only to areas notified by the Government of India.

The general provision is that offences punishable under section 17, subsection 1, of the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1908, shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

The offence in question is that of being a member of an association declared to be unlawful, and the new provision is intended to overcome certain technical complications which have hitherto hampered the effective administration of the law. The particular provision—which, it is understood, will be applied in the first instance in the Bombay Presidency only—is directed against unlawful associations by authorizing a Provincial Government to take possession of premises occupied by them and of movable property found in such premises. A Provincial Government may notify any place, including a house, building, tent, or vessel which, in its opinion, is used for purposes of an unlawful association. A magistrate, or other authorized officer, may thereupon take possession of the place, which will remain in the possession of the public authorities so long as its notification continues, and also of all movable property found in it. Such articles, if used or usable for the purpose of an unlawful association, may be forfeited. Anybody entering or remaining in a notified place shall be guilty of criminal trespass, and such offence will be cognizable and non-bailable. No appeal to the Law Courts is permitted against action under the Ordinance.

I understand that the primary object of the Ordinance is to enable the Bombay Government to cope with the new campaign for the non-payment of taxes in Gujarat.

The campaign is being intensively carried on, mainly by so-called Congress volunteers, who are generally imported from other parts of the country. They establish *ashrams* [seminaries] in the villages, usually in the best houses, which thereby become imposing centres of propaganda. The Ordinance is likely to be criticized because it does not authorize the seizure of Congress funds. That, however, could not be done without declaring the whole Congress an unlawful association.

Attached to the Ordinance is a long explanatory Memorandum signed by the Viceroy.

VIOLENCE AND COERCION

The Viceroy points out that the civil disobedience movement has been in progress nearly six months, during which its authors and supporters have done their utmost to coerce the Government and propagate a spirit of defiance of constituted authority, and have incited ignorant and credulous people to open and organized breaches of the law, instigated them to refuse payment of public dues, attempted to undermine the loyalty of the Army and the police, and caused numerous outbreaks of violence.

The leaders of the movement, says the Viceroy, have deliberately rejected the way of constitutional representation which lay open to them, and have expressed their determination to continue their lawless actions to the best of their ability. The movement has already been responsible for much loss of life and property, and inflicted grave financial injury on many thousands of innocent persons, the vast majority of whom are Indians.

The Viceroy proceeds specially to mention Gujarat as a district in the towns and villages of which associations of agitators have established their headquarters.

It is not his or his Government's desire, the Viceroy says, to cause unnecessary loss to people who have let their property to these associations without being themselves supporters of their activities. He has, therefore, instructed the Provincial Governments to grant as a matter of grace reasonable compensation to any one who suffers loss from the occupation or forfeiture of his property, and in regard to whom there is satisfactory ground to believe he has not given support to such activities. The Viceroy says he has also requested the local Governments sympathetically to consider the return of seized properties to third parties if the latter give assurances in regard to their future use, but he says that these instructions relate to associations now unlawful, or declared so directly after the issue of the Ordinance, and will not ordinarily extend to the case of property used for an association which may thereafter be declared unlawful. Property owners should, therefore, take due warning.

Lord Irwin concludes with an expression of regret at the necessity for the Ordinance, but declares his conviction that if the force of public opinion, which is increasingly directed against the grave injury the civil disobedience movement is causing, is exerted yet more effectively to resist its activities, and demands of those responsible that it shall be ended, and if public opinion is supported in this resolution by the action and conduct of individual citizens, there will be a speedy restoration of such conditions of order and tranquillity as may enable him to regard these measures as no longer necessary.

ATTACK ON EUROPEANS IN BOMBAY

POLICE-SERGEANT AND WIFE WOUNDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, OCT. 10

A party of Europeans, consisting of Sergeant Taylor, of the Bombay City Police, his wife, and another couple, was fired at late last night by a gang which afterwards escaped in a motor-car.

The outrage occurred in front of the Lamington-road police station just as Sergeant Taylor and his friends had alighted from their car. The shooting was from another car about 20 yards away on the other side of the road. About 20 rounds were fired from two automatic pistols and one revolver. Sergeant Taylor was hit in the hand, and Mrs. Taylor has three wounds in the leg. The bullets have been extracted. The number of the assailants' car was taken, but proved to have been faked. Pursuit was delayed because the only car immediately available had been punctured, and a patrol sent out later failed to find any trace of the miscreants.

This is the first outrage of its kind which has occurred in Bombay in recent years.

DEWAN OF MYSORE

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, who is representing that State and Travancore and Cochin in the Indian States Delegation to the Round-Table Conference, arrived in London from the Continent last night. He was met at Victoria by Colonel Stewart Patterson (representing the Secretary of State for India), Mr. Patrick (India Office), Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. B. T. Keshaviangar (Mysore Trade Commissioner), and others.

The social centre for the Indian Delegation to the Conference provided by the Secretary of State for India, No. 8, Chesterfield-gardens (formerly the Ladies' Carlton Club), is now ready for use. The social secretaries, Mr. F. A. M. Vincent and Mr. P. K. Dutt, moved their office thither from India House yesterday. The telephone number is Grosvenor 3303.

LEIPZIG SENTENCES TO STAND

PRESIDENT HINDENBURG'S DECISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 10

It is officially announced that the President has decided against the request addressed to him by the defence to pardon the three Reichswehr officers recently convicted of treasonable activities by the Supreme Court at Leipzig. The reason given is "the necessity, especially in a time of political unrest, to maintain unimpaired discipline and subordination in the Reichswehr," which allows neither a pardon nor—for the time being, at any rate—an alleviation of the punishment.

The National-Socialist and Nationalist papers go as far as they dare in attacking this decision. Herr Hugenberg, the Nationalist leader, had sent a telegram to the President quoting a sentence from the old Prussian field service regulations: "Omission or neglect is a worse fault than a mistake in the choice of means." He said that "even those who accept the old Prussian principle that unconditional discipline is the basis of the Army would measure the action of the officers by this article." Herr Hugenberg's Press sees nothing ludicrous in the idea of Herr Hugenberg lecturing Field-Marshal von Hindenburg about discipline.

The Nazis yesterday held a protest meeting in Stuttgart against the Leipzig sentences, at which the speaker, the leader of the Nazis in Würtemberg, violently attacked the Reichswehr Minister, General Groener. He said the case had shown many thousands of Reichswehr men that they must no longer obey "this perjured general" if they wanted Germany's freedom.

The Roman Catholic *Germania* calls attention to an instance of the curious state of mind which is developing in Germany to-day as the result of violent Nazi and Nationalist propaganda. A discussion, "Can Wars be Avoided?" between two well-known pacifists, Dr. Kurt Hiller and Herr Peter Strathmann, was to have been broadcast this evening. This has been postponed as "at the moment not opportune." Another newspaper says it was postponed at the instance of the Ministry of the Interior "because everything must be avoided which might further increase tension and stir up passions, until the Reichstag meets."

The Munich correspondent of the *Völkischer Zeitung* reports that Herr Adolph Hitler, the leader of the Nazis, and the Prince of Starhenberg, the Austrian Minister of the Interior, met yesterday at Traunstein, in Bavaria, to discuss future cooperation between the German and Austrian National-Socialist movements. According to this correspondent the interview lasted from 3.30 in the afternoon until 10 o'clock at night, and was largely devoted to the question whether a limited permit should be granted to Herr Hitler to enter Austria for the duration of the election campaign there.

GERMAN PRESIDENT IN THE RHINELAND

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT AACHEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 10

President von Hindenburg to-day resumed the tour of the formerly occupied areas which he broke off at Coblenz on July 23, when the collapse of a foot-bridge over an arm of the Moselle caused the deaths by drowning of 38 people. The President then promised later visits to Aachen and Trier, where great preparations had been made.

This morning the President reached Aachen, where he drove through packed and cheering streets to the Rathaus. The main ceremony took place in the ancient coronation hall, where big black-white-gold banners gleamed against a dark background. Halberdiers in medieval costume were posted at the entrance, and a herald announced to the guests the coming of the President, who took his seat on Charlemagne's coronation chair.

After speeches of greeting the President returned thanks for the freedom of Aachen previously conferred on him, and for the welcome of the population. He drew from it the happy inference that they would remain ever true to Prussia and the Reich, "and that has done my old heart especial good." He would not now recall past sufferings, but one period was brought by this venerable room visibly before their eyes. He congratulated them on the sturdy citizenship which had turned against traitorous plots and sent unarmed men of all classes to rout from the Rathaus the rabble which had tried from under its roof to separate German territory from the Fatherland. They had shown themselves worthy of Aachen, "the free city of the Holy Roman Empire," whose burghers had ever enjoyed especial honour.

The President asked his hearers to keep in mind those who had risked life, freedom, and home for the Fatherland, and to join with a good heart in the common task of reconstruction. The company joined him in a loud "Hoch!"

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA FLIGHTS

FORCED LANDING IN PERSIA

Progress was made yesterday by the three British light aeroplanes which left England recently in attempts to lower the record for the flight to Australia. Mr. J. Chabot and Mr. C. E. M. Pickthorne made a forced landing with their Puss Moth at Lingah, in Persia, and had the misfortune to burst a tire. They were detained by the Persian authorities. They had hoped to make a long non-stop flight along the Persian Gulf.

Flight Lieutenant C. W. Hill, who was incorrectly reported yesterday by a news agency to have reached Karachi, arrived at Bushire. He is flying alone in a Gipsy Moth.

Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith, who left in an Avro-Avian (Gipsy engine) on Thursday morning, reached Athens yesterday evening.

News has been received at Singapore that Captain Matthews, who left Croydon on September 16 in an attempt to break the record for the same flight, has crashed between Bangkok and Singora. After leaving Rangoon Captain Matthews had to make a forced landing on September 26 at Banmee, whence he left for Singora on Wednesday.—*Reuter.*

THE DEATH PENALTY IN ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 10

At last night's session the Fascist Grand Council decided to extend the list of crimes punishable by the death penalty. In future the death penalty will be applied not only to those persons guilty of crimes against the safety of the State, as is the case at present, but also to persons committing so-called "ordinary crimes" when these are of particular gravity. The death penalty will therefore find its place in the revised Penal Code. This decision was only taken after prolonged debate in the Grand Council, in which Signor Mussolini himself took part, and after much private discussion among criminal lawyers and psychologists.

THE PREFERENCE PROPOSAL

FURTHER CANADIAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, OCT. 10

Commenting on Mr. Bennett's Empire preference proposal, the *Manitoba Free Press* says the declaration was not very definite on the point on which the whole question turns—namely, "what Great Britain is going to get out of it." The newspaper continues:—

Mr. Bennett has taken the responsibility of formulating a definite policy for Great Britain, if the people of that country can be induced to accept it, but Canada's contribution to the scheme is indicated in terms of studied vagueness. We are to have a general tariff against British goods, and then we are to have a supertax of 10 per cent. against goods from outside the Empire. In this way preference for Imperial imports is to be established, but if the original tariff is high enough in itself to keep out British goods what good will the preference be? Mr. Bennett having been so specific in instructing Great Britain in its duty to Canada, he might have been less general in indicating what Canada will give in return.

Judging by Mr. Bennett's statements in Parliament in May, and by his statements plus his performance in Parliament in September, the general tariff against Great Britain which he is prepared to erect will let in no British goods whose coming will annoy any Canadian interest. A general assurance that at least the tariff would be so arranged as to permit the sale in Canada of British goods to a value equal to our exports to Great Britain would have given an air of reality to Mr. Bennett's proposition, but there is nothing of this import in his speech. . . . There will be no occasion for surprise if the British Government decides that the proposition is not good enough.

A SOUTH AFRICAN VIEW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BLOEMFONTEIN, OCT. 10

Referring to the speech at Leicester of Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, the *Friend* newspaper says that there will be a serious setback to the closer union of the British Commonwealth of Nations if the efforts of the Imperial Conference to find a way to economic unity are regarded by the British Government as in any sense party manoeuvre.

The Dominion Ministers (says the *Friend*) represent various political parties, and are approaching the economic problem from the view of developing their trade and want to do increased business each with the other, and if possible with Great Britain. Great Britain must decide her own economic policy, but if that policy be free trade, she cannot expect the Dominions to follow her. They will necessarily develop their trade in their own way and with foreign countries if Great Britain is not prepared to come with them. This means in effect economic secession with all the implications and possibilities of encouraging constitutional secession as well. The present situation is, the *Friend* adds, the more serious as the British Government is a minority Government, probably not representing the country's view.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN YUGOSLAVIA

TREPCHA MINES OPENED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

TREPCHA, OCT. 10

The works of the Trepcha Mines, Limited, a subsidiary of the Selection Trust Company, were formally opened to-day in the presence of the King of Yugoslavia, Prince Paul, Mr. Henderson, the British Minister, and members of his staff, the British Consul, and many high Yugoslav officials and other guests from Belgrade.

Mr. Chester Beatty, chairman of Trepcha Mines, Limited, and two of the directors, Major-General Reed, V.C., and Mr. Whitehouse, who had come from London, acted as hosts. Mr. Beatty, addressing the King, thanked his Majesty for having found time to visit the works, expatiated upon the natural wealth of Yugoslavia, paid a tribute to the vigour and energy of her workmen, and expressed the hope that the work of his company in Yugoslavia would contribute to the prosperity and consolidation of the kingdom.

In reply, the King expressed his pleasure at seeing the great efforts of the British company's creative initiative, and said that Yugoslavia was finding in the collaboration of mining specialists of a friendly nation an encouragement of her efforts for economic development. These mines, which in the Middle Ages had brought prosperity to the country, would now do so again under the guidance of the British engineers.

The Trepcha mines are in the largest lead, zinc and silver mining area in Europe, extending over about 200 square miles. The Zvetchan mill, which has been working since August, is crushing 500 tons of ore daily. The securing for British enterprise of such a concession opens wide possibilities for British trade in this part of Yugoslavia, and is developing the wealth of the country by employing hundreds of people. It is expected that it will lead to railway building, as the company has already spent about £600,000 on the organization of its works and a further extension is probable.

UNDECLARED JEWELRY

HEAVY FINE PAID BY AMERICAN CITIZEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 10

The Customs officials yesterday collected $83,000 [£16,600] from Mr. Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal, for his failure to declare for duty approximately $40,000 worth of jewelry, which were among the effects he and his wife brought back from Europe a fortnight ago at the end of their wedding trip of several months.

The articles which were not mentioned in the declarations of Mr. and Mrs. Bush were found in a search of their luggage. The payment made by Mr. Bush represents the full domestic value of the jewelry, a fine of 100 per cent. of their value, and the regular Customs duty. In a statement from his offices yesterday he explained that a difference of opinion had existed between him and the Customs examiners and that an "adjustment in compromise" had been effected with the authorities.

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED IN TABASCO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 10

The newspaper *La Prenza* in Mexico City reported to-day that 80 peasants were burned to death a few days ago in a church at San Carlos, in the State of Tabasco, by the enemies of religion. While peasants were attending early mass their enemies poured petrol on the outside of the church, locked the doors, and set it on fire. Members of the congregation battered down one door; but as they ran out they were shot down. Two priests who escaped took refuge in a ranch house. Their assailants killed the two owners of the ranch, but the priests managed to make good their escape.

The State of Tabasco, on the Gulf of Mexico, has the reputation of being the most anti-clerical in Mexico, and its penal laws against the clergy are particularly severe.

FRENCH BUDGET

NO INCREASE OF TAXATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 10

In view of the decision to summon the Finance Committee of the Chamber to meet on Thursday, the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1931-32 were issued to the Deputies to-day. They were accompanied by the customary review of the financial situation arising out of the Budgets of recent years, a survey of the economic situation, and an estimation of the outlook for the budgetary year.

As now presented, the Budget shows the position to be as follows:—

Estimated revenue—
50,251,748,329 francs [£402,013,986]
Estimated expenditure—
50,145,286,389 francs [£401,162,291]
Estimated surplus—
106,461,940 francs [£851,695].

A statement is appended showing the amounts and percentages of the various services. The public debt and pensions of War victims absorb 23,856,647,917 francs [£190,853,183]; national defence, 10,921,678,139 francs [£87,373,425), or 21.9 per cent.; general administration, 6,478,667,475 francs, or 13 per cent.; social expenditure and education, 5,329,002,139 francs, or 10.9 per cent.; national development schemes, 3,089,325,760 francs, or 6.2 per cent. It is thus clear that the service of the debt and War pensions still absorb nearly half of the total revenue and the expenditure on national defence more than one-fifth.

The accompanying review of the situation starts from the assumption that the work of readjustment begun immediately after the War has now been achieved. It is not necessary to follow it through the various phases that led to the dangerous position arrived at when M. Poincaré was called in to apply his system of retrenchment and taxation. The recovery of France is usually considered to date from that event, but the more the anterior Budgets are examined the more it becomes clear that the real recovery was achieved by the French people themselves, that its foundations were laid immediately after the Armistice, and that it was the statesmanship of M. Poincaré that guided this impulsive movement through the dangers that beset it.

NEARING EQUILIBRIUM

The framers of the present Budget have arrived at the conclusion that the time has come to put an end to the steady increase in the volume of both expenditure and revenue which has marked the series of Budgets since 1926. They have also concluded that, in view of the general slowing down of trade and production in France, as also throughout the world, it would be unwise to count upon a surplus of revenue over estimates such as has resulted from the estimates of recent years.

In the present Budget the Government has resolutely set its face against any increase in taxation for revenue, and has at the same time set itself to compress expenditure. The result is that, whereas the Budget expenditure for 1930-31 exceeded that of the previous year by 5,000,000,000 francs, the present estimated expenditure is rather less than that of last year, which was 50,393,000,000 francs. It was felt that the progressive expenditure could not go on in a world in which a crisis of over-production and under-consumption was making life steadily harder for those who were called upon to find the money. It had been recognized that a good part of the surplus of the former years was due to the continued rise in prices and was offset by a corresponding rise in the charges the Government was called upon to meet. Here, also, there are marked indications that a state of equilibrium is rapidly being attained.

In a statement made to-day M. Paul Reynaud, the Minister of Finance, referred with satisfaction to the fact that France, unlike the majority of her neighbours, had not needed to impose new taxes in order to avoid a deficit. Instead of meeting in this way the fresh heavy expenditure necessitated by the votes of Parliament which would have had the result of further paralysing business and hampering the export trade they had elected to adopt the alternative of drastically reducing expenditure. The probability of an excess of revenue over the estimates had been left out of account, but he considered it by no means unlikely.

Already the first six months of the current financial year showed an excess of nearly 1,000,000,000 francs [£8,000,000]. It was, therefore, not unreasonable to expect that on the new Budget with its expenditure restricted to 50,000,000,000 francs, there would also be a surplus. The Government had been relieved of charges arising out of the debt due for redemption. This had been assured by the Caisse autonome d'amortissement, which had as resources 3,000,000,000 francs derived from previous Budget surpluses and 3,300,000,000 francs received under the Young Plan.

THE SOCIALIST-RADICAL CONGRESS

FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 10

The Congress of the Socialist-Radical Party, which opened at Grenoble yesterday, continued to-day. The delegates discussed the financial policy of the present Government, and came to the conclusion that sufficient provision was not being made for social services and that larger tax reductions should be made. A proposal for the abolition of indirect taxation was referred to the executive committee.

M. Herriot and M. Ripault were in conference with M. Pierre Cot, the rapporteur on Foreign Affairs, this morning, and produced a resolution to which many of the delegates were opposed. In the end a substitute resolution was agreed upon, and this was adopted unanimously this afternoon.

The new resolution begins by recording the conviction that peace can be assured only by the triumph of democracy, and would be threatened by the success of men (not too difficult to identify), who "depend upon force, practise a policy of prestige, and favour the exaltation of Nationalist movements," and so calls upon the democratic parties to take their stand against the present dangers. It goes on to recall that M. Herriot in 1924 initiated a peace policy, which did good to France and to the world, made the Locarno agreements possible, and led to the extension of arbitration. It declares the fidelity of the party to the Geneva Protocol and hopes that the French Government will at the reassembly of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission make concrete proposals on the lines of the Protocol. It affirms the unreserved devotion of the party to the interests of national defence, but demands that this should be secured "by the application of the lessons of war in conformity with the constant evolution of science and not by a return to outworn routines."

What this last formula may mean it is difficult to see unless M. Herriot has been seized by a sudden enthusiasm for bombing aeroplanes and poison gas.

TREATMENT OF IMPRISONED POLISH DEPUTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, OCT. 10

M. Stanislas Dubois, a member of the staff of the Socialist newspaper *Robotnik* and one of the former Deputies who was arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of Brest-Litovsk, has been brought to Warsaw in view of the serious condition of his wife, who had given birth to a still-born baby. M. Dubois was allowed to enter the hospital where his wife is being treated, but was accompanied all the time by the Public Prosecutor. His father and sisters were allowed to shake hands with him, but not to exchange a single word. Persons who saw Dubois noticed that he was shaven like an ordinary convict.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

AMERICAN POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, OCT. 10

Mr. Hugh Gibson, the Ambassador to Belgium, who will be the delegate of the United States on the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference at Geneva in November, is in Washington now, and so is Mr. Hugh Wilson, Minister to Switzerland. They will return to Europe in a week or so, and will there in all probability reflect the conviction of the United States Government that something more than the indefinite prolongation of life of the Commission is required. Indeed, it would not be surprising—though it is by no means certain—that Mr. Hoover himself should take an early opportunity to say what is in his mind, and the approaching completion of the formality of ratification of the London Treaty by the three principal naval Powers might provide an occasion.

The announcement by the Navy Department of its intention to scrap or retire 46 vessels, and to make a reduction in *personnel*, which may be only temporary, of 4,800 men, at first gave rise to some criticism, but the objections made are likely to disappear in face of the later indication that the decks are thus being cleared for a new 10-year construction programme now under consideration. Complete "modernization" of all battleships and the strengthening of every branch of the fleet is understood to be the main objective.

It does not appear, however, that the United States will build up to the limit set by the London Naval Treaty within the time allowed by that treaty. There are reasons, both of strategy and economy, why the privilege will not be fully exercised, save perhaps in the matter of the large cruisers, but account must in justice also be taken of the earnest desire of the United States Government to observe the spirit rather than the letter of naval limitation, so far as this can with due regard for national defence be done. The importance of this manifestation of policy is enhanced by the fact that the Hoover Administration nevertheless looks with profound anxiety on the course of events in Europe. It has to meet the charge that it desires to reduce the United States Navy and Army at a time when, as Mr. Fred Britten, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, declares "Europe is sitting on a volcano," and when its own information upon conditions in the Old World, if it would not justify Mr. Britten's phrase, is still deeply discouraging.

THE ASWAN DAM CONTRACT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 10

To-morrow morning Mr. James Baxter, representing the firm of Sir John Norton Griffiths and Co., Limited, will give his reply to the Prime Minister as to whether the firm is prepared to carry on the work of heightening the Aswan Dam at the original tender. If it refuses, I understand, competition for the contract will be between the firm of Sir John Jackson and Co., Limited, and that of Messrs. Topham Jones and Railton, Limited. Mr. Westacott, a managing director of Sir John Jackson and Co., will arrive in Egypt on Monday.

The Government has taken on the Italian staff of stonemasons working on the Aswan Dam in order that they may be ready when work on the dam is resumed.

NEW RUMANIAN CABINET

M. MIRONESCU AGAIN PRIME MINISTER

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, OCT. 10

After a day and a night of prolonged and heated discussion between the leading Ministers of the National Peasant Party M. Mironescu was able this morning to settle the list of the new Cabinet, and went by special train to Sinaia to present it to the King. The list is as follows:—

M. G. G. Mironescu	..	Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs
M. I. Mihalache	..	Interior
*M. Mihai Popovici	..	Finance
*M. Junian	..	Justice
*Dr. Virgil Madgearu		Agriculture
M. Manoilescu	..	Industry
M. Hatzegan	..	Labour
M. Voizo Nitzescu	..	Communications
*General Condescu		War
M. N. Costachescu	..	Education
M. P. Halippa	..	Without portfolio

The following Under-Secretaries have been appointed:—

M. C. Anghelescu	..	Interior
M. Potarca	..	Agriculture
M. Ghitza Popp	..	Education
M. Tilea	..	Prime Minister's Office

* Held the same office in the last Cabinet.

The most noticeable fact about the composition of the new Cabinet is the absence of Dr. Vayda-Voevod as well as that of Dr. Maniu. This gives the Tsaranist wing a distinct predominance. The absence of the two Transylvanian leaders is partly counter-balanced by the inclusion of two new Ministers from that province—M. Hatzegan and M. Nitzescu; while M. Tilea, a personal friend and confidant of both Dr. Maniu and Dr. Vayda-Voevod, has been attached to M. Mironescu as Under-Secretary. M. Tilea is well known in London, where he recently headed the Rumanian trade delegation which negotiated the Commercial Treaty.

The pressure exercised by the King through the Tsaranist leaders to obtain the exclusion of Dr. Maniu and Dr. Vayda-Voevod from the Administration put a great strain on the unity of the National Peasant Party, but that strain has been successfully withstood. Dr. Maniu himself gave his followers a lead, and in a farewell speech to the party last night urged them loyally to support M. Mironescu, reminded them of the important part which the party had played in the political evolution of Rumania, and insisted that its work must go on.

It is generally understood that the new Government is only intended to serve as a stopgap until the spring, when the King hopes to form a Coalition under the premiership of M. Titulescu, his Minister to the Court of St. James's.

THE MURDERED WOMEN MISSIONARIES

FOOCHOW, OCT. 10.—It is learned that Miss Eleanor Harrison and Miss Edith Nettleton, who were recently murdered by bandits, were brutally and clumsily beheaded, and not shot, as was at first supposed.

A go-between who reached the Communist headquarters on August 29 reported that on September 1 Miss Harrison and four Chinese prisoners were brought out to the execution ground, and after a four hours' farcical trial one Chinese was shot and the three others beheaded. Miss Harrison was reprieved for a fortnight.—*Reuter.*

Telegrams in Brief

Signor Enrico Forlanini, the pioneer of aeronautics, has died at MILAN at the age of 83.

M. Eugène Ysaye is at work on an opera with a Walloon libretto *Pierre le Houilleur*, the first performance of which will be given at the Liége Opera this winter.

A party of English schoolboys who are touring East Africa are now in NAIROBI. They will visit the Southern game reserve and make a trip round Mount Kenya.

The University of PENNSYLVANIA has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir Walter M. Fletcher, and that of Doctor of Sciences on Professor A. V. Hill.—*Reuter.*

M. Stanislas Wroblewski, president of the Supreme Control Court of POLAND, has resigned. It is reported that General Krzeminski, president of the War Tribunal, will be appointed in his stead.

Our Nairobi Correspondent telegraphs that the annual Royal Air Force CAIRO-CAPE flight will start from Heliopolis aerodrome on January 12, Capetown being reached on February 7. The South African Air Force will not take part.

Albert E. Downer, a seaman of H.M.S. Centaur, which visited DANZIG in June, has died at the State Hospital there. Downer was one of three British sailors implicated in a knife affray, and he is the second of the three who has died.

Owing to the holding up in Turkey of an aeroplane engaged on the regular fortnightly air service from the NETHERLANDS to the Dutch East Indies, the Royal Dutch Air Service has decided to alter the route of the service, which in future will go over Greece and Egypt.

Firemen of the village of Moyenneville, near ARRAS, have regained possession of their flag, which was taken away by the Germans during the War. The Mayor had a letter from Herr Fritz Gerber, of Hamburg, who said he had seen the flag in a friend's home, had bought it at an auction of his friend's property after his death, and intended to send it back to its owners. The flag was returned through the Quai d'Orsay, and will be officially handed back to the firemen to-morrow.

£25,000,000 CREDIT FOR GERMANY

A BERLIN REPORT

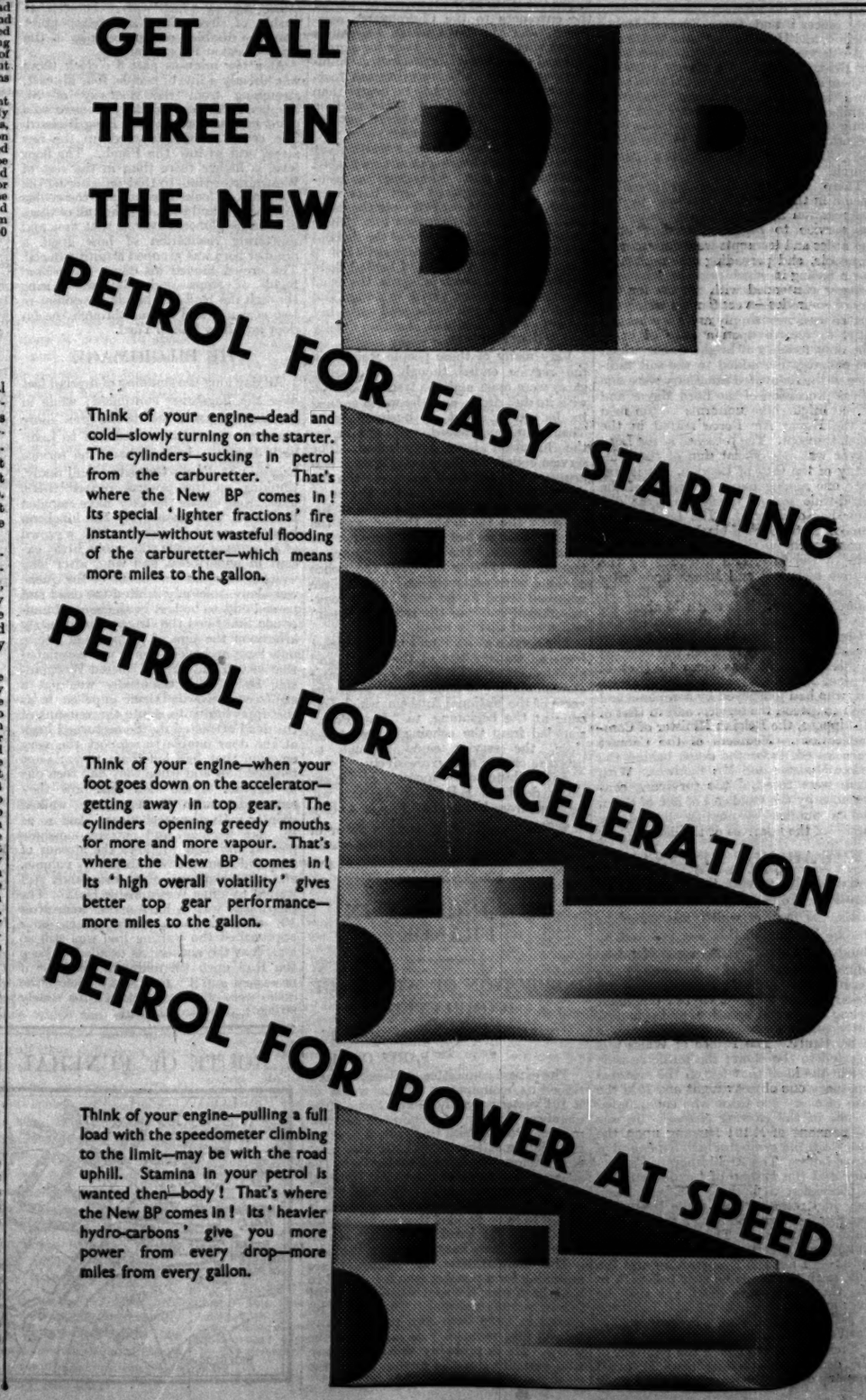
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 10

A report circulated on the Berlin Bourse to-day that the negotiations for the transitional credit contemplated in the Government's programme had been brought to a successful conclusion. This report, which is not officially confirmed, would appear to be premature. It is understood that discussions held during the last few days in Berlin have brought the scheme close to the point of settlement, but it can be stated with certainty that no agreement has been signed. The actual grant of the credit depends, it is understood, on the passage by the Reichstag of the Bill providing for a redemption fund.

The Berlin *Börsen-Courier*, which is usually well informed, publishes details of the proposal as it is now supposed to stand. In view of the official caution these details must be regarded with reserve. According to the newspaper the credit is to be granted for two years by a syndicate headed by Lee Higginson and Co., and the amount is to be $125,000,000 [£25,000,000]. The interest contemplated is 4½ per cent., with 1½ per cent. commission per annum. The quotas of the participating countries are not yet fixed as the participation of France and Switzerland is not yet quite certain. The leading German banks will take a quota of about 10 per cent. The *Börsen-Courier* comments that the effective interest of 6 per cent. appears favourable, although, according to its information, still better terms would have been obtained if the result of the elections had been different.

Other Foreign News on following page


GET ALL THREE IN THE NEW BP
PETROL FOR EASY STARTING
Think of your engine—dead and cold—slowly turning on the starter. The cylinders—sucking in petrol from the carburetter. That's where the New BP comes in! Its special 'lighter fractions' fire instantly—without wasteful flooding of the carburetter—which means more miles to the gallon.
PETROL FOR ACCELERATION
Think of your engine—when your foot goes down on the accelerator—getting away in top gear. The cylinders opening greedy mouths for more and more vapour. That's where the New BP comes in! Its 'high overall volatility' gives better top gear performance—more miles to the gallon.
PETROL FOR POWER AT SPEED
Think of your engine—pulling a full load with the speedometer climbing to the limit—may be with the road uphill. Stamina in your petrol is wanted then—body! That's where the New BP comes in! Its 'heavier hydro-carbons' give you more power from every drop—more miles from every gallon.

R 101

HOMAGE OF THE NATION

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S

FUNERAL PLANS

The burial of the 48 men who lost their lives in the wreck of R 101 will take place to-day at Cardington within a short distance of the point from which the airship began her flight.

Yesterday the nation paid a twofold tribute to the dead. A representative congregation attended a solemn memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral; and throughout the day, from 8 a.m. until midnight, there was a continuous stream of pilgrims past the coffins of the victims lying in state in Westminster Hall.

Memorial services were also held in many other parts of the country and in several places abroad, including Berlin.

This morning the removal of the dead from Westminster Hall to Euston Station on the way to Bedford will be marked by appropriate ceremonial. Three military bands will accompany the procession, the time-table of which is approximately as follows:—

	a.m.
Westminster	10.0
Whitehall	10.5
Trafalgar-square	10.15
Strand	10.25
Aldwych West	10.40
Kingsway	10.50
Southampton-row ..	11.5
Russell-square	11.15
Woburn-place	11.25
Tavistock-square	11.35
Upper Woburn-place ..	11.45
Euston-road	11.50
Euston Station	12.0

The special train will reach Bedford shortly before 2 o'clock, and the funeral service at Cardington will probably begin about 4 o'clock.

IN ST. PAUL'S

A REPRESENTATIVE TRIBUTE

A few months ago, when St. Paul's was reopened, it was described by the Archbishop of Canterbury as "the parish church of the Empire." The aptness of this description could not have been more strikingly exemplified than by the great congregation gathered in the Cathedral at noon yesterday to mourn those who perished in R 101. The King was represented by the Prince of Wales; each Dominion by its Prime Minister or other high officer; and from France, Italy, Belgium, and Holland had come the heads of Air Services to link their countries with the British Empire in a sorrow common to them all. And nothing could have been more timely, nothing more touching; nothing at once more solemn and consoling than the service to which this congregation had been invited by the Dean and Chapter of the Empire's parish church.

There was something inexpressibly solemn in the spectacle presented by the congregation as it waited reverently for the service to begin. Crowding nave and aisles and transepts were dark masses of people, and pervading this multitude was a feeling in which pride in heroic endeavour contended with sorrow for the loss of comrades—a contention which the service was, very simply and very beautifully, to resolve upon a note of hope. The only touches of bright colour which the congregation added to the soft radiance of the renovated sanctuary were due to the procession of the Lord Mayor and to the bright blue uniforms of the men of the Royal Air Force seated in the north transept. The presence of the Lord Mayor was the official sign of the sympathy of the City of London, but it was only one among many evidences of the world-wide sorrow which the great disaster has occasioned. The Lord Mayor came in state robes of black silk and gold, accompanied by the Sheriffs and Aldermen of the City, and attended by the bearers of Sword and Mace. Soon after he had taken his place in the choir M. Laurent Eynac, the French Minister for Air, whose practical sympathy on the scene of the disaster the mind of the congregation gratefully recalled, was escorted to his seat. It was close to that of General Balbo, the Italian Minister for Air, who had journeyed by aeroplane and train to attend the service, and to that of M. Lippens, the Belgian Minister of Communications. Members of the Cabinet were seated under the dome behind the Prime Minister and Mr. Baldwin. With them were three of the survivors, conspicuous by the bandages of one of them, and a number—a number lamentably large—of the relatives of the dead.

THE AIRSHIP'S PENNANT

Before the service the band of the Royal Air Force played several voluntaries, the first of which was Gounod's Marche Solennelle; this was followed by Handel's "Largo"; then came Mendelssohn's Funeral March, Mozart's "Ave Verum," and Walford Davies's "Solemn Melody"—all attuned to the dominant feeling of the congregation, and sounding softly under the dome and lofty arches of St. Paul's. The Prince of Wales was escorted to the choir; the music ceased; and in the hush that fell on the crowded sanctuary one object caught and held the gaze of every spectator who commanded a view of the glowing chancel. It was the pennant of R 101 hanging upon the altar cloth, the symbol of high hopes and of heroic failure. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London entered in procession with the choir, and when they had reached their stalls the whole congregation rose and sang a verse of the National Anthem. Then followed the triumphant assertion of the Christian faith:—"I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." It was sung to Croft's exquisite music.

Under the dome where the relatives of the dead were standing tears glistened in many eyes as the homely hymn, "Rock of Ages, cleft for me," drew to its closing sentence. It was at this moment that one of the pigeons of St. Paul's flew down from the dome and passed in swift, graceful flight along the nave, recalling to those in the transepts, as it swept across their vision, that ancient image which likens life to the flight of a bird through a lighted hall, out of darkness, through the light into darkness again. Then followed the Invocation, the Lord's Prayer, two versicles and responses, and the antiphon, "Praise ye the Lord." Two psalms, "The Lord is my shepherd" and "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge," were included in the service, and the lesson, read by the Chaplain-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force (the Rev. R. E. V. Hanson), was taken from Revelation vii. 9-17: "After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude. . . ."

SORROW AND HOPE

There were two other moments of surpassing beauty in the service. One was the singing by the choir of the litany of St. Chrysostom, wherein the notes of sorrow and hope are heard sounding together.

Give rest, O Christ, to Thy servants with Thy saints, where sorrow and pain are no more, neither sighing, but life everlasting. Thou only art immortal, the Creator and Maker of man; but we are mortal, formed of the earth, and unto earth shalt we return: for so didst Thou ordain when Thou createdst me, saying: "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." All we go down to the dust, and weeping o'er the grave we make our song: Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!

Give rest, O Christ, to Thy servants with Thy saints, where sorrow and pain are no more, neither sighing, but life everlasting.

It was sung to the Kieff chant. There was a short period of silence before the prayer beginning "Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of the departed," and including the passage: "We humbly leave in Thy Fatherly keeping the souls of Thy servants who have given their lives in the service of their country." The service moved to its close with another hymn, the sweet loveliness of which familiarity cannot stale, "Jesu, Lover of my soul," sung with moving sincerity by the whole congregation.

After the Benediction, pronounced by the Archbishop, all rose and stood in solemn silence. There was a pause for a few moments, and then the almost painful silence of the church was broken by the subdued roll of the organ in the first notes of the Dead March in *Saul*. Soon the church was filled with the majestic grandeur of the dirge, and when the organ ceased the music seemed to linger in the upper air and to reverberate faintly from the dome. When the last echoes had died away the trumpets were heard sounding "Last Post," the splendid culmination of this service of sorrow and hope.

OUTSIDE THE CATHEDRAL

Outside St. Paul's some thousands of people stood silently during the service. They could hear no sound of the singing or the prayers, for omnibuses rumbled gently past most of the time. People were packed deeply along the footpaths around the edge of the Churchyard, a quiet, sad crowd, stretching forward now and then to recognize a well-known national figure as he arrived by motor-car and walked up the broad steps. But generally the crowd was still and silent in the presence of a mourning so widespread.

When the service began and the great west doors shut in the lights of the nave the people remained in the cold autumn sunshine and observed a steady silence. At one side of the Churchyard a few cars waited, and with them—token of the City's ancient dignity—the horsed coaches and liveried attendants of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. For a time before the service began the gates in the barriers, set across the entrances to the Churchyard, were closed, and the hush which St. Paul's knows only when it is set aside for a great national event fell on its precincts. Omnibuses and other traffic were diverted, foot-passengers could approach no nearer than the barriers, and within these nothing moved and no sound was heard but the occasional champing of a bit.

Without the barriers there was a great crowd too. Cars bearing mourners flashed past and were gone. Sometimes the occupants were recognized and hats were raised. Most of the crowd wore the habit and demeanour of mourners too. There was little talking, and none of the demonstrations generally characteristic of a London crowd. Among and behind them hawkers traded memorial cards, the usual strange productions, garish in design and terribly sentimental in doggerel verse, but even they were subdued, chanting quietly rather than crying their cheap tokens.

Very many of these people waited till the service ended, though the barrier gates were open and the traffic rolled on with its dull drone, and the world seemed to be going about its business again. Their numbers, indeed, were swollen as the luncheon hour approached. The service ended for those outside as it had begun. The hush fell again ere the big doors turned inwards and the Prince of Wales was conducted to the head of the steps by the Dean, the Bishop, and the clergy. Cars passed quietly between the lines of people. The Lord Mayor's coach trotted off towards the east, the police cordons were removed, and the people who had stood for an hour by the roadside flowed out into the receding stream and moved silently away.

The service at St. Paul's was broadcast from all transmitters of the B.B.C. and also from the short-wave experimental station, G5SW, at Chelmsford. From the verse of the National Anthem, which was sung at the beginning, to "Last Post," sounded from the echoing dome at the close, the service came through to listeners clearly and expressively.

As a tribute to the memory of the airship's dead, all B.B.C. transmitters will be silent from 10 a.m. to 5.15 p.m. to-day.

⁂ The names of a large number of those present in St. Paul's Cathedral are published on page 6.

THE INQUIRY IN FRANCE

INSPECTION OF WRECKAGE COMPLETED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Oct. 10

The expert committee at Beauvais continued its examination of the wreck of R 101 yesterday and to-day. Some of its members will fly to London to-morrow morning, taking with them about 2cwt. of material from the airship, for the most part pulley wheels and cables from the steering and elevator gear. An Imperial Airways aeroplane is to pick them up at Beauvais at 8.50 a.m. The committee is stated to have decided that no further inspection of the wreck is necessary, as all possible evidence has now been collected.

The Gendarmerie at Beauvais are searching for a poacher who is believed to have been near the spot where the R 101 fell on Sunday morning. This man is reported to have been seen running away by the first rescuers who arrived at the wreck. He is probably the only person who actually saw the airship strike the ground.

LYING IN STATE

DIGNITY OF SILENT SORROW

FAREWELL TO THE DEAD

In spite of all that had been written and read and said about the loss of R 101 with almost her whole company, it may be doubted whether the minds of people generally had, until yesterday, reacted fully to the stark truth. In this country, though one or two may have shaken their heads in doubt, we had last seen the airship flying, as we thought, securely and efficiently towards her distant goal, a pioneer in flights that should in years to come be commonplace. Death found our kinsmen where they were beyond our means to succour. The dead were brought home in the silence and darkness of the night, and few were able to salute them then. It wanted the sight of those long lines of coffins in Westminster Hall to make up what was lacking in our realization of tragedy and loss. Here were the witnesses. Conviction asked no more.

And yet in the first breath-taking glance at them one was amazed that they were so many. Even beneath the high majestic roof of Westminster Hall the impression was one of numbers. A twilight as of evening rather than of morning filled the great building when it was opened for the public honouring of the dead, a twilight unrelieved by lamp or candle. Outside the morning was bright with gracious sunshine. A golden glow embellished the whiteness of King Henry VII.'s Chapel, gilded the standards of the Cenotaph, flickered on the restless surface of the Thames. Traffic already filled the streets, and many came and went. But the beauty of the morning did not penetrate within the walls of Richard's venerable hall, nor was the clamour of life heard there.

COMRADES' WATCH

Very early in the morning, and when it was still dark, the coffins were brought from the mortuary to Westminster Hall. A great gathering of silent people saw this passing, though the appointed hour of public homage was not yet. Through the first hours of the day, a day of remembrance and of mourning, only a few officers and men of the Royal Air Force, and such others as personal duty took there, remained with the dead. The coffins, each covered with the Union Jack, lay in two rows, each coffin on a separate purple-draped bier, but close together in the centre of the floor of the Hall. The biers stood upon a purple carpet bordered by a rope hung between low posts. Against them was built up a bank of flowers, fashioned from the wreaths sent by friends at home and far away, by Sovereigns, Ambassadors, and statesmen, and by all sorts of men and women whose homes are in many places. Between this wall of blossoms and the dividing rope an officer and six other ranks of the Royal Air Force stood on guard, motionless save when from time to time the moment came for them to be relieved by comrades. The officer stood facing the steps from St. Stephen's Porch; on either side the group of biers three sentries had their posts. The wreath that the King and Queen had sent, and those from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, rested a little apart from the others, among which was to be seen an airship of silver tissue and red poppies from the disabled ex-Service men of the British Legion Poppy Factory.

At a few minutes past 8 o'clock there was already a line of people, four abreast, stretching from the doorway of St. Stephen's Porch along the pavement to a point beyond the statue of King Richard. The crowd moved forward up the few steps, and so into the Porch. The floor level is higher there than in the rest of Westminster Hall, so that on entering the building one looked down upon the coffins from above, and thus, in seeing all of them in a single glance, received that first and shattering realization of how great a number here was grouped awaiting burial. The crowd moved on down the second flight of steps and divided, passing through the Hall and beside the coffins in two streams, and so out through the far door into New Palace Yard.

THE PILGRIMAGE

All day long the shuffling of myriad feet over the flagstones continued; while in the street outside the throng grew more numerous. At noon it reached to Lambeth Bridge. At that hour the service began in St. Paul's Cathedral, and many, thinking on the prayers recited there, must from across the City have mingled their own with them. By the luncheon hour the crowd was greater still, a crowd of all sorts of people who spoke little, except in undertones, and who, after long waiting—for the movement of the queue was slow—solemnly saluted the dead and passed out, to be lost in the general multitude that filled the streets. In the early afternoon the line of people was half a mile long, and even then it was estimated that 50,000 had already visited Westminster Hall. This essentially was not a sightseeing crowd. Grief impelled it as the opportunity to salute the remains of the dead attracted it. Some turned back at the door unable to support the very emotion that had led them there; some recalled how and when they had seen one or another of the men that now they mourned; some wept; some walked silently with downcast faces. And so as the day wore on and autumn sunshine pierced the high windows the stream of men and women never abated its volume, and when darkness came thousands still waited to enter Westminster Hall. The pilgrimage was to have ended soon after 10 o'clock; but when that hour approached the waiting line was still so long that the authorities decided to keep the Hall open till midnight, or later if necessary, and it was 12.35 a.m. before the doors were closed. By that time nearly 90,000 had passed through.

BURIAL TO-DAY

PROCESSION IN LONDON

THE LAST JOURNEY

The funeral of the dead of R 101, which will begin in Westminster at 10 o'clock this morning and will end at Cardington at about 4.30 this afternoon, will be marked by ceremonial representative of the nation's tribute, and will be attended by the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the Dominions and representatives of the Forces, of Government Departments, of public authorities, and of airship development in this country and in Germany. The procession through London will be both military and civilian in character, and three military bands will play funeral music as the slow progress is made from Westminster to Euston.

The bodies will be borne to the station on Army wagons, and there will be detachments of the Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force, but no troops will line the streets. The procession will occupy about two hours in the journey to the station, and it is expected that the special train, which will convey relatives and official representatives, as well as the dead, will leave at 12.30 and arrive at St. John's Station, Bedford, at 2 o'clock. There a smaller procession will be formed and, accompanied by two bands, will traverse the 2½ miles to the little cemetery in Cardington, where one big grave was still being dug last night by the light of flares.

ORDER OF PROCESSIONS

The following is the order of the procession which will go from Westminster Hall to Euston by way of Whitehall, the Strand, Aldwych West, Kingsway, Southampton-row, and Euston-road:—

Mounted police.
A Detachment of Royal Air Force.
Three Royal wreaths.
Air Council wreath.
R.A.F. band.
Twenty-four Army wagons bearing one coffin each.
Detachment of 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards.
Army Council wreath.
Band of Welsh Guards.
Twenty-four Army wagons bearing coffins.
Prime Ministers, Ministers, and representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India.
Walking relatives.
Departmental representatives from the Air Ministry.
Aeronautical societies.
Airship representatives (British and German).
Vice-Lieutenant, County of London.
Chairman of the L.C.C.
President of Rotary International.
Dominions officers.
Attachés, &c., of Foreign Powers.
Air Officers Commanding.
Air Council.
Army Council.
Board of Admiralty.
Cardington wreath.
Third watch of R 101.
Royal Marine band.
Naval wreath.
Detachment of Royal Navy.
Civil Service and other representative wreaths.
Wreaths on tenders.
Cars with relatives.
Cars with official representatives.
Mounted police.

At Euston the coffins will be transferred to the train and placed in five special coaches, draped in purple. Platform No. 6, from which the train will start, will also be draped and hung with flags, particularly the flag of the Royal Air Force. The train will follow the main line through Wembley, Watford, Berkhamsted, and Tring to Bletchley, and thence will follow the Cambridge branch to St. John's, Bedford. It will be drawn by two engines, the first of which will bear on its smokebox a large wreath of white chrysanthemums, red carnations, and blue forget-me-nots. The train will provide places for 200 relatives and official mourners.

The order of procession from Bedford to Cardington will be as follows:—

Police.
R.A.F. Detachment.
Royal wreaths.
R.A.F. Band.
Firing party.
Trumpeters.
Forty-eight coffins on tenders.
Prime Minister's representative.
Walking relatives.
Eight representatives from Royal Airship Works.
Departmental representatives from the Air Ministry.
Aeronautical societies.
Airship representatives.
Four air officers.
Air Council.
Cardington wreath.
Third Watch of R 101.
Crew of R 100.
Detachment Beds and Herts Regiment.
Army wreath.
Band of 5th Battalion, Beds and Herts Regiment.
Civil Service and other representative wreaths.
Cars conveying relatives.
Cars conveying officials.
Wreaths in tenders.
Police.

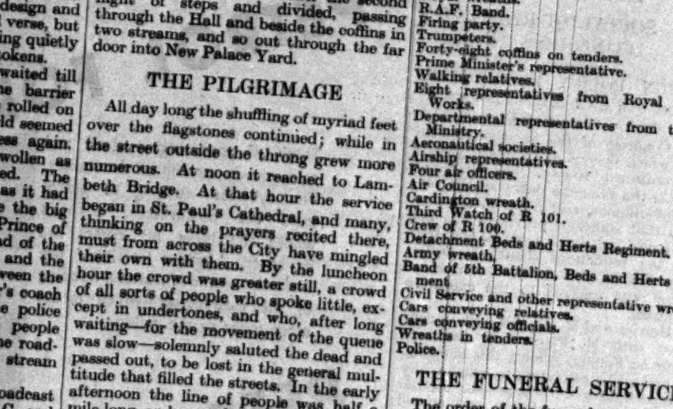
THE FUNERAL SERVICE

The order of the funeral service will be as follows:—

The Vicar of Cardington will say the opening sentences and Psalm xxiii.
The Chaplain-in-Chief, Royal Air Force, will read the Lesson:—I. Thessalonians iv., 13-18.
The Bishop of St. Albans will take the remainder of the Church of England Burial Service.
A staff chaplain (Presbyterian), R.A.F., will then say a prayer on behalf of one who was a member of the Presbyterian Church.
A staff chaplain (Wesleyan), R.A.F., will say a prayer on behalf of one who was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.
The Doxology will then be sung.
The Bishop of St. Albans will pronounce the Benediction.
The Roman Catholic Bishop will then say prayers on behalf of four who were Roman Catholics.
The firing party will fire three volleys.
The trumpeters will sound "Last Post," followed by "Reveille."

The Air Ministry warned airmen last night that flight in the neighbourhood of Cardington must be avoided to-day. A request had previously been made that no aeroplanes should fly over Bedford or Cardington between 2 and 4.30 p.m.

ROUTE OF FUNERAL PROCESSION TO-DAY



DEATH OF PROFESSOR C. H. TURNER

We regret to announce that PROFESSOR C. H. TURNER, the great patristic scholar, Ireland Professor of Exegesis at Oxford, died suddenly at Oxford yesterday at the age of 70.

A memoir appears on page 6.

EMPIRE TRADE PROPOSAL

BRITISH ATTITUDE

FULL INVESTIGATION EXPECTED

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

As the members of the Imperial Conference desired to attend the R 101 memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday morning there was no meeting of the Heads of Delegations, and they are not meeting again until Monday, when the consideration of the subject of inter-Imperial economic relations will be resumed. During the day, however, the Prime Minister had a long conference with Mr. Bennett.

Some surprise was caused by the definite statement in the official newspaper of the Labour movement yesterday that there is no doubt whatever that the British Government will resist Mr. Bennett's plans for an extension of Imperial preference. No decision on the subject has been taken by the Cabinet, but it is confidently expected that the Government will agree to a full and impartial investigation into the demand made by Mr Bennett and by other Dominion speakers at Wednesday's sitting of the Conference. Members of the United Kingdom Delegation to the Conference feel that it is quite impossible to give a definite answer to Mr. Bennett's proposal until much more information has been obtained and until the scheme has been investigated thoroughly by officials of the Treasury and other Government Departments concerned. Information is being sought from Mr. Bennett on a number of points which are not clear at present—as, for instance, what he meant when he made the offer of a preference in the Canadian market based on the addition of a 10 per cent. increase on prevailing general tariffs. Many of those who heard Mr. Bennett assumed that he meant by this that where the general tariff is 30 per cent. it will be raised to 40 per cent. for foreign competitors. It now appears certain, however, as explained in *The Times* yesterday, that the increase in such a case would be of 3 per cent. only, from 30 to 33 per cent.

It is understood that the United Kingdom Government has made it clear to the other Governments represented at the Conference that while it is willing to consider any proposal which may be brought forward—not excluding preferences—any such consideration must be based on two general conditions—that the Government cannot agree to any proposal which will involve an increase in the cost of living in this country, and that nothing can be done which would interfere suddenly with the commercial treaties with foreign countries which are already in existence. When detailed consideration is given to the Canadian proposal, both these conditions will have to be borne in mind, but it is not thought that they will present insuperable obstacles.

SEPARATE INDUSTRIES

In spite of the fact that there are still a few orthodox Cobdenite free-traders within its ranks, the British Cabinet is willing to consider the subject from the point of view of economics rather than of politics. For this reason, it is thought to be doubtful whether anything in the nature of a flat-rate tariff increase can be accepted. The Government is inclined rather to consider the position of every industry separately and the effect that any system of preferences may have upon it. Canada, for instance, is anxious to increase her export of wheat to this country, and the British Government will desire to know in return what prospects there are of help from Canada for some of our seriously depressed industries, like iron and steel and coal. If the Canadian Government is able to guarantee a market for such United Kingdom products and thus make a contribution to the solution of the unemployment problem here, the Government would probably be prepared to consider this as a satisfactory *quid pro quo* for helping to increase the consumption of Canadian wheat in this country.

But the British Government is also anxious to discover the precise effect of existing preferences in the Dominions on the industries of this country, and reports are being prepared on the subject. They wish to know, for instance, whether full use has been made of the advantages given by the Dominions, and, if not, the reason for this. The Prime Minister, in his speech to the Labour Party conference, indicated that the Government considers that British industry has not taken full advantage of the openings offered to it in the Dominion markets, and it is hoped that Mr. Bennett and the other Dominion Prime Ministers during their stay in London will be able to meet the leaders of industry and investigate the subject.

MEETING IN CANADA

No decision has yet been reached by the British Government as to whether the invitation to hold an economic conference in Canada early next year shall be accepted. It is recognized, however, that if the whole field is to be explored and a new economic arrangement between the nations of the British Commonwealth is to be built up from the bottom, many weeks of arduous labour would be required, and that it would be impossible to draw up a detailed scheme within the limits of the present Conference.

The Prime Minister will go to Chequers this morning after the funeral procession of the R 101 victims has passed through London. Mr. and Mrs. Scullin and Mr McGilligan are spending the week-end at Chequers, and the other members of the Australian and Irish Delegations will be guests there at luncheon to-morrow.

Owing to the omission of one sentence in the official report of the proceedings at Wednesday's plenary session, a wrong impression may have been caused by one section of the speech of Sir Geoffrey Corbett, who put forward the views of India. Speaking on the question of expenditure, he said:—

And our military expenditure is so disproportionately high because we have to defend a frontier which is, I think, something more than the frontier of India, which may perhaps be regarded more rightly as the frontier of the Empire.

⁂ A speech by Mr. J. H. Thomas on Mr. Bennett's proposal will be found on page 14, and further Dominion comment on page 11.

THE ATLANTIC FLOWN

NEWFOUNDLAND TO SCILLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PENZANCE, Oct. 10

The monoplane Columbia, with Captain Boyd and Mr. Harry Connor on board, landed at Tresco, in the Scilly Isles, about 4.30 this afternoon, from Newfoundland. The airmen approached the island from the south-west, having been seen at sea two hours before.

Details are lacking, since there is no telephonic communication between the Scilly Isles and the mainland, and all the news so far available is contained in a telegram from St. Mary's, the chief island of the group. This states that the airmen said their landing was forced and was due to trouble in the petrol system. They expect to start for Croydon to-morrow, and are anxious to relieve the anxiety of their friends about their safety.

This monoplane is the same machine in which Messrs. C. Chamberlin and C. A. Levine made their Atlantic crossing from New York to Germany three years ago. The flight occupied 24 hours, though it was helped by a following wind. The time is better than that of most Atlantic crossings, and is a particularly good achievement so late in the year. The best time for the crossing still remains with Sir J. Alcock and Sir A. Whitten Brown, who made the journey from Newfoundland to the West Coast of Ireland in a Vickers Vimy machine in 16hr. 12min. as long ago as 1919.

Captain Boyd and Mr. Connor were evidently south of the course they intended to follow and had flown some 300 miles farther than the two British aviators who made the first crossing. Their average speed was, therefore, slower. The same machine in 1927 flew from New York to Eisleben in 43 hours. The time taken by Colonel Lindbergh between New York and Paris was 33 hours 30 minutes.

This is the third Atlantic flight successfully concluded this year. Wing-Commander Kingsford Smith crossed from Portmarnock, Dublin, to Newfoundland in June, and last month Captain Coste and M. Bellonte made a flight from Le Bourget to New York. In none of these instances was a machine of British construction flown.

THE SOVIET AND UNEMPLOYED

ALL RELIEF TO BE STOPPED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Oct. 10

The Soviet Government to-day issued an urgent decree for the immediate stoppage of all unemployment insurance pay and unemployment relief throughout the Soviet territory and ordering the deletion from budgets for the quarter ending February, 1931, of all grants for supporting unemployed.

The decree explains that unemployed persons must accept whatever work is offered or be excluded from the registers of the labour exchange. Skilled workmen must not await employment in their own trade, but accept unskilled jobs if offered. The only reason admitted for a refusal to accept work offered is illness certified by an approved doctor. In view of the urgency of the new measure the decree has been communicated to all local centres by telegraph, the managers of labour offices being told that they will be held personally responsible for immediate stoppage of unemployment pay.

LIBERAL PARTY FINANCES

APPEAL FOR £250,000

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

An urgent appeal for funds has been sent to Liberal supporters by Lord Allendale, the treasurer of the party, and Professor Ramsay Muir, the chairman of the Liberal Organization Committee. The appeal states that the system of free trade, upon which, it is said, our national existence depends, is most seriously endangered, and, in these circumstances, Liberals must fight with all their strength for the cause in which they believe.

An interesting sidelight is then thrown on the position of the Lloyd George Fund, for the appeal continues:—"We no longer possess the lavish resources which were placed at our disposal during the past few years. The party funds are totally inadequate for the work that needs to be done. If our case is to be presented to the nation, we need at least £250,000 of new money for the assistance of candidates and propaganda work. . . . Many have withheld their aid from us in the belief that there is a very large unexhausted fund at the disposal of Mr. Lloyd George. This is not so. The continued existence of the party and the possibility of defending free trade depend upon the response made to the present appeal. The time has come when the Liberal Party must finance itself or cease to exist."

STRIKES IN SPAIN

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE A FIRMER ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Oct. 10

King Alfonso returned from San Sebastian to-day after an unusually long summer vacation.

General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, has issued a long *communiqué*, in which he announces that the authorities will adopt a firmer attitude towards the labour disturbances that are breaking out sporadically all over Spain. Many of the strikes, the *communiqué* says, are illegitimate, while in meetings and in a section of the Press revolutionary propaganda is rife. Such a state of affairs cannot be tolerated. Pending the convocation of Parliament, General Berenguer considers it his duty to defend the cause of law and order before all else.

INVALIDS

The Earl of Lytton, who has had to cancel his engagements during a course of medical treatment, was stated last night to be going on satisfactorily.

Lord Brotherton was reported yesterday to have had a good night and to be making progress.

It was learned in London yesterday that Sir Herbert Barker, who was injured in a motor-car accident near Grenoble, in the South of France, is making satisfactory progress.

The condition of Sir Guy Stephenson was reported last night to be improving.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL

REBEL SUCCESSES CLAIMED

DR. LUIZ'S MANIFESTO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10

The Brazilian revolutionaries announced to-day that their forces from Minas Geraes had entered the three neighbouring States of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Espirito Santo. They claimed to have captured Itaperuana and Miracema in Rio de Janeiro, and to have advanced close to Ciudad Campos, where there is a junction of four railway lines. In Sao Paulo they took Igarapaya, and in Espirito Santo their army is above Ciudad Campos. In addition they asserted that the cruiser Rio Grande do Sul, which is off the coast at Santa Catharina, is flying the red flag of the revolution.

The Federal forces report a victory in some small preliminary sallies from Joinville and Florianopolis, in Santa Catharina. The Government expresses confidence to-day in its ability to overcome the revolutionary forces in Minas Geraes, but made no reference to the capture by the revolutionaries of Lorena, on the Sao Paulo-Rio de Janeiro Railway. According to one account, a raiding force from Minas Geraes took Lorena, while, according to another, Federal forces set to guard the railway revolted, and interrupted the train service.

The revolutionaries have sunk 22 vessels in the entrance to the harbour of Rio Grande do Sul, and have laid a number of mines as a defensive measure against Federal warships. Outposts of the revolutionary and Federal armies have clashed near Castro, in Parana.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAO PAULO, Oct. 9

It is officially stated that calm reigns in the States of Espiritu Santo, Bahia, and Sergipe. According to other official information, the Federal troops have already gained control over the major part of Minas Geraes, the bridge over the Parahybuna has been reconstructed, and the Palmyra tunnel is already being repaired.

Dr. Washington Luiz, the President of the Republic, has issued a manifesto to the nation expressing the "indignation with which the country heard that a revolution had broken out in Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Sul, and Parahyba."

The manifesto declares that the rising is utterly unjustifiable and inspired neither by principles nor by ideals; the leaders, who prefer to remain anonymous and do not state their aims, are merely actuated by the desire for power at any cost. The President, reviewing the work done during his tenure of office, claims that peace was restored at home, the nation's finances reorganized and placed on a sound basis, the national industries developed, and justice and liberty respected. Despite subversive propaganda and threats (he continues) the recent Presidential election was effected without disorder, Dr. Prestes securing an overwhelming majority. "The nation was again secure in its position, the exchange was going up, exports were increasing, commerce extending, and unemployment decreasing, when suddenly an insensate and criminal revolution was thrust upon it. The Government is confident of suppressing the rising, and the public must ignore alarmist rumours. A state of siege has been declared, banks have been closed to prevent panic, reservists up to the age of 30 called up, credit for expenses voted, and steps taken to safeguard the nation's food supply. The Government will fulfil its duty and has complete control of the situation."

Senhor João Suassuna, a Federal Deputy and ex-President of Parahyba, was assassinated yesterday at the Federal capital.

BRITISH CRUISERS TO STAND BY

The Admiralty stated yesterday that the British cruisers Delhi and Dauntless have been ordered to stand by in case they should have to sail to Brazil to protect British interests. The Delhi has arrived at Trinidad from Barbados to refuel, and the Dauntless is at Kingston, Jamaica.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassador's	KNAVE AND QUEAN	8.30
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.15
Arts Theatre	NYOTA INYOKA	2.30 & 8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	9
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	ALL THAT GLITTERS	2.30 & 8.15
Everyman	THE WILD DUCK	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.15
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.30
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.15
Kingsway	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 9
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	2.30 & 8.40
New	TOPAZE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.30
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.45
Prince Edward	SEXTON BLAKE	8.30
Prince of Wales	RICHARD III.	2.30 & 8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.15 & 8
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.15
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	CARMEN	2.30 & 8.30
	MADAM BUTTERFLY	2.30
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	7.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	2.45 & 8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.15
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
		2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MISS ORREA PERNEL 8.15
Queen's Hall	MISS MYRA HESS 3
Wigmore Hall	MR. MOISEIWITSCH 3

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	KING OF JAZZ	1 to 11
Astoria	ONCE A GENTLEMAN	1 to 11
Capitol	YOUNG WOODLEY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Dominion	TWO WORLDS	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	FORWARD MARCH	12 to 12
Kensington	THE LOVE PARADE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	ESCAPE	2 to 11
New Gallery	COMMON CLAY	2 to 11
Plaza	FOR THE DEFENSE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.45, & 8.15
Regal	KING OF JAZZ	1 to 11
Rialto	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	DYNAMITE	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh to strong southerly or south-easterly winds, veering later; cloudy, some rain; rather mild.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Rain at times or showers in all districts. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister were among the representative congregation that attended the memorial service for the dead of R 101, held in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. (p. 12)

There was a continuous pilgrimage throughout the day, from 8 a.m. till midnight, past the coffins of the dead lying in state in Westminster Hall. (p. 12)

We publish particulars of the funeral processions in London and at Bedford to-day, together with the order of the funeral service at Cardington. (p. 12)

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, was present at a luncheon to the delegates to the Imperial Conference at the Army and Navy Stores yesterday. He said that just as all the Dominions had said that their policy was their own part of the Commonwealth first, so the first thought of the British Government must be their own country, with all its difficulties and responsibilities. (p. 14)

Lord Beaverbrook yesterday issued a statement in which he declares that Empire Crusaders "must go on fighting. We must not relax our efforts before we know beyond doubt that Mr. Baldwin's words have a sure and practical meaning." (p. 14)

Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Sheffield yesterday, asked Mr. Baldwin to say whether he definitely proposed to ask the country at the General Election to tax food, without a referendum or a second General Election. (p. 14)

At the closing session of the Labour Party conference at Llandudno yesterday, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, spoke at length on the work of his Department, dealing with the proposals for the co-ordination of London traffic, electricity schemes, and the provisions of the Road Traffic Act. (p. 7)

The Church Congress at Newport (Mon) ended yesterday, the closing discussion being on "Christian Reunion: Hopes and Risks." (p. 9)

The Autumn Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was concluded at Southend yesterday, when the Rev. Dr. F. W. Norwood spoke of its success, and of a rising tide of spiritual power. (p. 9)

Captain Boyd and Mr. Connor, who left Newfoundland on Thursday in the monoplane Columbia, landed at Tresco, in the Scilly Isles, yesterday afternoon. (p. 12)

At Dowlais Steel Works the last furnace was damped down yesterday morning. Notices to 2,800 workmen will expire to-day. (p. 9)

The preservation of the countryside from disfigurement by ugly advertisements and litter and the provision of more playing fields for the public were discussed at the National Conference of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England at Welwyn yesterday. (p. 9)

It was decided at a conference in Edinburgh yesterday to form a national "Safety First" association for Scotland. A letter wishing the movement success was received from the Duke of York. (p. 9)

POLITICS

Our Special Correspondent at Bradford, writing on the Shipley by-election, states that the offer of an additional preference on Empire goods is likely to result in an interesting triangular debate on tariffs between the Conservative, Labour, and Liberal candidates. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

An urgent decree has been issued by the Soviet Government ordering the immediate stoppage throughout Soviet Russia of all forms of unemployment pay. (p. 12)

President von Hindenburg has refused to pardon the three Reichswehr officers recently convicted at Leipzig of treasonable activities. (p. 11)

The Viceroy of India has promulgated an Ordinance authorizing a Provincial Government to take possession of premises occupied by an unlawful association and of movable property found there. Anyone entering or remaining in such premises shall be guilty of criminal trespass. (p. 11)

M. Mironescu has formed a Cabinet in Rumania in succession to that of Dr. Maniu. It is expected that the new Administration, which is formed entirely from the National Peasant Party, will only last until the spring, when the King hopes to be able to secure a Coalition Cabinet representative of other parties as well. (p. 11)

SPORT

The Kempton Park October Meeting was begun yesterday, when Doctor Dolittle won the Imperial Produce Stakes. (p. 4)

C. F. Woodbridge and G. Simpson, of Knole Park, won the London Foursomes at Stoke Poges, beating Ashford Manor in the final round by two holes. (p. 5)

The Cambridge University Seniors' match at Association Football was played yesterday. (p. 5)

The lawn tennis match between the International Club and the French International Club was begun at Queen's Club, when each team won four matches. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Stock Exchange Depression ; Yesterday's Failures ; Treasury Bill Tender Result ; Tube Makers' Agreement ; Gramophone Report ; Central Uruguay Railway Results ; the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Debenture Sale ; a Double Taxation Grievance ; and Working Costs of Shipping. (p. 18)

In Lombard-street money was in abundant supply at 1½ per cent. and discount rates were steady, three months' bills being quoted at 2 3-32 to 2¼ per cent. Gold movements at the Bank of England resulted in a net efflux of £87,045. Silver rose 1-16d. to 16 11-16d. per oz. Sterling improved slightly in terms of French, Belgian, and German currencies. Argentine dollars were weak. (p. 18)

The Stock Markets yesterday were depressed. Brazilian and German bonds declined further, while in the Industrial market International shares were conspicuously weak. Dealings began in the new Treasury Bonds at a fractional discount. (p. 18)

THE FRONTIER

A month has passed since an important conference was held at Peshawar to decide what action should follow the incursion of the Afridis and Orakzais into the Frontier Province and their attempt to raid Peshawar itself. The conference was eminently representative. The Foreign Secretary of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner of the Province, and the chiefs of the General Staff of the Indian Army, of its Northern Command and of the Royal Air Force in India, were all present. It is not surprising that the tribesmen of Tirah, whose rebellion was the cause of the conference, were reported to be awaiting the outcome of their meeting with interest and anxiety. No immediate action followed. The conclusions reached by the assembled experts had obviously to be reviewed by the Government of India as well as by HIS MAJESTY'S Government. The political and financial situation in India, the possible reactions of extensive military operations on Afghanistan, their effect on other frontier tribes than those of Tirah, had all to be carefully weighed and considered before a decision could be reached. It must never be forgotten that the problem presented by the North-West Frontier of India, the one military frontier of the British Empire, is essentially composite. It is at once diplomatic, military, political and administrative; and the importance of each of its aspects varies from year to year. None of its components can be considered apart from the rest. The commander concerned with the defence of India against Pathan raids, or the possible advance of a more disciplined enemy from the north, must consult the "political," who can warn him if a clan is untrustworthy and may decide from personal knowledge whether a wavering tribe can best be won by an exhibition of St. Barbara's guns or of the "cavalry of St. "George." Both must consult the diplomatist who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of good relations with Afghanistan; nor can they safely neglect the administrator of the border province, who must maintain peace and order among villagers and townsmen connected by ties of speech and close kinship with the defiant mountaineers a few miles away.

The delay that followed the conference has not, therefore, been misinterpreted in this country or in responsible quarters in India, where it has long been recognized that the North-West Frontier is not, and has never been, a field for hasty decisions. A recent telegram from our Peshawar Correspondent makes it clear that the Afridis will soon learn the intentions of the Government which many of them have rashly defied. A *Jirga*, or Representative Assembly, was summoned to Jamrud last Tuesday; but it proved abortive. Many of the clans refused to come in and coerced others to stay out and it was a far from representative Assembly that came to hear the terms of the Sirkar. These are not likely to err on the side of severity. Every frontier officer who knows his Pathans is ready to make allowances for their poverty, for their ignorance, and even for their turbulence. But some plain speaking will be necessary on the subject of the claims which some of the Afridi clans and their spokesmen have been putting forward in recent years, and there must be atonement for the Peshawar raid. There are leaders who hold that, though the Khyber Railway was finished years ago, they have a right to demand a continuance of the payments made to them as landowners or contractors during its construction. They will have to moderate their pretensions. But more important than the abolition of this form of "sturdy begging" is the dissipation for good and all of the belief, instilled no doubt by Communists and Congress agents, that the best method of criticizing the legislation of the Government of India—which incidentally does not apply to tribal territory—is to invade British India and shoot and loot on the road to Peshawar. Here is a delusion which will have to be eradicated at once, for the Government of India, however tolerant it has been of the picturesque lawlessness of the tribes in the past, cannot for the sake of its own safety submit to such an affront. Military guarantees should be taken against a repetition of the incursion of last August whenever the young bloods of the Bara Valley find domestic life too tame or the Maliks of the Khyber are dissatisfied with their subsidies. There is no question of major operations in Tirah or in the neighbourhood of the Afghan border, nor is it necessary to bring any tribal territory, even the portion which projects into British India between Peshawar and Kohat, under direct administration. But recent events have shown that it was the lack of metalled roads and blockhouses in the low-lying tribal areas nearest to Peshawar which enabled the hillmen to assemble in large numbers almost within striking distance of the city without interference other than bombardment from the air—a form of attack which has its limitations.

It is possible that the war party will successfully oppose the giving of any such guarantees of good behaviour. It is certain that the construction of new roads and blockhouses anywhere near the border will have to be covered by an appropriate field force if valuable lives are not to be sacrificed. It must be remembered too that winter is at hand and that during the winter the Pathans become far more vulnerable both to military and to economic pressure. Soon their flocks will have to be driven down from the highlands to the foothills and the rare plains of the tribal lands; and, now that the border has been partially closed against them, neither shepherds nor traders will be able to pasture their beasts or sell their meat and wool in the settled districts of the Frontier Province. In the coming cold season punitive action, however restricted it might be by financial considerations, and by the natural desire of the Government to avoid injuring its friends and pensioners in Afridistan, would cause the mountaineer infinitely more inconvenience than in summer, when the agile Pathan can at worst take to the mountain-tops and avoid the attentions of an expedition. It is to be expected that even the young hotheads of Tirah will realize this before long and that, even if the majority refuse the terms of the Government, the elder tribesmen and the numerous Pathans settled in the Frontier Province will continue to work for peace. The attitude of the Indian Government needs no defence, nor should their judgment be overborne by considerations of political expediency at home. Every ruler of India has kept a strong guard over the passes and roads on the western bank of the Indus or has rued his neglect. The problem which faces the Governments of the North-West Frontier Province, of India itself, and ultimately of Great Britain, has not changed in any essential since RANJIT SINGH held Peshawar against the Afghans and his Moslem predecessors anxiously watched the passes and inquired of the traders from the north what news they had of TIMUR and what was the truth of the stories of JENGHIZ KHAN'S designs. So long as the British Government retains any responsibility for the safety of the Indian Empire it will be its clear duty to guard the mountain gates against enemies from without or treachery from within. And any future Indian Government will be compelled by the hard facts of geography to follow its example.

Dead Sea Fruit

The Labour Party Conference, which ended yesterday, has staged a tragedy of determined self-deception. "The Government," the PRIME MINISTER told the Conference, "has fulfilled "the confidence given to it at the last election." He explained this "challenging sentence" to mean that in sixteen months their legislation had produced a creditable advance towards Socialism, and he promised his hearers in the future faster and bigger steps towards the same goal. The speech of the President of the Conference, MISS LAWRENCE, was a similar contention that Socialism was still neither discredited nor defiled. The strength and the weakness of their defence were indeed most accurately reflected in the fate of their two principal critics. MR. MAXTON accused them of having failed to carry out the promises of "Labour and the Nation." He was severely snubbed because the Conference was impressed by the evidence that the Government have done their best to be Socialists. SIR OSWALD MOSLEY asked them to consider a policy utterly different from that of "Labour and the Nation"—a policy not of international Socialism but of "insulation" of the Empire. He very nearly succeeded, because of the conscious or unconscious instinct of the delegates that the country does not care so much whether the party's policy follows its promises as whether the party's policy is successful or not. The Government can easily prove that they have not been idle, but in proportion as their proof is complete they have the greater difficulty in explaining why they have failed.

The PRIME MINISTER might indeed have made the tale of his devotion to "Labour and the "Nation" more convincing than he did. The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1930 may well be said to have established "adequate provision "for unemployed workers under the control of "a national authority." The Widows' Pensions Act has "improved the provision made for "widows and orphans," although some of the widows and all the "veterans of industry" must still wait. The death duties have been increased. The income-tax has been "further "graduated." One of the protective duties has been allowed to die and the others are under sentence of death so soon as money can be found to pay for the gallows. The Conference was specially assured of the imminence of revision of the Trade Disputes Act, which casts so painful a slur upon the general strike ; and the Government is known to be awaiting the reassembly of Parliament in order to "establish "a forty-eight-hour week," to bring about the "relief of industry by the taxation of land "values," to "protect the consumer against ex-"ploitation" by dragooning the distributor, to "put the population on the land," and to "with-"draw children under fifteen from the "labour market." Other items on the programme may be less temporarily postponed, but the programme already realized or about to be realized surely embodies a sufficiently large instalment of Socialism for "firm ground" to be appearing "beneath the feet of the workers "in place of the quaking morass" in which, according to "Labour and the Nation," they formerly floundered.

What is the condition of the country after experiencing, in the considered opinion of the PRIME MINISTER, as much Socialism as it has been practicable to cram into sixteen months ? The unemployed number 2,161,689, or over 1,000,000 more than before Socialism began its beneficial work. Taxation has been increased by £46,500,000 a year, and even so every authority agrees that the deficit on the current Budget will be very large. British trade, in spite of the "establishment of diplomatic and commercial "relations with Russia," shows a terrifying decline for which the fall in prices is very far from accounting. During the twelve months ended last June exports fell by £66,391,869 and imports by £37,122,999 as compared with the preceding year. Unemployment insurance has become a title to conceal a vast system of poor relief, and grave fears are expressed concerning the future solvency of Health Insurance. The spokesmen of the Government at the Llandudno Conference excused these symptoms by throwing the blame for their emergence upon others. They are caused, according to MISS LAWRENCE, by the universal and inevitable consequences of a capitalist system, and by the success of the House of Lords in obstructing salutary legislation. Both these diagnoses are demonstrably inaccurate. The symptoms are due, according to the PRIME MINISTER, to the extravagance of his predecessors, and still more—a dark secret known to the Imperial Conference—to the lethargy and stupidity of British business men. All these explanations are either challengeable or negligible. But worse even than the explanations was the cure to which the speakers returned. The cure is to come from the "wider and deeper" application of those very doctrines the responsibility of which for the present distress they are unable to disprove. The failure of Socialism is held to justify its greater praise at the very moment when to all outside their party the praise of Socialism seems more and more clearly the praise of folly.

One Amusement after Another

A letter signed "Alarmed," which was published in this journal about the end of the school holidays, has aroused a swarm of comment. The interest shown in the subject is not out of proportion to its importance. The writer of the letter called attention to the modern children's "most alarming habit of requiring "one amusement after another," to their inability "to put in two quiet days running," and to their constant demand for money to pay for the amusements which they required. "This," said the letter, "is very bad" ; and there is no denying it. It is bad for the children now, and it will be worse for them in their future. But, before going farther, it would be well to distinguish between what is absolutely bad and what is only bad by accident or misuse. If for "amusement" we could put "occupation," and say that the children require one occupation after another, we should be saying something to their credit, not to their disparagement. Healthy children need constant occupation. That inevitably recurrent cry of "What shall "we do next ?" is a sign of wholesome energy—as natural as the dismay of the parent who feels himself ill-equipped to find the right answer. It is when occupation is held to mean only amusement that the evil steps in ; when a quiet day is admitted and permitted to be a dull day, it grows worse ; and when the only amusements recognized are amusements that have to be bought with money, the outlook becomes very black indeed.

The evil does not lie in the nature of the children. Young children's restlessness and need of change are expressions of their budding and adventurous energy. Experience shows that children like their simple toys better than their elaborate toys, and that (as the writer of a wise letter, published to-day, on "a room of "their own" well knows), left to themselves, the children of the well-to-do, no less than the children of the poor, have a good deal of ingenuity and versatility in devising their own games and occupations. It shows also that—perhaps when the right lead is given—their restless energy is quite agreeable to spend itself (for not too long at a time) upon quiet occupations (lessons excluded). And, as the children grow older and the restlessness settles down, the desire for the amusements which cost money and are organized by other people need not increase. The children of to-day, it is true, cannot help being affected by the social conditions peculiar to this time. The whole age is restless and the children feel it. The average home, again, is not so quiet and so self-sufficient as it used to be. The roomy house, the large garden, the pony or two, the fields and copses and streams—these are not so common a setting for childhood as they were. The old freedom of movement, which encouraged self-dependence and resourcefulness, is denied to many children whose parents enjoyed it. The old open-air alternatives to organized games are not altogether out of reach ; but most children have now to reach for them through the associations of free spirits of which "London Rover" very timely reminded our readers—the Boy Scouts and the Rovers. As elbow-room shrinks, games and other amusements must more and more be organized for the public. Organization means better provision and greater efficiency. Therefore young people (most of them already accustomed to the best of everything at their schools) will pay for the use of a perfect public lawn tennis court, and will find themselves bored and "at a loose end" in the hours which their parents used to spend in mowing, rolling, and marking the lawn tennis court in the garden. There are few ponies now to ride or drive ; and the children sit idle in the motor-car. There is a cinema close at hand, and it is not strange that they should go to it (their parents would have done it too). All about them they find more and more amusements that can be bought for money, and fewer and fewer occupations that can be had for nothing. They cannot fail to be influenced. But if they will not go afoot, will not be content to amuse and occupy themselves, will not stay quiet, and will not understand that their parents' means are limited, it is not they only who should be blamed.

The truth is, as one of our correspondents has suggested, that it is not very easy to be a good parent (it is so hard, indeed, that some of the educational fire-eaters want to abolish parents); and it is harder now than ever, since the home must compete with the very efficient, well-equipped, well-organized modern school. It is only natural that parents should want to make the holidays as jolly as possible, for their own sakes as well as for the children's. No affectionate father and mother want to see their sons and daughters out of the running and unable to hold their own with their like. But the gist of the many letters that have reached us is the traditional wisdom of the middle course. It would be unkind to stint the children of such pleasures and sports as are common to their class ; but it would be unkinder still to let indulgence lead to selfishness and discontent. Perhaps there is no harder task for a loving parent, who enjoys his own life and does not want to be thought a kill-joy, than to refuse an innocent request or decline a wholesome treat. Such things are harder than resisting all temptation to a snobbish compliance with standards of living and entertaining which are beyond his means. Another duty by no means easy is the encouragement of the self-sufficiency and self-reliance which the increase of organization makes it more and more necessary to foster. But in all these difficulties there is one great stand-by, which seldom fails when it is called upon early and consistently. That is the uncorrupted good sense and good feeling of the children themselves. Boys and girls who come from sensible homes are quick to observe at school that those who spend most money and make most fuss are not the best liked. When confidence is exchanged between themselves and their parents, they are equally quick to understand such truths as that their parents cannot afford all that some of their friends' parents can; that they must be content with simple pleasures; that useful occupations in house or garden can be made very good fun; and that there is nothing disgracefully "Victorian" (or is "Edwardian" now the lowest depth?) in a taste for reading and things like that. It is all a very trite wisdom; but then "spoiling" is a very trite folly.

THE LOSS OF R 101

"WE MUST NOT DESPAIR"

THE BEST TRIBUTE TO PIONEERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—"We must not despair" should be the thought uppermost in our minds at the moment. The loss of R 101 and all its gallant passengers and crew is a cruel blow to British flying, in fact to world aviation. We who have been long in aviation feel deeply the loss of our dearest friends and realize that the real tragedy of the mishap is not so much the loss of R 101, but the deaths of the protagonists and experts of aviation who were on board.

It seems a pity that on Saturday night we put all our eggs in one basket, for there is hardly a case on record where, if by some formula brain ability could be estimated in value, so much was destroyed in one disaster. The airship experts on board were a team, of many years' standing, and between them they held the secrets of scores of experiments and because they were a team it is possible that many of their findings have not been recorded.

Not only have we lost our experts, but we have lost those who supported and believed them and were most powerful to influence Parliament and the public. The country knows how difficult it will be to find a statesman to take the place of Lord Thomson. Sir Sefton Brancker had been in aviation from the first and had created for himself a unique position in aviation throughout the world. I know of no man who worked harder in the cause of aviation or believed more in the great service that aviation can render to humanity by bringing the peoples of the world into closer communication.

All these men, had they lived, would have devoted the rest of their lives to the cause of aviation, and I am confident that their wish would be that on no account must we despair because of their loss, but that, instead, we must go ahead with greater zeal than ever towards the accomplishment of the ideals they held.

Aviation is young in the minds of the public, and to the majority is still spectacular, and unfamiliar, so much so that all its misfortunes receive far more attention than they would do if flying were a mere everyday affair. That aviation is the method of transportation of the future there is no doubt. That it can be used as a means of Empire communication in the present we have ample proof to-day.

Accidents in aviation are inevitable, just as they are in other forms of transportation that have been operating for hundreds of years. Ships still get wrecked at sea, we have not entirely eliminated railway crashes, and our automobile accidents are legion. However, in aviation we must try to progress, but not pay too dearly for our experience. The best tribute that we can pay to all the pioneers who have given their lives to the cause of aviation is to carry on with intensity the great work they started. The essence of civilization is bound up with transportation and speedy communication. Aviation has come undoubtedly for the good of the world, so that by speedy travel the nations will develop closer relationships. The method by which we are to fly must be determined by the circumstance. There is work for aeroplanes, large and small, there is work for flying-boats and seaplanes, and there will be work for airships. In any case the work of development and research must go on.

I am, &c.,
ALAN J. COBHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—History has not recorded a nobler or more Christlike sympathy and generous, spontaneous help than that shown by the French Government and people towards the sorrow-stricken British nation and its victims under the awful R 101 catastrophe.

Yours truly,
THEO. V. S. ANGIER.
Villa Hyashl, St. Veran, Cagnes, s/Mer, A.M. France, Oct. 5.

SOUTH PADDINGTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your readers often have occasion to be grateful to your correspondents for the gleams of humour which they shed upon a drab and dreary world. Yesterday we all chuckled over the happy quotations from "The Hunting of the Snark," selected for us by Mr. Moore ; and to-day comes a letter from "South Paddington Elector," who, after belabouring all the candidates (including a Liberal whom he appears to have invented for the purpose), concludes by a resounding smack at the Conservative Central Office for not providing South Paddington with some vigorous personality to vote for.

I believe the Central Office, like Whitehall, is always considered fair game, all the more as it is generally expected that it will not defend itself. "South Paddington Elector" has had his joke, but, lest there be readers who have not his sense of humour, and who might take him seriously, will you allow me to state that the selection of Conservative candidates is a matter entirely within the discretion of local Conservative associations ? The Central Office may think it could find better candidates than those chosen by the local bodies, but it has no power to interfere, and can only give advice, or suggest names, if its assistance is asked for.

My experience, during the short time that I have been associated with the Central Office, is that requests for its assistance in the choice of candidates come in inverse ratio to the desirability of the seat. If it is a forlorn hope, we are besieged with requests for names of desirable candidates; if it is what is considered a safe seat, we are given politely to understand that our help is not wanted.

Perhaps this is all very natural, and certainly I am not complaining. Let me only add that it is the function of the Central Office to help the local organizations whenever and wherever it is allowed to do so. It is our desire to be regarded as a partner and friend, not as a schoolmaster or a tyrant.

Yours faithfully,
N. CHAMBERLAIN.
37, Eaton-square, S.W.1, Oct. 10.

THE PINKERTONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article (October 9) on "The Pinkertons" recalls a meeting in 1914 with one of them. He must have been the father of Mr. Allan Pinkerton, whose death in New York you record.

I was climbing on to the Twentieth Century Limited in San Francisco for Chicago when Major Rolf introduced me to a very erect old man, big framed, and with a skin as white as his hair. He, too, was Chicago bound, and on the journey he told me many stories of crime and detection. He was then head of the Pinkerton agency, being, of course, Pinkerton himself. Always he returned to his great story, the recovery of the stolen Gainsborough. He had told it in *McClure's Magazine*, and he presented me with a bound reprint of the narrative.

When we were an hour off Chicago he told me he was going to present me with a book which he regarded as the most thrilling crime story ever written. He said he always carried several copies with him and had given hundreds away. As an Australian I was amazed when he unstrapped a bag and drew from it Rolfe Boldrewood's "Robbery Under Arms," a bushranging yarn of my own country.

He was a fine old man with a delightful courtesy and simple manners. But obviously from his career he was not as simple as he seemed.

Yours faithfully,
CLAUDE McKAY.

October 9.

SORS VIRGILIANA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At a time when Virgil's fame is gaining fresh lustre from the commemoration of his bi-millenary, it may interest your readers to note that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's saying "France knows how to stand by the mourner" was foreshadowed in the famous line :—

"Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco."

I am yours faithfully,
G.

ODYSSEUS ON ITHACA

SEARCH FOR THE LOST CITY

THIS YEAR'S WORK

(By Sir Rennell Rodd, M.P.)

A third visit to Ithaca has only confirmed my affection for that enchanting island and for the friendliest people I have known in a much-travelled life. Travellers they are also, and wide ranging, on whom the spirit of Odysseus seems to have descended, for the majority spend many of their years in distant lands, going down to the sea in ships or engaging in various occupations connected with seafaring, while a number find their way to Australia or South Africa, to live hard and laboriously till they have accumulated enough money to return and buy or build a house with land sufficient to make a modest existence self-supporting. Some, indeed, acquire wealth, but the greater number are only concerned to come back as soon as possible to the island to which they are devotedly attached and which, like Odysseus, they have longed to see again.

I do not propose in this article to touch upon the Leucas-Ithaca controversy. My learned friend Dr. Dörpfeld could never be converted. And even if he could bring positive evidence to prove to us that the inhabitants of an older Ithaca were driven hither by invading Dorians, I should still tenaciously claim that the island which the author of the Odyssey had in view was, as the ancient world believed, the Ithāki of to-day.

The excavations actually in process under the able direction of Mr. Heurtley, assistant director of the British School in Athens, with funds which a small number of friends and lovers of Homer

were good enough to entrust to me, must still be regarded as in an initial stage. Three sites have been selected for this autumn's work, all of them in the northern section of the island, near and above the bay which has from immemorial time been known as the Bay of Polis (the city). Even classical scholars are not necessarily familiar with the contours of Ithaca, which is divided into two approximately equal parts, united by a narrow isthmus at the end of the deep gulf of Molo. Between the inhabitants of the northern and the southern section there is a rival ambition to claim the site of the city of Odysseus, or let us rather say the site which the author of the Odyssey regarded as that of the city. The evidence of the excavations seems, to me at least, to confirm the more generally accepted view that the early prehistoric settlement was in the northern section, where is far the largest extent of fertile land, and precisely on the high ground where is the village of Pelicata.

THE ANCIENT CITY

The identification of the fountain recently found by M. Oekonomos, one of the most zealous advocates of the claims of the southern section, as the τυκτὴ κρήνη of the seventeenth Book of the Odyssey, does not seem to me convincing as regards the site of the ancient city. It is high up on the side of a hill above a plain known as the Kampos, less than a couple of miles from Vathy. It is quite dry now, like many other springs which doubtless existed before the highlands were disafforested, when Homer could say : "Woodland of all kinds is found there and watering pools which hold out all the year." (Od. xiii. 246.) That there must here have been a steady flow of water from the top of a slightly concave wall of rock over a long period of time is clear from the stalactite formation deposited. It dropped into a rough more or less rectangular hollow below, the shape of which may have been assisted by the hand of man. Above the rock-shelf over which the water once flowed is a flat stone which might have served as the base of an altar. But it is not squared or worked or even wholly level. Certainly it is hardly conceivable that a town should not have existed in quite early times near such a perfect landlocked harbour as Vathy, and this might have been one of its sources of supply. The principal town of Ithaca might indeed have been there when the author of the Odyssey knew the island, as many accurate touches of description tend to show he must have done. No traces of such a settlement have, however, come to light in or near the plain of Vathy. The cliff of Korax, however, the cave of the Naiads, described unmistakably in the thirteenth Book, and the bay in which the poet represented Odysseus as being landed by the Phaeacians can all be identified in the southern section.

LOST TREASURES

With these preliminary observations, I come to the actual revelations of spade and pick, Mr. Heurtley and his colleagues will in due course deal with the results in expert reports. I can speak only as a layman in terms which a layman can understand, and what may at present be said is entirely without prejudice to their ultimate appreciation. And first let me refer to a cave or sanctuary on the north-western shore of the Bay of Polis. This primitive sanctuary was trenched by M. Vollgraff, the Dutch archaeologist, who in 1904 explored the traditional sites in Ithaca. It had already been dug over some 60 years ago by a native of the island, who is said to have found many treasures which were sold and dispersed. Among them was perhaps the rest of the Mycenaean gold necklace of which two beads only have now come to light. The sanctuary was indeed probably more than once explored by treasure hunters. Vollgraff published in his report the text of an archaic inscription discovered here at that time on two pieces of a stele, which seem to be a dedication to Athena and Hera. The ground is now being most carefully re-examined by Miss Benton, an old enthusiast for Ithaca, with very interesting results. Pottery has been found demonstrating a continuity of human association from early Helladic through Mycenaean down to historic times. Burials have taken place in front of the cave, but I gather that as yet there are no definite indications of their date.

The pottery fragments have still to receive closer investigation. Two exceptionally interesting finds may, however, be indicated. The first consists of pieces which, having now been joined together, constitute an almost complete Corinthian plate of remarkably fine execution. It shows in red colour with incised outlines on a yellow ground two lions, two cocks and another bird, less easily identifiable, with a swan's neck, disposed round a central design. On the back of the plate is another large cock, elaborately drawn but not incised. The cock is found on the coins of Ithaca together with the head of Odysseus. The other treasure is a fragment in yellow terra-cotta of an *ex voto* of a late date with part of a figure in relief over which, incised in good lettering, are the two words ΕΥΧΗΝ ΟΔΥΣΣΕΙ, a prayer to Odysseus. While anxious not to anticipate the official report on this most interesting discovery, I find it difficult to resist the deduction that Odysseus must have become for the islanders a local demi-god and an object of worship like Amphiaraus.

Incidentally, the excavation of the cave points to another important conclusion. It has now been carried below sea level,

and still pottery continues to be found. This shows that there must have been a considerable subsidence here, like that which took place at some time in the present era in the Gulf of Naples, from Posillipo to Mycenum and notably at Baia. The island of Asteris, which is opposite the Bay of Polis, may, therefore, have once been much more conspicuous than it is to-day. From this subsidence probably arose the old tradition existing in the island of a submerged town in the bay.

The high ground of Pelicata, the principal field of exploration this summer, overlooking the Bay of Polis and the undulating plateau between the mountains of the northern section, seems to impose itself as the ideal site for a settlement. Mr. Heurtley's excavations point to a very extended field of early occupation, only a portion of which it has been possible as yet to investigate. Some destructive influence, such as a very severe earthquake, seems to have wiped out all traces of early building, except what may be roughly paved levels of considerable extent, and evidence of habitation must chiefly be derived from pottery and from burials, which seem to have taken place within the settled area and perhaps actually under the houses themselves. These, indeed, seem to have been built of perishable material and, from the pieces of mortar which come to light, of what we should call wattle and daub. Portions of the lowest course of what appears to be a city wall of primitive construction can be traced at various points, and there are many large boulders which seem to have been displaced from it by the earthquake.

For those who are not familiar with archaeological nomenclature it may be mentioned that what have been designated as the Helladic epochs in Greece correspond in time with the Minoan epochs in Crete. The site has produced some remarkable specimens of early Helladic pottery, closely resembling those found by Dr. Dörpfeld in Leucas, and a little of the middle Helladic period represented by the grey ware which has been named for no good reason Minoan. There is, unfortunately, some property in the soil of this area which has been very deleterious to surface decoration, and it would be imprudent to express any view as to the subsequent period until the experts have had leisure to examine and classify the specimens, but there seems to be good reason to believe that the settlement continued until late Mycenaean times. Then there appears to be a complete break, as though the civilization which had existed here for many centuries had been suspended, not to revive. The household objects unearthed have been rare and simple in character, such as kneading stones for crushing grain and stone axes. A little bronze has been found, some blades of obsidian, the nearest source of supply for which is the island of Melos, some primitive human figurines, and a cow, a toy, no doubt, found in a child's grave. On the outskirts of the Pelicata area there are a number of Hellenic graves which have been examined by Mr. Skeat, of the British School. Being very near the surface, these have generally been broken into in trenching for the vines. Towards the village of Stavros, some three-quarters of a mile south of Pellicata, some Hellenic walls, probably those referred to by Colonel Leake which were not superficially visible, have been rediscovered.

The third district which has engaged attention is that of the old temple precinct known in the island as the School of Homer, now crowned with a chapel dedicated to St. Athanasios. The site, which was trenched in several places by Vollgraff, has now been pretty thoroughly investigated. From the point of view of early archaeology it has proved rather disappointing, as it has only furnished evidence of Hellenic and Roman buildings, though the area includes the fountain roofed over with primitive vaulting which has considerable resemblance to Mycenaean construction.

FUTURE WORK

The Pelicata site has proved of far greater historic value than had been anticipated, and Mr. Heurtley is of opinion that important results for scientific archaeology will be derived from a more widely extended investigation of an area which has already furnished ample evidence of a civilization of remote antiquity. The cost of these preliminary excavations has, however, proved much larger than I had expected. It was not here a question of clearing a definitely ascertained position, but of sinking a large number of experimental pits in ground which offered no superficial indications. From a scientific point of view the results have fully justified the expenditure, but it will not be possible to carry these researches much farther without a considerably larger measure of public support. The money, needless to say, is expended solely on the material work. The labour and brains of the able scholars who conduct it are given gratuitously in the interests of learning and science. I am also anxious that the southern section of the island, where a town must have existed in Hellenic times, should be investigated, and the walled town of the isthmus on the summit of Mount Aetos, which was cleared by Schliemann, as well as the burial ground on the saddle below it, should be re-examined. To complete the archaeological record of Ithaca I anticipate that at least another £500 will be required. The publication of an adequate report with the necessary illustrations will also be costly. If these articles should attract the attention of any who have means to devote to historic research, and whose sentiments may respond to an appeal for the exploration of the island of Odysseus, I hope they will communicate with me directly at 39, Bryanston-square, W.1. Meanwhile, I take this further opportunity of thanking all those who have already contributed.

LOCAL COLOUR

In conclusion, one word more as to the direct Homeric connexion with the island of Ithaca. As regards the description in the Odyssey of its position in relation to the other islands and the mainland, I have already, in the little volume "Homer's Ithaca," endeavoured to show that there is little amiss with his geography, especially when it is remembered that the ancients regarded the coast line of Acarnania as running east and west. In the light of recent excavations it seems justifiable to assume that the poet had knowledge of an island inhabited from very early times, where, however, the primitive city had already long been completely destroyed, probably by one of the earthquakes which recur frequently on the parallel of the Gulf of Corinth, and where the tradition of the great chief Odysseus was already almost in the mythic stage into which events passed rapidly before recorded history. In making the story of Odysseus the subject of his great epic he gave it local colour by introducing certain conspicuous features, familiar to all who know Ithaca: the cliff of Korax, the sacred grotto of the Naiads, the fountains, the bay looking towards Neriton, and the narrow channel separating it from Cephalonia with a little island opposite the Bay of Polis. In dealing with the Homeric material much must remain hypothetical. But such a hypothesis seems to be consistent with all the evidence available to which the discoveries in the Bay of Polis have given a new element of actuality.

The Metropolitan Water Board yesterday, by 24 votes to 23, elected Mr. S. Walker, chief civil engineering assistant, as deputy chief engineer of the Board at a salary of £1,200.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

MR. THOMAS ON ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, was present yesterday at a luncheon given to the delegates to the Imperial Conference, at the Army and Navy Stores, on the occasion of a special display of British Empire products at the stores. It was announced by Lord Ebury, chairman of the Army and Navy Cooperative Society, Limited, who presided, that the Queen had placed an order for Empire provisions, and had expressed her intention of distributing her purchases among those who were in need.

LORD EBURY proposed the health of Mr. Thomas. He began with an expression of grief at the loss of the men who were killed in the R 101, and of sympathy with their relatives. Speaking of the Army and Navy Stores, he said that they were practically the first big general stores in the world, and were pioneers in the sale and distribution of Empire products under their own label.

Mr. THOMAS said that it was very important to keep in mind the slogan they had heard during the past few days from every Dominion representative, because in days of depression and panic there was danger of quack doctors supplying the remedy, and nothing was worse than quack remedies. Every Dominion Premier or representative in this country who had spoken so far, had said, "Our policy first is to our own people." If Canada, South Africa, and Australia were entitled to say that their first consideration was their own country, what was the position of those who spoke for this old country, which still bore the greatest burden of Empire?

They were proud of the contribution and the sacrifices they made. But just as all the Dominions said that their policy was their own part of the Commonwealth first, so he said, on behalf of Great Britain, that must be their policy and paramount consideration. (Cheers.)

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION

The Dominions said that, while they believed that it was to their interest to develop their own industries, some consideration must be given to their nearest partners. They said, "Ourselves first, the Empire second." That was exactly the position of Great Britain. He said, on behalf of the British Government, that their first thought must be their own country, with all its difficulties and responsibilities. (Cheers.)

It should not be assumed that phrases or perorations would get them out of the present difficulty. There were 2,000,000 unemployed. If the trade situation could have been cured by a resolution or phrases it would have been cured long ago. The cold fact was that the trade of the world could be divided into three parts. One-third only was done within the British Empire; one-third was done with the rest of Europe; and one-third with the rest of the world. The problem was not one of talk in an abstract way, but of seeing how far the trade that the Dominions now did with foreigners and the trade that Great Britain did with foreigners could legitimately and in a businesslike way be done between themselves. After-dinner speeches and perorations did not tell business men how that could be accomplished. It had to be worked out in detail. It had to be carefully considered, and the reactions must be calculated.

The present Government were accused of not having a policy. If, when the economic discussion took place two days ago, he, on behalf of the Government, had opened with a speech setting out their views and decisions, he could imagine what an outburst there would have been. It would be said they had already made up their minds. What he did was to keep the door open and say to the Dominions: "State your case unfettered. Put your cards on the table, and we will examine them dispassionately, and with a single-minded desire to do what you wish. Keep in mind the interests of your own people." When they talked of the British Empire, they should not forget that Great Britain was part of the British Empire. When the Empire Marketing Board spent money on research or advertising for the benefit of the Empire, they had no right to assume that their first interest was not at home. The Army and Navy Stores had set a magnificent example. They had adopted the slogan "First ourselves; next the other parts of the British Empire." The fact that their organization had won in almost every State a challenge shield for their exhibit of Empire goods was testimony to their sincerity.

For the last 18 months he had been engaged in a close examination of the hard facts of business. Heads of stores where foreign goods were exhibited instead of British and Empire goods, told him that the reason was that British business men were not catering for the tastes of the people. It was no use talking about British or Empire goods if these goods did not meet the tastes and pockets of consumers. Humbug and sentiment often took the place of common sense. Inquiring for particular instances, he went into the case of leather goods, ladies' handbags, and so forth, and he had the strongest grounds for saying that before Christmas a change would be seen in the things shown made in this country or the Empire. (Cheers.)

A FEELING OF SECURITY

Speaking of the present position of this country, he asked whether, in spite of all difficulties, there was ever a stage in our history when there was a greater feeling of security. The greatest of all dangers would be panic. If business or anything else went badly the sound course was not to lose their heads. The Imperial Conference offered a unique opportunity. The British Commonwealth constituted one-fourth of the world in area and in population. They met in conference as a common family, owing allegiance to a common Constitution. That must be preserved. The second problem was how to develop the potentialities manifest in the Empire. Except oil, there was nothing that a man required that was not contained in the British Empire. The problem was how this great wealth could be made to contribute to the common good of them all. Not in the direction of isolating themselves from the rest of the world. The idea that they could live for themselves and separate themselves from the rest of the world was the greatest humbug that was ever preached. But the idea that they could mutually contribute to each other's good and the common welfare of all was an idea submitted by the Dominions and accepted by him on behalf of his Majesty's Government.

He asked them not to quarrel because there were differences of method; not to assume that they were enemies because they could not quite see the one road that was pointed out to them. Let them keep in mind the ideal that the British Commonwealth must remain a solid body under a common Constitution represented by the King, and that it had economic opportunities of benefit among ourselves without enmity to others. There was the problem of our statesmen. Let them pray that out of the Conference would emerge practical results. (Cheers.)

LORD CLARENDON proposed "Our Guests, the Delegates to the Imperial Conference." He said he hoped that the deliberations of the Conference might tend towards something being settled in the way of closer economic union between this country and the Dominions.

Mr. G. W. FORBES, Prime Minister of New Zealand, responding, recognized that it was the duty of the British Government to attend to the wants of its own people first, and said that if it could improve their prosperity and restore the unemployed to work, it would do more for New Zealanders, who looked to the British market as their market, than could be done by any measure of preference. They felt that the only right they had to that market was the right of quality, and they concentrated their efforts on quality.

SIR RICHARD SQUIRES, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, also responded.

SIR GRANVILLE RYRIE, High Commissioner for Australia, proposed "The Army and Navy Stores," and BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK GASCOIGNE responded.

HOLIDAY CONCESSIONS IN DOCKYARDS

It is announced in Fleet Orders that workmen who join the Admiralty service following previous employment in another Government department should be allowed to count their former service towards the total of 12 months necessary to qualify for the grant of six days annual leave with pay. This is providing that such service has not been terminated at their own request or in consequence of default, and that no break therein has exceeded three years. A further concession has been made in regard to the casual workpeople, who in future are to be regarded as eligible for leave with pay provided that no break in their employment has taken place for 12 months before the beginning of the annual closed week.

EMPIRE TRADE

LORD BEAVERBROOK AND MR. BALDWIN

Lord Beaverbrook issued the following statement to the Press yesterday:—

Mr. Baldwin has to-day declared himself in favour of an arrangement by which a market for Dominion foodstuffs is to be secured in Great Britain in return for a wider market for British manufactured goods in the Dominions. This would appear to mean that he has adopted as his own the ends for which the Empire Crusade is striving and, if he has indeed done so, I, like all other Empire Crusaders, must give him my cordial support.

But before I say any more than that, it will be right for me to ask him whether he really does mean what at first sight he appears to mean. I am justified in asking him this question because, while seeming to adopt the policy of the Empire Crusade, he goes out of his way to discredit and damage those who have urged it upon him for so long, and because he seeks to do so by suggesting that what they have urged was something quite other than in truth it was.

Mr. Baldwin knows, none better, what is the meaning of Empire free trade, as it has always been defined by Empire Crusaders. So recently as last June he asked me to say what I meant by it, and, on the last day of that month, I replied to him. In my reply I said: "What we can attain now is a tariff wall round the Empire with duties on foreign foodstuffs, which is an essential part of the programme. Inside this Empire there would be absolute free trade with the Colonies, subject to existing revenue tariffs; there would be limited partnerships with the Dominions."

It is precisely such a limited partnership that Mr. Baldwin, accepting the views of the Dominion Premiers, now undertakes to "submit to the people at the next election for their final and definite assent." Why, then, does he just at this moment make a special effort to discredit those who have always pleaded for it?

In view of this, I should do wrong did I not utter a warning to all those who have fought with me for our great ideal. We must go on fighting. We must not relax our efforts before we know beyond doubt that Mr. Baldwin's words have a sure and practical meaning. We must know that what he intends to submit to the people for their final and definite assent includes the imposition of a duty on foreign foodstuffs. We must be assured that the agricultural industry in Great Britain is going to have its proper share in the benefits of the new arrangement.

Until all this is known there is no armistice. The battle must continue and we may not lay down our arms. Let all Crusaders have patience and endure with me until we reap the fruit of the efforts we have already made.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

MR. ALEXANDER'S QUESTIONS TO MR. BALDWIN

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Sheffield last night, said the fact that the Imperial Conference was sitting in London was being shamefully exploited by tariff-mongers in this country. He wondered what would be said if anti-Protectionist organizations started, in connexion with the Conference, a public agitation demanding that the Dominions should repeal all their customs duties. That would be at once denounced as interfering with Dominion status, and rightly so.

Mr. Baldwin had not been able to restrain himself, and had rushed in to say that the proposal of the Dominions that we should tax our people's food in order to give further Imperial Preference was one which he approved. Was it not rather scandalous that the leader of the Conservative Party should behave in such a way as to suggest that all the Conservative Party saw in this great family gathering of the British Commonwealth was an opportunity to clear up the domestic squabbles of the Conservative Party, to discredit the people who were conducting the negotiations, and to gain a miserable party advantage?

He observed that Mr. Baldwin, however, could not free himself from a habit of slight equivocation over fiscal questions. Would he say that he now definitely proposed to ask the country at the General Election to tax food without a referendum or a second election? Did he propose to tax wheat from Argentina and let wheat from the Empire in free? If so, did he propose to subsidize export freights to Argentina? Lots of business men, as well as the general consumer, would look eagerly for his answer. Mr. Baldwin might also embrace the opportunity of saying whether he approved the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Amery for a general emergency tariff.

THE DOMINIONS AND PREFERENCE

SIR H. SAMUEL ON "VAGUE PROPOSALS"

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, speaking at Darwen last night, said that events had been moving in the last few days, but they had not been moving so fast or in so definite a fashion as some public men and writers in the Press would have them believe.

The chief new fact, he said, was a proposal made at the Imperial Conference by Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada. Mr. Bennett's proposal had been described as a definite one. It had the appearance of definiteness, but when it was carefully examined it was found in effect to be vague and nebulous.

"If, Sir Herbert Samuel continued, "the British market is to be reserved for the Canadian farmer, by what method is this to be done and at what cost to the British household? We are not told. Nor can this proposal stand alone. What is right for the Canadian wheat farmer is also right for the producer of meat, bacon, butter, hides, and a score of other foodstuffs and raw materials produced in various parts of the British Empire. To raise the price of these by Act of Parliament must raise the cost of living of the British people. And the price must be raised, for if the Empire producers could supply them as cheaply as anyone else they would stand in no need of protective tariffs giving them preference. In return, Canada would give us a 10 per cent. preference in her markets as against foreign producers.

"Much in Mr. Bennett's speech is vague, but one thing is emphatically clear, that this preference was not to enable any British industry to compete effectively with a similar industry established in Canada. The Prime Minister of Australia has said the same. The best comment on this may be made in the words addressed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to the Colonial Conference of 1902: 'So long as a preferential tariff, even a munificent preference, is still sufficiently protective to exclude us altogether or nearly so from your markets it is no satisfaction to us that you have imposed even greater disability on the same goods if they come from foreign markets.' It is clear, therefore," Sir Herbert Samuel continued, "that the whole question must be examined calmly and with the utmost care. Even if Canada were to admit our goods more freely the policy would be one not only of mutual advantage, but of mutual sacrifice, and it may be found that the sacrifices on the one side and the other outweigh the advantages."

MR. AMERY AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Mr. AMERY, addressing a meeting of the Birmingham Unionist Association last night, said that Mr. Bennett's speech at the Imperial Conference was bound to affect the whole history of the Empire. In a few minutes he brought the Government with a round turn against the realities of the Imperial situation. That Mr. Bennett and the other Dominion Prime Ministers were prepared to do business with us there could be no doubt. But they could not act until we came to a decision to do business with them. This was an opportunity which no Government had ever had presented to it before, but he feared that the Government were not big enough to take the opportunity. If the Government failed the nation as a whole would not.

All doubt with regard to the great Party which was bound to be back in office within a few months had been dispelled, he rejoiced to think, by Mr. Baldwin's declaration. At the next election Mr. Baldwin would put forward for definite and final acceptance a policy based on the principle of effective preference. It necessarily meant preference for the products of the Empire. Who boggled at the idea of food duties? At any rate Mr. Baldwin did not. Mr. Baldwin had taken that fence in his stride and the whole party followed his lead. They could all then be Empire Crusaders together and they could all be loyal Conservatives together.

Mme. Galli Curci, the prima donna, arrived at Waterloo last night from the United States, and is to give recitals at the Albert Hall, throughout the country, and in Scotland and Ireland during the next few weeks. Mme. Galli Curci states that the greatest novelty in her repertory is a work by Meyerbeer for voice and two flutes, which has not been sung since the days of Jenny Lind.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON VALUE OF ITS MACHINERY

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking on the League of Nations at Birmingham last night, said that it was firmly rooted in the soil, and there was no real doubt about its assured future, while its power and prestige among the nations was steadily growing in strength.

The League had established itself, and it was a remarkable fact that in a world where the spirit of nationalism was as strong, if not stronger, than ever before, the League had convinced the nations of the value of international action. There were at least three occasions on which there was no doubt whatever that the quick and the determined attitude of the League had actually stopped a dispute which would have terminated in war.

Alluding to the fact that the United States of America stood aside and took no part in the deliberations of the League, Mr. Chamberlain advised his hearers to look rather at the trend of things than at actual facts at any particular moment. The relations of the United States with the League had become increasingly cordial, and it might be expected that in the years to come the cooperation would continue to grow, and the barriers that stood between America and Geneva would gradually disappear.

In the British Empire to-day our efforts were directed to trying to find a form of equality between the different States. In doing so we seemed to be discovering a unity which was going to be greater than even the unity which existed when Great Britain was responsible alone for foreign affairs and for the defence of the Empire. The difficulties which the League of Nations had had to encounter had forced it to set up an organization and machinery to overcome them. In that connexion the British Empire had something to envy and something to imitate.

We had nothing in the British Empire which corresponded to the committees through which the Assembly of the League of Nations transacted its business, to those authoritative and impartial commissions of inquiry which the Council of the League set up to investigate matters submitted to them, or to the magnificent international civil service which functioned at Geneva, and in which we were proud to think Englishmen had taken so conspicuous and successful a part. We had no correlation between social services in this country and similar institutions in the Dominions. Even statistics of trade returns in the different parts of the Dominions were all drawn up on a different basis, so that it was impossible to correlate the figures and make comparisons between one country of the Empire and another.

In all those matters the British Empire was far behind the League of Nations. He trusted that before many years were passed the people of the British Empire would give their attention to those matters, which ultimately might have so great effect upon their development, and that the Conference now sitting might seek remedies for those deficiencies.

MR. GRAHAM AND FOOD TAXES

"DISASTROUS FOR BRITISH CONSUMERS"

Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, addressing his constituents in Central Edinburgh last night, said that, following the economic collapse in America last year, there had been a steady downward movement of commodity prices that had spread to a large part of the world. The world collapse had added gravely to the difficulties of the British Government. Practically the whole of the vast increase in the unemployed was due to the world crisis.

The real question was whether the downward movement in commodity prices had been arrested. Leading banking authorities pointed out that certain of the commodities had touched a point lower than pre-War level, and accordingly they considered that the upward movement must soon begin. The next election would probably be fought on the programme of the Labour movement as opposed by protection and tariffs. The Tory Party would be driven by its extremists to recommend the taxation of foodstuffs and raw materials. That would be disastrous for the British people as consumers and for important sections of their industry and commerce. It would immediately raise the cost of production. The chances of effective competition in world markets would be even smaller. It would throw Great Britain into the turmoil of tariff retaliation, the futility of which in post-War conditions had been abundantly demonstrated, and it would involve for millions of our people a reduction in real wages—that was in purchasing power.

In the Imperial Conference the Government would do everything in its power to secure agreement with Dominion representatives in various forms of commercial development. In that sphere there was much of a most valuable reciprocal character that could be undertaken without imposing tariffs on foodstuffs and raw materials imported into Great Britain. The best of Dominion opinion recognized that it was impossible to expect the United Kingdom to impose duties on its foodstuffs and raw materials.

SIR JOHN SIMON ON EDUCATION

SIR JOHN SIMON, M.P., who opened a modern council school at Cleckheaton, yesterday, said that the Hadow report recognized that the life of the child at the elementary school should be one of growth, and not of a single process. He was no believer in local authorities resting for their sole inspiration on headquarters, or the heads of a Government department. It would be of enormous advantage to bring into active play the enthusiasm of the ordinary man and woman. His recent visit to India, where he had the opportunity of considering educational methods, convinced him more than ever of the need of local initiative. Speaking later at Heckmondwike, at a meeting promoted by Spring House, a hostel established by the Wayfarers' Benevolent Association for the training of those who use the casual wards and tramp the roads, SIR JOHN SIMON said that the world was gradually moving from a position when the conventional, respectable or successful took a hopeless view of those who were less fortunate in life, to one in which it was believed that there was something in human nature which, if tackled in the right spirit, was capable of producing great improvement.

SIR JOHN CORCORAN ON EMPIRE PREFERENCE

Sir John Corcoran, director of the National Union of Manufacturers, informed a Press representative yesterday that the National Union welcomed wholeheartedly Mr. Baldwin's endorsement on behalf of the Conservative Party of the policy of extended Empire preference put forward at the Imperial Conference by the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, on which the Union were anxiously awaiting a statement from his Majesty's Government. Whatever the Cabinet decision, they trusted that the Dominions would keep their offers open, for the adherence of this country to the principle of Empire preference could not be long delayed. Not only had this policy behind it the solid support of British manufacturers and producers, and of the Conservative and other protectionist parties, but it had a large measure of sympathy from trade union leaders, and many lifelong Liberals were not averse to it, as was shown by the courageous letter published that day over the signature of Mr. George Lambert, M.P. All that was wanted to secure its early triumph was the union of its convinced advocates.

DOMINION RESTRICTIONS ON ADVERTISING

The Advertising Association has addressed a petition to the Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State for the Dominions and Colonies, and the President of the Board of Trade asking for submission to the Imperial Conference the question of the free circulation of advertising material between all parts of the British Empire, by the removal of all restrictions to the free circulation of newspapers, magazines, trade and technical journals, circulars, catalogues, trade lists, and such matter of Empire origin. Attached to the petition is a schedule showing the tariffs in operation on advertising matter emanating from Great Britain.

Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, will open a conference on mental welfare, which is to be held at the British Medical Association House, Tavistock-square, on December 11, 12, and 13. Information may be obtained from the secretary, Central Association for Mental Welfare, 24, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1.

THE SHIPLEY BY-ELECTION

CANDIDATES AND EMPIRE PREFERENCE

Candidates (Conservative): Mr. J. H. Lockwood (U.).
Candidates (Liberal): Mr. A. Davy (L.).
Candidates (Labour): Mr. W. A. Robinson (Lab.).
Candidates (Communist): Mr. W. Gallacher (Comm.).

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. W. Mackinder (Lab.)	18,654
Sir R. Clough (U.)	13,693
Mr. F. W. Hirst (L.)	11,712
Labour majority	4,961

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, OCT. 10

The candidates in the forthcoming by-election in the Shipley division have had no opportunity hitherto of declaring themselves on the new phase of the fiscal question raised by the Canadian Prime Minister's offer of an additional preference to the rest of the Empire in return for reciprocal treatment of Canadian exports.

Mr. Robinson, the Labour candidate, whose views on the question must be the matter of most curiosity to the electors, has been away all the week at the Labour Party's conference at Llandudno, and has not yet returned. It is understood here that the writ will be applied for in time to fix November 6 for the polling day, but meanwhile campaigning has not started. Mr. Lockwood, the Conservative candidate, has already expressed himself fully in *The Times* on the safeguarding issue, which is, for him, the main question in the election. When I saw him this afternoon, Mr. Lockwood said:—"Whatever comes and goes at this election, my plank is safeguarding, so that there may be more employment for British workers. Nothing is occurring which in any way minimizes the vital necessity of adopting this measure. Trade unions, industrial leaders, bankers, and indeed all organized economic thought, accept the necessity. Facts and figures have been weighed up carefully by independent persons, who have come unanimously to the same opinion. The interests of this country as an industrial community demand, with overwhelming force, the stoppage of the system of free imports of foreign manufactured goods."

Mr. Lockwood's formal introduction to the constituency as Conservative candidate will take place on Monday night, when he will, I understand, deliver a speech which will necessarily deal with all aspects of the safeguarding issue, including the new one which has just arisen. For this reason more specific reference to the new phase of Empire commercial relations is not yet forthcoming.

Mr. A. Davy, the Liberal candidate, whom I also saw, had a very summary answer to the Canadian Prime Minister's proposal. "I do not agree with it at all," he said. "Before I even discuss it I want to know the exact meaning of the increases in the Canadian tariff that have just taken place to our detriment. I am having the figures got out as to the precise effect of the increases on our export of woollen and worsted goods, and then I shall be able to express myself as to the effect on our industry here. I shall most certainly be opposed to a 10 per cent. tariff on imports into this country (which would apparently be the corollary to the proffered additional preference). That is the attitude of any Liberal and free-trader, and I am fighting this by-election as a Liberal and free-trader. We are opposed to tariffs of any kind."

NOTICE OF ISSUE OF WRITS

The Speaker gave the formal six days' notice in the *London Gazette* last night of his intention to issue warrants for new writs for the by-elections in Paddington South and the Shipley Division of Yorkshire, caused by the deaths of Commodore H. D. King and Mr. W. Mackinder respectively.

NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE

DR. GRAHAM LITTLE'S CRITICISM

DR. GRAHAM LITTLE, M.P., addressing a meeting of the Guildford Division of the British Medical Association on Thursday on the proposal for a general medical service for the nation, said that to describe it as the "British Medical Association's scheme" was not altogether accurate. He suggested that a vote should be taken of the individual members before claiming that the association was behind the scheme. It should not be assumed that, because the council and the representative body had passed certain resolutions, therefore the association was committed to their adoption.

Criticizing the scheme, Dr. Little said he did not think there was very much to choose between the two alternatives of universal contract service and universal State service. The result of the adoption of either would be that the State would assume complete control of the medical profession. The dissatisfaction felt by the insured community with the present system had been rendered very plain by recent events, and for the Council of the British Medical Association at such a moment to bring forward proposals which would stereotype the present system upon the whole of the community seemed indeed fatuous. He believed it possible to stem the tide of bureaucratic advance by voluntary effort. There was a movement, which already had won very encouraging success, described as the London Medical Service, by which general practitioners were themselves inaugurating a medical insurance which should not be strangled by the clerical work imposed by the Ministry of Health, and which, for a payment of 3d. a week to the association thus formed, would give much better benefits than the Insurance Act offered.

This was a contributory scheme by which persons unable to pay medical charges in the ordinary way could make arrangements through the service. The area was at present confined to the administrative County of London. Each subscriber paid an entrance fee of 1s., 3d. a week for attendance, &c., and 9d. per quarter for administration. A subscriber might apply for attendance to any doctor who was a member of the service, and his contract was with his medical attendant only, and not with the service. He was entitled to have ordinary medical and surgical treatment at the surgery of his medical attendant during certain prescribed hours, and at his own home when necessary. Persons eligible were those who were not insured under the Insurance Act and whose income from all sources did not exceed £5 a week. There were already some 40 services running, and it was hoped that similar arrangements could be established all over the country. This result had been achieved notwithstanding that the General Medical Council had refused permission for this association to publish articles in the Press or to broadcast.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

NEW MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research announces that under the Order in Council dated February 6, 1928, the Lord President of the Council has appointed Mr. E. J. Butler, C.I.E., D.Sc., M.B., F.R.S., Mr. Kenneth Lee, LL.D., and Mr. N. V. Sidgwick, Sc.D., F.R.S., to be members of the Advisory Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

The following members of the Advisory Council have retired on completion of their terms of office:—Professor V. H. Blackman, Sc.D., F.R.S. (chairman since April, 1930); Professor F. G. Donnan, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; Professor F. A. Lindemann, Ph.D., F.R.S.

The appointment of Professor Sir Ernest Rutherford, O.M., Pres. R.S., to be Chairman of the Advisory Council as from October 1, 1930, was announced in May.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

The Royal Empire Society, in collaboration with the Study Circle of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, have arranged for a course of informal expositions, followed by questions, of some of the various phases of the Indian problem. The meetings will be held fortnightly on Fridays at 4.30 p.m., at the rooms of the Royal Empire Society, and they began yesterday with an account of India to the coming of the British (1758) by Mr. J. A. Richey, late Educational Commissioner to the Government of India. The series of talks was originally planned to cover the two volumes of the Simon Commission's Report, section by section; but it has since been decided to give special prominence to education and the development and resuscitation of village life. The attendance of all serious students of Empire problems, including political workers from any of the parties, is invited. The speakers taking part in the course include Mr. George Pilcher, Sir William Barton, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Sir John Cumming, Lady Chatterjee, Professor John Coatman, Sir Selwyn Fremantle, and Sir Patrick Fagan.

A SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY

INSTITUTION OF PETROLEUM TECHNOLOGISTS

The annual dinner of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists was held at the Connaught Rooms last night. DR. A. E. DUNSTAN, the president, was in the chair.

The company stood in silence as a tribute to the memory of the dead of the airship R 101.

SIR WILLIAM J. LARKE, director of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, proposed the toast, "Applied Science and the Technical Societies."

COLONEL the MASTER of SEMPILL, replying, alluded to the disaster to the R 101 and said that that airship was one of the most remarkable structures that the world has seen, certainly in this century. It was a marvellous bit of design work in every sense. Sad as the event was, it in no sense whatever shook his personal belief in the great value that light aircraft would have in the British Empire, especially where we had such long distances to cover. They should not jump to hasty conclusions, but await the finding of the official Court of Inquiry. They ought to take the view that Sir Sefton Brancker always asked him to take. He said, "Should I ever be killed, when I have to die I want to die in some form of aircraft flying, and I want those who are left behind to do all that they can to further something in which I believe intensely—the improvement of which, not only to civilization but to our country especially, is a very grave and serious issue—namely, the speeding up of communications, so that we can hope to bring about a state of affairs whereby the British Empire can be bound together in one complete unit."

DR. H. LEVINSTEIN proposed the toast of "The Institution."

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said the membership of the institution was steadily increasing. The figure to-day was 1,229, and 50 candidates were awaiting election. The branches in Persia, Rumania, Trinidad, and South Wales were doing work of immense service to the institution. A petition for the grant of a Royal Charter was presented to the King in May last, and they had every reason to think that that appeal would be brought to a successful issue. Much progress had been made with the central housing scheme. Apart from the social facilities which were now deplorably lacking, perhaps the greatest boon that the new house would confer on them was the combined library. One complete floor throughout the whole building would contain the general library, which would include the libraries already in possession of the constituent societies. The 33,000 volumes now in the possession of the Chemical Society would be handed over to form the nucleus of the new library, which would be sectionalized. This central library would contain at the beginning some 70,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, and would probably be augmented by some 2,000 volumes yearly. There would also be an efficient Bureau of Information.

PROFESSOR J. S. S. BRAME submitted the toast of "Our Guests," and PROFESSOR J. F. THORPE replied.

GLAMORGAN PIT ACCIDENT

RESCUE OF FOUR ENTOMBED MEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PORT TALBOT, OCT. 10

Four men were imprisoned by a fall of roof at the Ynysarwed Colliery, Resolven, Glamorgan to-day. The men are:—A. Stevens, 38; T. Allen, 18; William Lewis, 21, all of Abergarwed; and H. Copp, 21, of Skewen.

The fall occurred a mile from the pithead, and trapped the men as they were walking to their stalls. The fall was immediately followed by another on the opposite side, which made it impossible for the men to escape. Rescue parties, after three hours' work, were encouraged by the faint tappings of the imprisoned men. At 4 o'clock this communication ceased, and steel tubes were pushed through the débris to provide air. At 5.30 the men were reached, but it was found impossible to take them out owing to the dangerous character of the roof, and workmen were engaged in placing props in position in order to make the place safe. The imprisoned men were provided with food and drink.

A later message received early this morning stated that the four entombed men were released about 1 a.m. As soon as they got to the surface a cheer was raised, and a crowd rushed forward to greet them. They were immediately seen by doctors, and were then able to go to their homes.

THE WEATHER

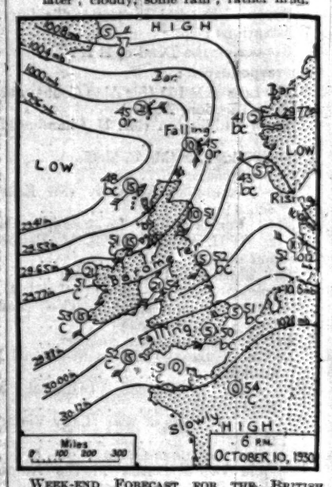
RAIN AND STRONG WINDS

Meteorological Office, Oct. 10

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression centred south of Iceland will move slowly eastward and deepening secondaries on its southern boundary more quickly in the same direction. Some rain is likely to be experienced generally with strong winds in most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Fresh to strong southerly or south-easterly winds, veering later; cloudy; some rain; rather mild.



WEEK-END FORECAST FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Rain at times or showers in all districts.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Strong southerly or south-easterly winds, stronger at times, veering temporarily; some rain at first, showers and bright intervals later; sea rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds south or south-east, veering, 15-25 m.p.h. at the surface, 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft.; lighter towards Paris and Cologne. Mainly cloudy, occasional rain. Visibility, three to six miles.

Sun rises, 6.17 a.m.; sets, 5.15 p.m.
Moon sets, 10.39 a.m.; rises, 6.32 p.m. Last Quarter, October 15.
Lighting-up time, 5.45 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 3.45 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Sun rises, 6.19 a.m.; sets, 5.13 p.m.
Moon sets, 12 noon; rises, 7.6 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 5.43 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.14 a.m. and 4.23 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, OCT. 10, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,018.1mb. (30.06in.), steady; temp., 51.2deg.; humidity, 65 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, fine.

Thursday, 6 p.m., to Friday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 37deg.; rainfall, nil.

Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 58deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 4.3hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 8; Lowestoft, 5; Torquay, 4½; Ventnor, 4.

DEEP EARTH TEMPERATURE

The temperature of the earth 4ft. below the surface at Greenwich at noon yesterday was 56deg.

The temperatures at Edinburgh, taken at 9 a.m. yesterday, were:—1ft., 50.5deg.; 4ft., 53.5deg.; 12ft., 53.3deg

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PARIS—Sunny; milder.
BERLIN.—Fine; mild.

Seedsmen by Appointment.

BULBS

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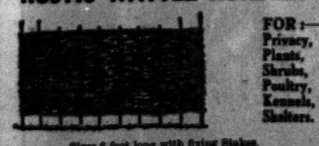
RUSTIC WATTLE HURDLES



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MICHELET HOTEL
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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, OCT. 10

The Prince of Wales represented The King at the Memorial Service which was held at St. Paul's Cathedral to-day for those who lost their lives in the disaster to Airship R 101.

On behalf of His Majesty, the Prince of Wales received Monsieur Laurent Eynac (French Minister for Air), General Balbo (Italian Minister for Air) and Monsieur Lippens (Belgian Minister of Communications).

Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair (First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to The King) represented His Majesty at the Funeral of Admiral of the Fleet Sir William May, which took place at Christ Church, Duns.

The Duke of York left Glamis last night for London. He is expected to return to Glamis at the beginning of the week, and a few days later he and the Duchess of York, with Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, will leave for London.

Princess Ingrid of Sweden is returning to Sweden to-day, travelling by the Swedish Lloyd steamer Suecia from Tilbury to Gothenburg.

Princess Beatrice returned to London yesterday from Carisbrooke Castle.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will return to Kensington Palace to-day from Roseneath, Scotland.

The Prime Minister will be 64 to-morrow.

General the Earl of Cavan returned to 32, Princes-gardens yesterday from Inverril, Dirleton, East Lothian.

The Earl and Countess of Rothes left London last night for the North, where they will remain for a fortnight.

The Countess of Bradford has returned to London from Weston Park, Shropshire. The Earl of Bradford will return to London on Monday.

Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard has returned to 63, Rutland-gate from Scotland.

Lord Aldenham will arrive at 37, Portland-place on Monday, and will then go into residence at Aldenham House.

Lord Justice and Lady Greer have returned to 81, Duke-street from the country.

Lady Biddulph has returned to 36, Lowndes-street from abroad.

Lady Mowbray and Stourton and the Hon. Charlotte Stourton have arrived at Carter's Hotel, Albemarle-street.

General Balbo, Italian Air Minister, has arrived at the Carlton Hotel.

Lady Sassoon will arrive in London to-morrow.

M. and Mme. Alfonzo Sances have arrived at 27, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, from Italy.

Mr. J. O. M. Clark, chairman of J. and P. Coats, Limited, is among the passengers sailing from Southampton to-day in the Aquitania for New York.

Mrs. Gordon Moore has returned to 65, Pont-street from Hedsor Wharf.

Miss Pamela Bird, daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Bird, entered a nursing home on Thursday, October 9, for an urgent operation. Her progress is satisfactory.

Mrs. Foxley-Norris returned to London yesterday from Holts, Fittleworth, Sussex.

The King has appointed Sir Ernest Salter Wills, Bt., to be His Majesty's Lieutenant in the County of Wilts, in the room of the late Earl of Radnor.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Captain Dudley North, Royal Navy, and Mrs. North took place at Warblington yesterday. The Rev. F. W. Martin officiated, and the child was named Mary Eglantine. The godparents were Sir Edward Grigg, Rear-Admiral T. N. James, Miss M. Oakes, and Miss Mary Luard.

FUNERALS

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR W. H. MAY

The King was represented by Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair (First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King) at the funeral of Admiral of the Fleet Sir William May, which took place yesterday at Christ Church, Duns, Berwickshire.

The Rev. C. T. Beale officiated. The mourners included Lady May (widow), Major-General Sir Reginald May (son) and Lady May, Captain A. S. May (son) and Mrs. May, Mr. W. D. S. May, Mr. G. S. May, Mr. John May (brother), Mr. and Mrs. Arnfield Marrow (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Miss Marrow, Mrs. O'Connell, Major and Mrs. Bourne May, and Mr. and Mrs. Sale.

The Board of Admiralty was represented by Admiral Sir Cyril Thomas Fuller, and the Berwickshire County Council and other public bodies were also represented. A firing party from Rosyth was present.

MR. T. W. DUNN

The funeral of Mr. Thomas William Dunn took place yesterday at Old Cherry Hinton Churchyard, Cambridge. The first part of the service was held in Peterhouse Chapel. The chief mourners were :—The Misses Isabel, Jane, Frances, Margaret, and Lucy Dunn (daughters), the Master of Emmanuel and Mrs. Giles (son-in-law and daughter), Professor and Mrs. Slater (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Alan Giles, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Wallis, Mr. M. D. Slater, and Mrs. A. D. Dogley. Others present included :—

Lord Chalmers (Master of Peterhouse), Sir J. J. Thomson (Master of Trinity), the Rev. Dr. T. C. Fitzpatrick (President of Queens'), Professor A. E. Hutchinson (Master of Pembroke, representing Clifton College), Professor H. W. V. Temperley, Mr. F. C. Tellacott, Mr. Professor H. W. V. Temperley, Mr. F. C. Tellacott, Mr. Roy Lubbock and Mr. H. Butterfield (Fellows of Peterhouse), Canon H. P. Stokes, Dr. J. A. Venn, Professor W. W. Buckland, Dr. H. B. Roderick, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Bond.

LADY VERNEY

The funeral of Lady Verney took place yesterday at Llandegfan, Anglesey. Canon Morgan and the Rev. Vaughan Williams officiated. The family mourners were Sir Harry and Lady Rachel Verney (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs. Salmon (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Salmon, Miss Salmon, Sir Ralph Verney and Lady Verney, Mrs. Fanshawe, and Mr. Charles Williams. Among others present were :—

Sir Harry Reichel, Miss Rathbone, Mr. L. J. Walker (representing the Marquess of Anglesey), Mr. Robertson, and representatives of the University College of Wales.

MR. GILBERT HURST

The funeral of Mr. Gilbert Hurst took place at the Crematorium, St. John's, Woking, yesterday. The service was conducted by the Rev. D. W. Money, vicar of St. John's, Woking, and those present included :—

Mrs. C. E. Cook (sister) and Mrs. Bertram Hurst (sister-in-law); Mr. Leonard Stone, Mr. G. R. Fennings (sister-in-law); Mr. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. M. Mr. R. B. Lewis, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (Athenæum Club), and Mr. J. B. Dixon (representing the Savile Club), and Mr. J. B. Richardson (representing the University College, University of London, was represented by the Provost (Dr. Allen Mawer), and the Faculty of Laws by Mr. A. Sabonadière, Professor E. C. de Montmorency, Mr. H. F. Jolowicz (Professor), Mr. G. Williams, Mr. J. P. Wall, Dr. Percy H. Winfield, Mr. A. S. Gilbert, and Professor Hurlbatt Parry. The Provost also represented the University of London, and Mr. Jolowicz also represented the Society of Public Teachers of Law.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates : Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MAJOR G. HOPKINS AND MISS HARWOOD

The engagement is announced between Major G. Hopkins, R.A. (Retd.), and Phyllis, the only daughter of Captain and Mrs. Robert Harwood, of the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace.

MR. J. C. HUBBARD AND MISS FAURE

The engagement is announced between John Cairns, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. George Cairns Hubbard, of Mayfield, Eltham, and Gertrude Emily, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. F. Faure, of The Manor House, Claygate, Surrey.

MR. A. W. HENDERSON AND MISS R. ANDERSON

The engagement is announced between Allan Winfred Henderson, late Royal Artillery, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Winfred Henderson, of Melfort House, Crowborough, Sussex, and Ruth Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Anderson, of Woodley, Romsey, Hampshire.

RECEPTION

THE WELLCOME MUSEUM

In connexion with the Imperial Conference a reception was held last evening at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, Cavendish-square, to meet the Presidents, Councils, and Fellows of the Royal Anthropological Institute, the International Institute of African Languages and Culture, and the African Society. Lord Lugard gave an address, and the Earl of Onslow and Professor J. L. Myres also spoke.

Those who accepted invitations included :—

Mr. D'Arcy W. Addison, Sir J. Sanderson Allen, Lady Allen, Vice-Admiral Sir D. Murray Anderson, Lady Anderson, Mr. Robert Ashton, Major Ernest E. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Bale, Mrs. M. M. Banks, Mrs. George Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lake Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Benn, Sir James and Lady Berry, Mr. C. O. Blagden, Miss Boxer, Mr. A. Bonsor, Mr. H. A. Braunholtz, Miss D. G. Brackett, Major-General A. J. Brink and Mr. and Miss Brink, Lady Helen Brocklehurst, Mr. F. O. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bruwer, Miss E. Butler, Dr. Charles Calmell, Miss G. Caton-Thompson, Miss F. de Cleve-Vanderkiste, Major Cooper Clark, Miss V. C. C. Collum, Mr. and Mrs. K. de B. Codrington, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crowfoot, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Corner, Mr. Warren R. Dawson, Mr. A. L. Dean, Mrs. C. N. Deedes, Miss C. M. Demuth, Mr. J. H. Driberg, Mr. J. Dulanty, Mr. T. Dunbabbin, Miss G. d'Erville, Major G. C. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. George Evans, Mr. E. N. Fallaize, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Fenton, Mr. H. W. Fincham, Sir G. Warburton Fuller and Lady Fuller, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. L. Galway and Lady Galway, Professor and Mrs. R. Ruggles Gates, Mrs. K. Gillet-Gatty, Mr. S. R. K. Glanville and Mrs. Glanville, Sir W. Bradford Griffith and Lady Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Grunisen, Miss Rainsford Hannay, Sir E. J. Harding and Lady Harding, Dr. H. S. Harrison, Mr. W. T. G. Henderson and Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Henry, Mr. J. Brindley Hicks, Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hobley, Mr. G. D. Hornblower, Mr. J. Hornell, Major and Mrs. A. H. Horsfall, Miss Jean I. Howard, Captain and Mrs. T. A. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Judd, Sir Arthur and Lady Keith, Miss K. Lane, Mr. H. Coote Lake, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leitch, Mr. L. J. Lemieux, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Letts, Mr. Evans Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Linstead, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Linstead, Mrs. T. Lloyd, Colonel C. de J. Luxmoore, Major J. M. Maxwell Lyte, Mr. L. R. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. G. Malcolm, Professor B. Malinowski, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Markham, Dr. and Mrs. E. Mawer, Mr. S. Moorat, Major-General Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Captain Munn, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Myers, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. O'Brien, Mr. W. O. Oldham, the Countess of Onslow, Mr. and Mrs. E. Peake, Mr. G. E. Pearson, Major and Mrs. P. H. G. Powell-Cotton, Sir D'Arcy Power, Mrs. V. Prestage, Dr. and Mrs. M. B. Ray, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. D. Rivett, Mr. J. Rodber, Mr. L. J. Rotherham, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rydill, Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. B. de Satgé, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stanley Service, Sir Alfred Sharpe, Mrs. French Sheldon, Sir Thomas and Lady Sidey, Miss Helga Simokoff, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Sorrensen, Dr. R. S. Stannus, Mr. H. A. Stayt, Mr. Stayt, Mr. and Mrs. Threlfall, Miss M. L. Tildesley, Mr. G. J. F. Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tory, Mr. and Mrs. T. Trumble, Captain and Mrs. F. de Wasl, Mr. J. F. Walker, Dr. Henry S. Wellcome, Dr. C. M. Wenyon, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Wolfenden, and Mr. and Mrs. P. MacLeod Yearsley.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

APPOINTMENTS AT OXFORD AND SHEFFIELD

OXFORD, OCT. 10

At Balliol College Dr. John Livingston Lowes, Eastman Visiting Professor, has been elected to a supernumerary fellowship. Mr. Oliver Gatty, B.A., has been appointed Lecturer in Natural Science, and Mr. William Angus Macfarlane, B.A., has been appointed Demonstrator in Natural Science.

CAMBRIDGE, OCT. 10

Mr. Nevill Francis Mott, B.A., has been elected to an official corporate Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College on his appointment as Lecturer in Mathematics. Mr. Mott was educated at Clifton and was scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge. He gained first class in the Mathematical Tripos, Part 1, and was a wrangler with distinction in Part 2, in 1926. After four years' work in Copenhagen he was appointed Lecturer in Theoretical Physics in Manchester University.

GLASGOW, OCT. 10

The examiners have issued the following awards in the Honours examination for the degree of Bachelor of Education :—

SECOND CLASS.—Kennedy, Flora, M.A., McCluskey, Margaret C., M.A., Macfarlane, Daniel, B.Sc., MacKintosh, Hugh S., M.A., B.Sc., and Smith, Agnes W., M.A.

The examiners have issued the following awards in the Honours examination in English Language and Literature for the degree of M.A. :—

FIRST CLASS.—Griffin, J. ; McGregor, J. A. ; Reid, J. J.

SECOND CLASS.—Black, W. J. ; Blair, P. ; Blair, Mary G. ; Brown, G. A. ; Calcluth, W. B. ; Carty, M. A. ; Ewan, J. S. ; Gilchrist, Pearl M. M. ; Gillespie, A. C. ; Gillies, Dorothy F. ; Good, J. ; Hutcheson, J. ; Hutton, P. E. M. ; Kenny, Sarah M. ; Killoch, R. H. J. ; Livingston, D. A. ; McLean, J. N. ; MacLeod, Christina C. ; MacMorran, Kathleen V. ; Scobbie, J. K. ; Shanks, I. D. ; Shaw, Jean M. ; Sheddon, Elizabeth ; Thomson, Sheila H.

THIRD CLASS.—Drury, P. J. ; Fraser, A. I. ; Hannah, A. ; McDonald, H. W. M. ; Macfarlane, R. ; McMillan, L. E. ; McPherson, D. ; MacVean, D. ; Smith, W. M. ; Stewart, Catherine ; Tinto, W.

The following awards were also issued in the Honours examination in English and Latin for the degree of M.A. :—

SECOND CLASS. — Campbell, Eliza S. ; Donaghy, F. ; Lees, D. ; Wade, Mary E.

THIRD CLASS.—Barclay, A. A. ; McKinnon, I.

The examiners also issued the following awards in the Honours examination in Botany for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pure Science :—

FIRST CLASS.—Wilson, Jessie A. R.

SECOND CLASS.—Crawford, J. W. ; Dall, Irene M. ; Trapp, G., M.A.

SHEFFIELD, OCT. 10

The following appointments were made at to-day's meeting of the Sheffield University Council, Colonel H. K. Stephenson presiding :—Mr. Henri Evrars, L. ès L., as Assistant Lecturer in French ; Mr. Ewald Zettl, Ph.D. Innsbruck, as Assistant Lecturer in German ; Mr. H. Beeley, B.A. Queen's College, Oxford, as temporary Assistant Lecturer in Modern History; Mr. W. R. Andress, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, B.Sc. Manchester, as Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics for technical students ; Mr. J. C. Speakman, M.Sc. Sheffield, as Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry ; Miss Winifred U. Flower, B.Sc. London, as Assistant Curator of the Zoological Museum ; Mr. H. Midgley Turner, M.D. Manchester, D.P.H., as Lecturer in Tuberculosis ; Mr. W. J. Lytle, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. Belfast, F.R.C.S., as Tutor in Surgery; Mr. W. G. Lee, F.C.I.S., as Lecturer in Secretarial Practice; Mr. G. T. Foxlee, B.Sc. London, as Junior Investigator for Research in Electro-Deposition.

The resignation was received, owing to ill-health, of Professor Summers, who has been at the University and University College for 27 years. The resignation of Dr. F. C. Chalklin, Assistant Lecturer in Physics, was also received.

The Council has recently received the gift of a herbarium for the Botany Department from Mr. John O. Comber, of Brighton. The herbarium was collected by Mr. Comber's father, Mr. J. O. Comber, of Guildford, and contains over 2,000 specimens of British plants. The collection is regarded as a very valuable acquisition to the Botany Department. A gift of a number of books has also been received from the family of the late Mr. E. Middleton, of Sheffield, secretary of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Limited.

MANCHESTER, OCT. 10

Under the bequest of the late Mr. Robert Ottley the Council have instituted a part-time lectureship in statistics which will bear his name. Mr. Harry Campion, M.Com. (Manchester), of the Cotton Trade Statistical Bureau, has been appointed as the first Robert Ottley Lecturer in Statistics.

The following appointments have been made :—

Lecturer in Mathematical Physics, Mr. J. H. Fraser, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins) ; Assistant Lecturer in German, Mr. Alexander Gillies, M.A. (Sheffield) ; Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry, Mr. F. S. Spring, B.Sc. (Liverpool) ; Assistant Lecturer in Zoology, Mr. James Brough, B.Sc. (Durham) ; Assistant Lecturer in Bacteriology, Mr. R. W. Fairbrother, M.D. (Manchester) ; Assistant Lecturer in Pharmacology, Mr. T. H. B. Bedford, M.B., Ch.B., M.Sc. (Leeds), M.R.C.P.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

COLONEL ALAN IAN PERCY, eighth DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G., of Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, Albury Place, Guildford, Syon House, Brentford, Middlesex, and Prince's-gate, S.W.7, Chancellor of Durham University from 1929, President of the Royal Institution, and Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland, who died on August 23, aged 50, left property of the gross value of £2,510,000, "so far as can at present be ascertained."

Three grants of probate have been sealed, one for the unsettled property of £400,000, "so far as can at present be ascertained," of which the executors are the Duchess of Northumberland, the widow, and Lord William Percy, of Catfield Hall, Great Yarmouth, and Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., of The Old Rectory, Albury, brothers, and two grants of £2,000,000 and £110,000, settled lands, the trustees thereof being Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, and Lord Eustace Percy.

The Duke gives £3,000 and his personal chattels to his wife, and also the use of his gold and silver plate and of property passing under the testamentary dispositions of his late father ; and his guns, horses, hounds, wines, crops, farm stock, hunting and game equipment, &c., to the person who succeeds to the title. The executors are directed to pay the death duties on the jointures of his wife, £8,000 a year, and on the portions already settled on his younger children ; and they are also empowered to provide for allowances, annuities, pensions, &c., to any past or present employees and anyone connected with the Ducal estate ; and to make donations or subscriptions to any charitable, benevolent, social, or public objects and institutions. The residue of the property he leaves on various trusts for his eldest son.

MR. CHARLES ISAAC HOROWITZ, of Carleton, Waterpark-road, Broughton Park, Salford, provision dealer, who died on February 11, aged 76, left estate of the gross value of £62,945, with net personalty £2,731. He left :—

£25 to his housekeeper, Lilian Hines ; £50 to the Home for Aged, Needy, and Incurable Jews, and Temperary Shelter, 208, Cheetham Hill-road, Manchester ; and £25 to the Jewish soup kitchen for the poor, Manchester.

MR. CHARLES LAURENCE GRAHAM, of Court-street, Faversham, Kent, and of Bairds Hill, Broadstairs, who died on August 22, at Portland-place, W., has left estate of the gross value of £15,101, with net personalty £13,248. He left :—

£300 to his housekeeper, Mary Nash ; and £50 to his maid, Agnes Partis.

MR. PERCY CHUBB, of Rattling Spring, Glen Cove, Nassau, State of New York, U.S.A., who died on June 14, aged 72, has left property in this country of the value of £17,631, with net personalty £16,692. The testator left :—

$25,000 to the South London Women's Hospital, London, England, in memory of his mother ; $25,000 to Nassau Hospital, Mineola, New York ; $25,000 to the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary Hospital ; and $55,000 to the North County Community Hospital, Glen Cove.

MISS CATHERINE GURNEY, of Braemore-road, Hove, who devoted her life to assisting police officers and their orphans, died on August 11, aged 82, daughter of Mr. Joseph Gurney, of Wimbledon, S.W., leaving £14,742, with net personalty £13,738. The testatrix left :—

£50 each to John Adams, of the Northern Police Orphanage, St. Georges, Otley-road, Harrogate, N. Dring, of the Northern Police Orphanage, James Henry Wardman, of the Northern Police Convalescent Home, St. Andrews, Harrogate, William A. Botting, of the Southern Provincial Police School, Redhill, Sister Carlisle, sister-in-charge of the Northern Police Convalescent Home, St. Andrews, Harrogate, Sister Hodson, sister-in-charge of the Convalescent Police Seaside Home, Hove, Evelyn Knocker, lady superintendent of St. Georges Northern Police Orphanage, Harrogate, Ethel Cox, lady superintendent at Woodlands Southern Police School, Redhill, Edith Cox, secretary of the Northern Police Convalescent Home, St. Andrews, Harrogate, Florence Mantel, seamstress, at Woodlands Southern Police School, Redhill, Surrey, Henry Carey, gardener, at Frenches Southern Police School, and Charles Patey Fuller, house master at the Southern Police School ; £300 to Helen Mary Gurney, with the request (but not creating any trust in the matter) that she will divide the same between the testatrix's personal attendants who shall be living with her at her death, in such proportions as she may think fit ; a portrait of the late Russell Gurney, sometime Recorder of London, to her sister Harriet for life, with remainder to her niece, Helen Mary Gurney ; the Order of the British Empire, "graciously bestowed upon me by H.M. King George V.," and a travelling clock given to her in 1887 by a number of policemen in the Western Divisions of the Metropolitan Police to Helen Mary Gurney ; a large framed print of the late Baron John Gurney, which is now in the club room of the Central Police Institute, Adelphi-terrace, Adam-street, Strand, W.C., to the said institute ; any household furniture lent by her to any institution connected with the Christian Police Trust Corporation, Limited, to such institution ; her American organ to the Police Institute at Sheffield if reopened within three years of her death and established on a Christian basis, or else to the Northern Police Orphanage, St. Georges, Otley-road, Harrogate, or else to the War Memorial Children's Convalescent and Holiday Home for Children of Policemen if a suitable house can be found for such home ; £500 to Alice Andrews in trust for the Maple Leaf Fellowship, to be used to defray the expense of building and equipping a motor-van for the use of the "Sunday School by Post," in North-West Canada ; £500 to the Rev. Barclay Powell Buxton for building and equipping a motor-van for Mr. James Cuthbertson or some other member of the Japan Evangelistic Band which shall carry the Gospel to those parts of Japan where it is most needed ; £50 to Henrietta Turner, to assist her in her training as a nurse ; £1,000 to the Convalescent Police Seaside Home, Hove ; £1,000 to the Central Police Institute ; £1,000 to the Northern Police Convalescent Home, Harrogate ; £500 to the Northern Police Orphanage, Harrogate ; £500 to the Provincial Southern Police Orphanage, Redhill ; £100 to the Religious Tract Society ; £100 to the Scripture Gift Mission ; £50 to the Lord's Day Observance Society ; £300 to Helen Garratt, of The Aloes, Simons Town, Cape Province, South Africa, to be applied by her for the benefit of the Christian Police Association in South Africa. After payment of certain family bequests the residue of the property is left to the Christian Police Trust Corporation, Limited, to be applied for building, founding, equipping, and maintaining a convalescent home or sanatorium for policemen suffering from consumption or tubercular complaints belonging to the Metropolitan or any other police force, to be directed and governed on similar lines to the existing convalescent homes for policemen at Hove and Harrogate.

SIR HENRY FARNHAM BURKE, K.C.V.O., C.B., of Chesham-street, Chelsea, S.W., Garter King of Arms, author of many works on arms and descents, son of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms from 1853 to 1892, who founded "Burke's Landed Gentry," died on August 21, aged 71, intestate, leaving £11,945, with net personalty £9,740.

MISS ANNETTE MARTHA DIANA CRAFT, of Stirling Lodge, Richmond Park-road, Bournemouth, who died on July 13, aged 84, left £8,923, with net personalty £7,544. The residue of the property is divided into 100 parts, of which she left :—

Two each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel ; the East London Church Fund ; the Queen's Hospital for Children, London ; the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton ; and the Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham, S.W.

Among other latest wills are the following :—

	Gross value
BARNES, Mr. Cuthbert Wheildon, A.I.E.E., M.I.Mar.E., of Grove-road, Worthing, engineer (net personalty £8,740)	£9,857
CRAIGIE, Mr. James Hoey, of Strathruddie, Riverside-road, Newlands, Glasgow, architect (personal estate)	4,439
CRAWFORD, Uplands, Penn, near Wolverhampton, hide and skin merchant (net personalty £25,150)	37,073
FULTON, Mr. David, of Heathbank, Busby, Lanark, retired schoolmaster (personal estate)	17,232
HASTRIDGE, Miss Grace, of Uplands, Normanton-road, South Croydon (net personalty £5,083)	5,335
HERON, Mr. Crawford, of Armadale, Mumbles, Swansea, steam trawler owner (net personalty £22,965)	24,866
HICK, Mr. William David, of Westholm, Hotspur-street, Tynemouth, and of Gateshead, Durham, solicitor (net personalty £3,923)	5,270
MCCULLOCH, Mr. Duncan, of Princes-gardens, South Kensington, S.W., and formerly of West Down, near Ilfracombe (net personalty £66,114)	68,796
POCOCK, Mrs. Susan, of The Manor House, Kingsbury Episcopi, Somerset (net personalty £9,093)	9,127

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The Rev. W. F. S. Duckworth, rector of Theale, near Reading, from 1924, is resigning the benefice.

The Rev. W. H. G. Shapcott, Metropolitan Secretary of the Church Army, has accepted the offer of the vicarage of St. Thomas, Batley —patron, the Rev. J. T. Skinner Law, vicar of Batley.

The annual festival service of the London Church Choir Association will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday, November 20, at 7 p.m. The Bishop of Worcester will preach. The music will include the anthem, "Lo, round the throne a glorious band" (Henry G. Ley); the *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* in B flat (Healey Willan) ; and the Solemn Thanksgiving *Te Deum*, composed for the reopening of St. Paul's last June by Stanley Marchant. The association brings together church choirs within easy reach of London for combined worship and mutual encouragement and support, seeking to improve the musical portions of the church service and to promote the composition of modern church music of a high standard.

Cardinal Hlond, Archbishop of Poznan and Primate of Poland, arrived last night in London. His Eminence was met at Victoria by Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster. To-morrow morning Cardinal Hlond will pontificate and preach at the new Polish church in Devonshire-street, Islington, N.1, and in the evening he will be present in the Church of the Salesian Fathers, Trott-street, Battersea.

THE ORDINARY MAN

TALENTS TO BE USED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A prince about to go to a distant Court to obtain the ratification of his claim to be the king of his own country gave to each of ten slaves a pound, with instructions that they were to employ it in his service during his absence. They were all treated alike. It was not a great trust and conferred no distinction, for they were ordinary members of his household with humble duties. On his return he found that one of the men had made ten pounds, another five, but a third had done nothing but wrap his pound in a cloth.

The parable indicates that the pound represents the commonplace gifts with which every Christian man is entrusted, and may stand for that revelation of God's will and the power to be faithful to it which is given to him. It stands for the moral and spiritual endowments of the ordinary man. We learn that fidelity and zeal always increase his original possessions, and add both to the usefulness of his services and his happiness. On the other hand, failure to employ what is given leads not only to its loss, but to the entire discomfiture of the idler. The lesson is of universal application in the spiritual life. In another parable we are told of the fortunes of men with unusual talents, but here we are reminded of the responsibilities of those who must be counted among the rank and file of the Church's members. Each man must be diligent in the use of such gifts as he has, with the conviction that they are sufficient for important service and that his powers will increase according to his faithful use of them.

Experience shows the marked differences in the results attained in the life and work of men of similar gifts and opportunities. It is true that the progress of Christianity has been due in a large measure to men of unusual powers, for most men must needs have leaders before they will embark on a new enterprise, or continue in it when it demands persevering sacrifice. Yet in the last resort it is the ordinary man who determines the measure and nature of its influence in the world. If each man is alert he will, in combination with his fellows, ensure a success which cannot be attained by any leader, however noble may be his plans and brilliant his achievements.

The cause of the third man's failure was a false conception of his master. When he was asked why he had not used his pound he replied that he knew his master to be harsh and austere, expecting far more than any ordinary man could achieve. He had therefore refused to make any venture lest he might not succeed. In this he has many representatives to-day. The cause of their failure to progress in spiritual experience and character is their mistaken conception of God. Ignoring Christ's life and teaching they regard Him as a God whose commandments are too high for ordinary man, and, complaining of their limited powers, they excuse themselves from any attempt to serve Him.

It is true that in Him Who above all others is meek and lowly in heart there is something severe and imperious. The Gospels show that the Master can be stern as well as gentle. He is ready to bless, but he can also condemn. The sternest words that were ever framed came from the lips of Christ. We recall His doom of Judas Iscariot—"Good were it for that man if he had never been born"—His denunciations of hypocrites, and His demand for nothing less than perfection. Like St. Paul, if we acknowledge the goodness of God we shall also remember His severity. No man who is conscious of quite ordinary attainments can recall this fact without fear, but it ought to be the fear which encourages foresight, energy, and perseverance, creating a greater zeal and a higher fidelity. The conviction of the reality of that judgment seat before which each must give an account of himself must be an inspiration to constant service.

It may be thought that people to-day fail most frequently because they think of God as too complaisant with wrong-doing rather than because He is regarded as stern against evil. Many are content to suppose that a God who is love will always have mercy, and that He will never condemn those who if they have not done much that is good have not been guilty of any grave evil. On examination it will be seen that this conception of God differs little from that which is expressed by the slothful slave, who described his master as harsh and austere, for if God were content to obscure or disregard moral distinctions there would indeed be grounds for holding Him to be cruel in His indifference, and all might sink into apathy with the cry, "Thou, God, carest not for it."

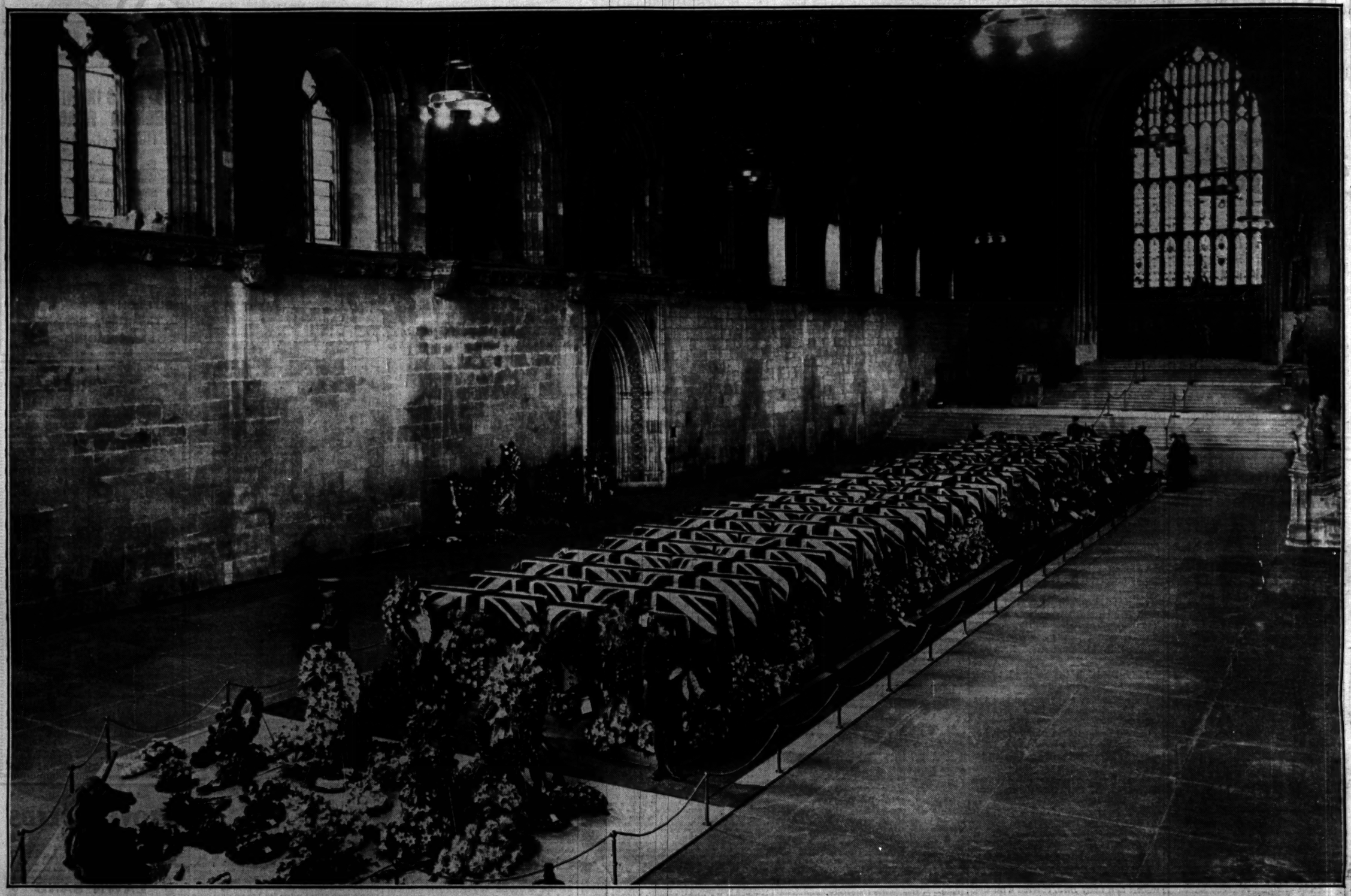
We are told that while the prince was engaged in vindicating his claim to sovereignty his enemies were plotting against him. Perhaps the fearful and slothful servant did nothing because he was waiting to see how the struggle would turn out, as many people wait to-day, being content to be little more than spectators in the contest between the Church and the world. Here, no doubt, we have the cause of much ignominious sloth in the spiritual life. Men do not believe with sufficient conviction in the final triumph of truth and righteousness. Let any man make this conviction his own and he will find that such knowledge and powers as he possesses not only enable him to render honourable service in the Master's cause, but bring to him larger gifts by which he proceeds to still higher service. The ordinary man enjoys the reinvigorating energies of the Divine Spirit and progresses both in the character of his achievements and in the grace of life. He has powers sufficient for every duty and strength to meet every temptation. The one thing against which he must guard is failure to make the best of them.

HERTFORDSHIRE ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Mr. W. Hamilton Underhill, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner, Provincial Grand Second Principal in charge of the Province, presided at the annual convocation of the Provincial Grand Chapter of Hertfordshire, held yesterday at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C. Major James Parsons reported that there were now 22 Chapters in the Province with an aggregate membership of 736, an increase of one Chapter and 22 members during the year. The following officers were appointed :—

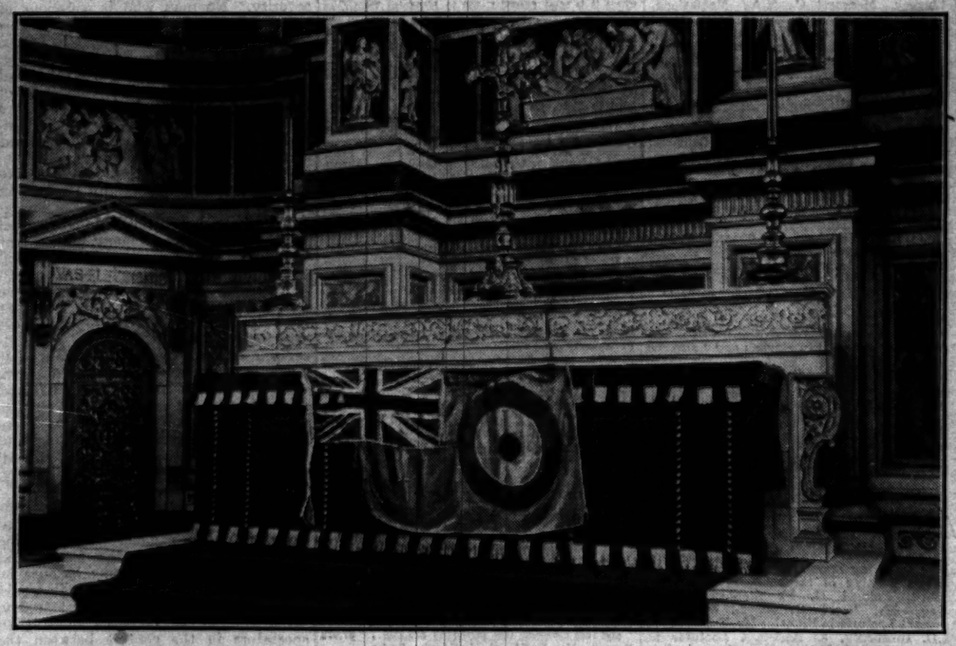
Sir Dennis Herbert, M.P., Third Principal ; Major James Parsons, Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer, scribe E. ; Mr. John Roe, Scribe N. ; Mr. Maurice G. Chant, Treasurer ; Mr. F. C. Duchesne, Registrar ; Messrs. G. Chalk, E. T. Gibbs and F. Moorish, Sojourners ; Mr. E. J. Blain, Past Grand Standard Bearer, D.C. ; Mr. F. W. Richardson, Sword Bearer ; Messrs. C. Hasselgren, R. L. White and D. Neal, Standard Bearers ; Messrs. E. W. Outhaw, H. E. Binstead and J. Parkyn, Assistant D.C. ; Mr. L. H. Andrews, Organist ; Mr. A. S. R. Ley, Assistant Scribe E. ; Mr. J. Per

HONOURING THE DEAD OF THE R 101: THE LYING-IN-STATE



IN WESTMINSTER HALL.—Yesterday London paid its homage to the dead of the R 101. Thousands passed through Westminster Hall, where the coffins of the 48 victims, each covered with the Union Jack, lay surrounded with flowers; and St. Paul's Cathedral was not large enough to accommodate the crowds who wished to attend the memorial service in the morning. Our photograph shows the impressive scene in Westminster Hall.

AT ST. PAUL'S.—The Prime Minister, with Miss MacDonald and General Dawes (right), the American Ambassador, arriving for the memorial service.



THE FLAG OF THE R 101, which escaped destruction in the fire that followed the crash of the airship, on the altar of St. Paul's Cathedral, where it was placed for the memorial service.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, who represented the King, leaving the Cathedral after the service. He is seen with Canon Alexander.

THOUSANDS ATTEND THE LYING-IN-STATE.—A photograph, taken yesterday afternoon, showing a part of the long queue extending from Westminster Hall down Millbank.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPATHY.—Among the many representatives of foreign Powers at the St. Paul's service were General Balbo, Italian Minister for Air (left), and M. Laurent Eynac, French Minister for Air.

ALL-DAY PROCESSION.—From 8 o'clock yesterday morning until midnight there was a continuous procession through Westminster Hall.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD OF R 101

As a tribute to the memory of the airship's dead, all the B.B.C. transmitters will remain silent to-day from 10 a.m. to 5.15 p.m. The daily service will be broadcast at 9.30, and the weather forecast at 9.45 a.m., instead of at 10.15 and 10.30 a.m. respectively.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, October 11, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

9.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 9.45-10:—Time Signal from Greenwich, Weather.

5.15-6:—Children: The Charcoal Burper's Son, a Dramatic Story with Music for Children, by L. Du Garde Peach and Victor Hely-Hutchinson. 6.15:—Weather, News, Football Results, and Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. 6.40:—London Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—Russian Songs, sung by Paul Molchanoff. 7:—The B.B.C. Symphony Concerts, by Mr. Adrian Boult. 7.20:—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. 7.30:—Scott and Whaley, Wish Wynne, in character studies, Teddy Brown (xylophone solos), Muriel George and Ernest Butcher, in folk songs and duets, Nancy Brown (light ballads), Bert Copley, (comedian) the Old Firm's Awakening, by A. J. Talbot, with Bobbie Comber, Ernest Sefton, and Lilian Harrison; Jack Payne and his B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 9:—Weather, News; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). 9.20:—The Edges of the World, 6—A District Commissioner in Nyasaland, by Mr. Donald Maule. 9.35:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Lee Thistlethwaite (baritone). 10.35-12:—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

5.15:—Dance Music. 6.15:—Weather, News, Football Results. 6.40:—London Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—Midland Regional programme. 7.30:—Orchestra. 8.25:—Regional News. 8.30:—The Spirit of Adventure, 2—Sir Francis Drake, by Mr. Michael Redgrave. 9:—The Covent Garden Septet: Wynne Reeves (violin), Alfred Hobday (viola), Ambrose Gauntlett (violoncello), Victor Watson (double bass), George Anderson (clarinet), Jack Alexandra (bassoon), Aubrey Thonger (horn), and George Whittaker (violin); Eric Greene (tenor). 10.15-10.30:—Weather, News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

5.15:—Children: Josephine Jane, the Tale of a Sampler, by Barbara Sleigh; Songs by Olive Tomkins (soprano); Terry Harrison and his Banjo. 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather, News, Football Results. 6.40:—Midland Sports Bulletin. 7.5:—You're Through (second edition), a radiophonic revue in ten wrong numbers; book, sketches, additional music, and lyrics by Charles Brewer; subscribers to the system: Clapham and Dwyer, Colleen Clifford, Edith James, Alfred Butler, Edgar Lane; Jack Venables and Walter Randall (at the pianos). 7.30:—Winners' Concert at the City of Leicester Festival of Music, relayed from the De Montfort Hall, Leicester. 8.25:—Midland News. 8.30:—London Regional programme. 9:—Dance Music. 10.15-10.30:—Weather, News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

9.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 9.45-10:—National programme. 5.15:—See Edinburgh. 6:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National programme. 6.40:—See Edinburgh. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—See Edinburgh. 7.30:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.30-12:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

8.30-9.45 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 5.15:—Children. 6.15:—Weather, News. 6.40:—National programme. 6.45:—Belfast Sports Bulletin. 6.48:—National programme. 7:—Scottish Regional programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.30-12:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

9.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 9.45-10:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—See Cardiff. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—See Cardiff. 7.30:—National programme. 9.15:—See Manchester. 9.30-12:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

9.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 9.45-10:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—Welsh Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Welsh Programme. 9.15:—Welsh News Bulletin. 9.30-12:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time; Weather, and Gramophone Concert. 4.30:—Time and Talk. 4.45:—Talk from Athlone. 5:—Concert. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather, News and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

9.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 9.45-10:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 5.55:—Birthdays. 6:—Scottish Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—See Aberdeen. 7.30:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News and Weather. 9.30-12:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

9.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 9.45-10:—National programme. 5.15:—See Edinburgh. 6:—An eye-witness account by Mr. Norton Campbell of the Final of the Challenge Association Football Cup. 6.15:—National programme. 6.40:—See Edinburgh. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—See Edinburgh. 7.30:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.30-12:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

9.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 9.45-10:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.55:—National programme. 7.5:—Mr. Gordon Phillips.—Wild Life on the Roads: An Unnatural History Lesson. 7.20:—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. 7.30:—National programme. 9.15:—North of England News. 9.30:—National programme. 10.30:—Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison; Hervert Ruddock (tenor).

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

9.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 9.45-10:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—See Cardiff. 7.30:—See Cardiff. 9.30-12:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

9.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 9.45-10:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—West Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—See Cardiff. 7.30:—National programme. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.30-12:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

9.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 9.45-10:—National programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—See Manchester. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—See Manchester. 7.30:—National programme. 9.15:—North of England News. 9.30-12:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw.—6 (noon):—Trio Music and News. 8.30:—Elementary German Lesson. 9:—Chimes; Weather; Exchange and Commercial Reports. 9.15:—Orchestral Selections. 10.5:—Programme from Madrid EAJ7.

BELGRADE (432m.), 3kw.—5.30:—Talk. 7:—Violin Recital. 7.40:—Two Bunches of Keys—A Comedy. 8.30:—Song Recital. 9:—Time and News. 9.15:—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (1,635m.), 35kw.—5.30:—Talk. 6:—Programme from Hamburg. 7:—Advanced French Lesson. 7.30:—Educational Talk. 8:—Talk for Workers. 8.30:—The Quiet Hour—Smiling Shadows. 8.55:—Weather for Farmers. 9:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). 9.30:—Programme from Breslau. 9.15-11.30:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6:—Topical Programme. 6.30:—Lecture: Major Report. 6.55:—Recital of Songs for Baritone. Five Songs (Schubert)—(a) Philoktet, (b) Der Wanderer an den Mond; (c) Greisengesang; (d) Der Jüngling an der Quelle; (e) Grappe aus dem Tartarus. Four Songs (Weiner):—(a) Abbitte; (b) Gebet; (c) Stimme des Abends; (d) Mein Wahl. 7.5:—Time. Talk. 7.15:—Orchestral Concert of Popular Music. 8:—News and Sports Notes. 8.10:—Cabaret Programme: Weather; News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (405m.), 1kw.—6.30:—Time and Weather. 6.40:—Talk. 7:—Symphony Concert from the Works of Mendelssohn and Schubert. 9:—News and Weather. 9.15:—Orchestral Concert. 9.45:—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (278m.), 16kw.—7.30:—Programme Announcements. 9.30:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (250m.), 4kw.—6:—Review of the Week's Talks and Literary Notes. 6.30:—Weather, followed by Gramophone Concert of Musical Masses. 7:—That will interest You: Surprise Programme. 7.30:—The Fairy Tale of the Wolf—a Play (Franz Molnar). 9.10:—Time; Weather; News; Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. 9.15:—Orchestral Concert and Dance Music.

BRNO (342m.), 2kw.—7.25:—See Prague. 9.25:—News and Theatre Notes. 9.30:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30:—Gramophone Concert. 8.15:—Concert arranged by La Mause and L'Automne. In the interval, Topical Review. After the programme, Programme Announcements.

BUDAPEST (556m.), 23kw.—6.30:—Selection from the Works of Julius Cserneti, followed by Gramophone Concert and relay of a Sound Film from the Kamara Cinema. 9.10:—Concert by a Tzigana Orchestra, from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—1:—Orchestral Concert. 2:—Talk. 2.30:—(in the interval) Recital of Songs. 4.40:—Exchange and Miscellaneous Notices. 4.50:—Talk. 5.20:—French Language Lesson. 5.50:—Weather and News. 6.15:—Time; Sports Notes. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2:—Recital of Cabaret Songs. 7.30:—Concert. 8.30:—Reading. 8.50:—News. 9.3:—Concert of Light Music. 10:—Sports Notes. 10.5:—Concert.

CRACOW (344m.), 1.5kw.—4.10:—Agricultural Report and Gramophone Records. 7.15:—Talk. 7.30:—Concert. Talk. News and Dance Music. 11:—Close down.

FRANKFURT (Main) (1,804m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. 6.5:—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.30-11.30:—See Stuttgart. In the Interval, 7.10:—Programme from Breslau. 9.45:—Sports Notes and Weather Report. 10.45:—Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call 1HI (391m.), 4.5kw., and BREMEN (213.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (296m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—3:—Concert of New Operatic Selections. 5:—Talk. 5.20:—Sponsored Concert. 6:—Programme of Operetta Potpourri. 6.55:—Weather. 7:—Robert and Bertram, farce, with songs and dances, in four parts (Gustav Raeder). 8.20:—Weather, Sports, and Programme Announcements. 9.10:—Concert of Viennese Dances.

HILVERSUM (978m.), 8.5kw. After 12.40 a.m. on 1,071m.—7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. 9:—Organ Recital. 9.40:—Religious Transmission. 9.55:—Recitations. 10.10:—Programme for Hospitals. 11.10:—Gramophone Records. 11.40:—Septet Concert. 12.40:—Talk for Children. 1.20:—Concert. 2.20:—German Language Lesson. 4.25:—Talk. 5.10:—Stories for Children. 6.10:—Talk. 6.30:—Gramophone Records. 6.40:—Talk. 7.40:—Orchestral Concert. 8.40:—Talk. 8.55:—Concert of Operatic Music. 9.25:—News. 9.40:—Concert. 10.10:—Recitations. 10.25:—Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 0.5kw. 7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. 11.10:—Religious Address. 11.55:—Sextet Concert. 1.25:—Gramophone Records. 2.10:—Talk for Young People. 2.40:—Songs and Stories for Children. 3.40:—Sports Talk. 4.10:—Gramophone Records. 4.25:—Esperanto Lesson. 4.55:—Talk. 7.40:—Popular Concert—Cadet March (Sousa); French Comedy Overture (Adam Hetia); Cello Solo, Le Cygne (Saint-Saens) (Wahlstedt); Selection from The Czardas Princess (Kalman); Mazurka, Oberlas (Wieniawsky); Spanish Dance, No. 1 and 2 (Moszkowsky); Waltz, Tales from the Vienna Woods (Joh. Strauss). 9.10 (in the interval):—Gramophone Records. 10.40:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,600m.), 54kw. and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 1.5kw.—5.10:—Talk. 5.40:—Orchestral Concert. 6.40:—Talk. 7:—Finish in NYKYISIA, play (Santeri Ristenen). 8.30:—Recital of Light Songs. 7:—Dance Music. 7.45:—Orchestral Selections. 8.45:—Talk. 9:—Dance Music. 10.10:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Short Comedy. 9.15:—Press Review, News and Time Signal. 9.30:—Concert of Russian Music.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7.25:—Popular Programme. 9:—Time, News and Sports Notes. 9.20:—Report of the Horse Racing at Chuchle. 9.25:—News, Theatre Notes and Programme Announcements. 9.30:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 75kw.—Relayed by NAPLES (333m.), and PRATO SMERALDO (85m.).—4.45:—Miscellaneous:—Gramophone Records. 5:—Orchestral Concert. 6:—Talk. 6.20:—Programme Announcements and Sports Notes. 7:—Exchange, Weather, News, Report of the International Labour Office at Geneva, and Press Review. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.33:—Variety Concert of Light Vocal and Instrumental Music, followed by Dance Music.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (430m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 40kw.; BODEN (1,389m.); GOTEBORG (332m.); HORBY (267m.); OSTERSUND (770m.); SUNDSVALL (542m.).—4:—Cabaret Programme. 7:—Comedy (Villelm Kjerrey). 8.40:—Dance Music.

STUTTGART (505m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (379m.), 1.5kw.—Time Signal. 6.1:—See Frankfurt. 6.30:—Time Signal. 6.31:—See Frankfurt. 7:—Concert by the Stuttgart Quartet in F minor, Op. 95 (Beethoven). 7.45:—Thirty-three Minutes in Grindelwald—a one act Farce (Karl Holtau). 8:—Le Pitre enchante—opera-comique in one act (Offenbach). 9:—Programme Announcements and Sports Notes. 9.30:—Orchestral Concert of Old Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 5kw.—6.45:—Orchestral Music. 7.30:—News. 7.45:—Recital of Songs. 8.30:—Accordion Selections. 9:—Time Signal. 9.2:—Concert. 10.30:—Orchestral Concert. 11.15:—Selections for Hunting Horn. 11.30:—Military Music.

VIENNA (516.8m.), 22kw. and ERA (352.5m.).—6:—Time, Weather and Programme Announcements. 6.30:—Orchestral Concert. 7.30:—Concert.

INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6.30:—Time, Weather and Programme Announcements. 6.35:—Orchestral Concert. 7.30:—Concert.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 5kw.—6.45:—Orchestral Music. 7.30:—News. 7.45:—Recital of Songs. 8.30:—Accordion Selections. 9:—Time Signal. 9.2:—Concert. 10.30:—Orchestral Concert. 11.15:—Selections for Hunting Horn. 11.30:—Military Music.

VIENNA (516.8m.), 22kw. and ERA (352.5m.).—6:—Time, Weather and Programme Announcements. 6.30:—Orchestral Concert. 7.30:—Concert.

INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6.30:—Time, Weather and Programme Announcements. 6.35:—Orchestral Concert. 7.30:—Concert.

WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.

ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.

ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-morrow, October 12, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.30-10.45 a.m.:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 3:—Church Cantata (No. 114) (Bach), Ye Christian People, Weep no More; with Doris Owens (contralto), Eric Greene (tenor), Stanley Riley (bass), the Wireless Chorus, Michael Mullinar (harpsichord), Leslie Woodgate (organ), the B.B.C. Orchestra (two oboes, trumpet, and strings), conducted by Stanford Robinson. 3.35:—Concert by the Don Cossack Choir, relayed from the Royal Albert Hall. 4.20:—For the Children, conducted by Mr. E. R. Appleton—Joan and Betty's Bible Stories dramatized: The Wall of Jericho, from Cardiff. 4.45:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Astra Desmond (contralto). 5.45-6.15:—Science and Religion (3), by Dr. J. S. Huxley.

7.55:—Religious Service; the Bells; Address by the Very Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, from St. Martin-in-the-Fields. 8.45:—Appeal by Mr. Walter Howard on behalf of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution. 8.50:—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast. 9.5:—The Wireless Singers; the Catterall String Quartet—Arthur Catterall (violin), Lawrence Turner (violin), Bernard Shore (viola), and Johan C. Hock (violoncello). 10.30:—Epilogue. 10.40-11:—The Silent Fellowship, from Cardiff.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. 8.45:—Appeal by Lady Bertha Dawkins on behalf of the Mabys Association for the Care of Young Girls. 8.50-10.40:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Sophie Wyss (soprano); Hughes Macklin (tenor). 5-5.15:—Bible Reading—The Letters of St. Paul; II. Philippians, Ch. iii. and iv. 7.55:—National programme. 8.45:—National programme. 8.50:—Weather; News. 9:—Regional News. 9.5:—Tom Jones and the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra; Thelma Tuson (soprano); Jom Jones (violin). 10.30:—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30-5.15:—London Regional programme. 8.45:—Appeal by Lady Atkins on behalf of the Extension Fund of the Worcester General Infirmary. 8.50:—Weather; News. 9:—Midland News. 9.5:—London Regional programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. 7.55:—National programme. 8.45:—See Glasgow. 8.50:—National programme. 9:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.5:—National programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. 7.55:—National programme. 8.45:—See Manchester. 8.50:—National programme. 9:—North of England News. 9.5:—National programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw.—12 (noon):—Chimes and Weather. 1:—Sextet Selections and Gramophone Records. 2:—Gramophone Records. 4:—Talk. 4.30:—Sonata Recital. 5.30:—Song Recital. 7:—Agricultural Programme. 7.10:—Orchestral Concert. 7.40:—Soprano Song Recital. 8.20:—Orchestral Concert. 9.10:—Programme in honour of Saint Quirtz, followed by Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.), 3kw.—7:—Violin Recital. 7.30:—Gramophone Records. 8.10:—Concert of National Music. 9.10:—Time, News, and Sports Notes.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (1,635m.), 35kw.—5.30 a.m.:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 8:—Talks. 8.30:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 9:—Programme from Langenberg, 9 o'clock Hour in Berlin (Witzleben). 9.30:—Programme from Langenberg, followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—5.30 a.m.:—Wireless Gymnastics. 6:—Programme from Hamburg. 6.55:—Agricultural Programme. 7.30:—Motor-Cycle Racing at the Journalists' Sports Society. 7.50:—Potsdam Carillon Concert. Morning Recital, followed by Berlin Cathedral Chimes. 9.5:—Weather. 10:—Cantata Kouam, du chose Todesstunde, No. 161 (Bach). 10.30:—Talk for Parents. 11:—Programme from Breslau. 12 (noon):—Young People's Hour. 1.30:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 2.30:—Saxon Instant Programme. 3:—Concert of Light Music. In the interval:—Topical Programme. 3.30:—Wireless Portrait:—Bert Brecht. 4.30:—Sports Notes. 5.30:—Programme from the Zoological Gardens. 7:—Concert of little-known Music of Jacques Offenbach. (In an interval):—News and Sports Notes. 9:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 9.30:—Programme from Langenberg, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (405m.), 1kw.—5.30:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Gramophone Record Trio (Beethoven). 7:—Selections by a Mandoline Quartet and Mixed Choir. 8.25:—Orchestral Concert. 9:—Sports Notes, News, and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (278m.), 16kw.—7.30 a.m.:—Agricultural Talk. 8:—The Third Congress of Law Students, in the Prague. 2:—Orchestral Concert. 4.30:—Chess Programme. 4.45:—Gramophone Records. 5:—Comedy Act Comedy. 6:—Programme from Brno. 7:—See Prague. 9.25:—Programme Notes. 9.30:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (250m.), 4kw.—7.45 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. 8.15:—Christ Church Chimes. 8.30:—Gramophone Records. 10:—Catholic Recital. 11:—Concert. 12 (noon):—News. 1.10:—Puzzle Programme. 1.30:—Talk on Cheese. 1.55:—Talk on Agriculture. 2.10:—Agricultural Talk. 2.25:—Children. 2.55:—Talk. 3.10:—Essay of the Second Half of the Handball Match, Cottbus v. Sondhaut Gerhardt (from the Sports Stadium). 3.40:—Concert. 4:—Recital of Modern Lyrics. 4.30:—Weather for Farmers. 5.30:—Music Talk. 6:—Silesian Art Treasures. 6.45:—Weather. 6.47:—Talk. 7:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). 9:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.30:—Programme from Langenberg; followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—10 a.m.:—Relay of the Inauguration of the National Exhibition of Work from the Hands of Craftsmanship, at Laeken by the King of the Belgians; followed by Talks, Choral and Orchestral Selections. 5:—Gramophone Concert. 9:—Dance Music.

BUDAPEST (556m.), 23kw.—6.30:—Time Signal. 6.31:—Concert by the Viennese Symphony Orchestra. 12 (noon):—Time, News, and Programme Announcements. 12.10:—Gramophone Records. 2:—Time Signal. 2.1:—Orchestral Concert. 3.45:—Talk: Famous Chess Players. 4.30:—Concert of Chamber Music: String Quartet in B flat major op. 18, No. 6 (Beethoven); String Quartet in D major (Dittersdorf); String Quartet in C major (Haydn). 5.30:—Travel Talk. 6.30:—Time, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 6.40:—Concert of Light Music. 7.40:—Marlette Musical Comedy in Seven Quartz, followed by Announcements; News in the interval.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

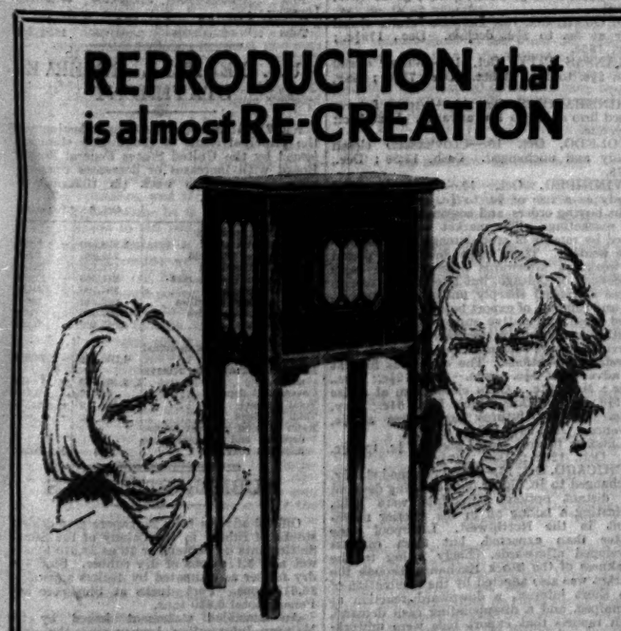
KATOWICE (408.7m.), 12kw.—9.15 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (275m.), 2kw.—7 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (480m.), 1.5kw.—9 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (290m.), 15kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309.2m.), 25kw.—4 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—3 a.m.—Relayed by 2XAD at 15.36m. from 7 p.m.-1 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—9.15 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—10.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—10 a.m.

BROADCAST OF HALLE CONCERTS

STATEMENT BY THE B.B.C.

The British Broadcasting Corporation yesterday issued a statement on their relations with the Hallé Society on the question of concert broadcasts. The Lord Mayor of Manchester (Councillor R. Noton Barclay), in commenting on the remark of Sir John Reith that he was anxious to cooperate in every way possible with local enterprises, said that if he, as Lord Mayor, could be of any assistance in calling a conference to discuss the whole position, he would willingly place himself at the service of all parties.

In their reply yesterday the B.B.C. said that arrangements had been made with the Hallé Society by which eight of the Hallé concerts might be broadcast during the 1930-31 season. A similar number were broadcast during 1929-30. The statement added:—"Arrangements for future seasons have not been discussed between the B.B.C. and the Hallé Society, but no deadlock exists. If the Hallé Society should wish to discuss further plans the B.B.C. would be willing to do so. The B.B.C. would accept the invitation from the Lord Mayor of Manchester to attend a conference to discuss cooperation with local municipal enterprise."



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Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (Tenerife), Falkland Islands.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Canary Islands (all parts), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Canary Islands (all parts), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

NOON.—To Canada (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Brazil (Para and Manaos)†, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Peru (Iquitos)†, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Oct. 11	6 p.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Oct. 17	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Oct. 17	6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U-Castle (Durham Castle)	Oct. 16	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails	Oct. 16	7.30 p.m.
AUSTRALIA: Orient (Orama)	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Oct. 16	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Oct. 11	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Oct. 17	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Oct. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth† (Stephen)	Oct. 13	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos): Du. pkt. (Geiria)	Oct. 22	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos): Du. pkt.† (Geiria)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
CANADA (New Brunswick, &c.): Direct (Metagama)	Oct. 16	2 a.m.
(exc. New Brunswick, &c.): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Oct. 16	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Oct. 17	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y.: (Berengaria)	Oct. 17	8 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Oct. 17	8 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Oct. 15	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Oct. 17	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Ger. pkt. (Usaramo)	Oct. 11	6 p.m.
(Tenerife): Via Madrid and Cadiz (Las Palmas): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Oct. 15	7.30 a.m.
CAPE ARCONA	Oct. 16	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Oct. 16	2 a.m.
CEYLON: Orient (Orama)	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia* (all parts): Holt* (Asseass)	Daily	Noon
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Ranpura)	Oct. 14	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Duchess of Bedford and Emp. of Japan)	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (Buenaventura): Golf (Cherry Branch)	Oct. 17	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Oct. 15	6 p.m.
(S. Marta): R. & P. (Coronado)	Oct. 16	2 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETE IA: Via Frisco (Duchess of Bedford and Maunganui)	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
Via Frisco† (Berengaria and Maunganui)	Oct. 17	6 p.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Oct. 17	8 p.m.
Du. pkt. (M.V. St. Aldegonde)	Oct. 16	2 a.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Oct. 14	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi): Fr. pkt. (Chambord)	Oct. 15	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Ranpura)	Oct. 14	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Gulf (Cherry Branch)	Oct. 15	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Lutetia)	Oct. 11	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Oct. 14	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Oct. 15	6 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Oct. 15	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Oct. 16	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Ranpura)	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails	Oct. 18	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Houlder (Princess)	Oct. 11	7.30 a.m.
Via M'video (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
FAROE IS.: Via Bergen (Lyra)	Oct. 13	6 p.m.
FIJI: Via 'Frisco and N.Z. (Duchess of Bedford and Maunganui and Niagara)	Oct. 17	6 p.m.
Via 'Frisco & N.Z.† (Berengaria)	Oct. 17	8 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

THE STOCK MARKET DEPRESSION

STEWARTS AND LLOYDS' DEVELOPMENT

The Stock Exchange has just passed through one of the most depressing weeks since the War. Although prices show an appreciable decline, these falls are not the outcome of heavy selling, but of the liquidation of relatively small amounts of stocks and shares in very restricted markets in which buyers have been unusually scarce. One reason for the restriction of markets is that the dealers have not the same large resources that they used to command before the War, and in periods of crisis, when the majority of investors are too nervous to pick up securities at prices very much below those they would be pleased to pay under different conditions, the offer of comparatively small lots produces a disproportionate effect upon prices because of the narrowness of the market. It would have been an advantage if the flotation of many of the trusts formed two or three years ago, when prices were very much higher than they are to-day, had been postponed until the present, for trust companies formed in a period of depression not only provide a valuable support to markets at a moment when such is badly needed, but are assured of a success which companies formed in "boom" times cannot hope to achieve. A combination of things has contributed to the depression—the further fall in certain primary products; the important failures on the New York Stock Exchange; the revolt in Brazil, which is naturally of much concern to people in this country, since British investors are reputed to have at stake something like £300,000,000 in that country; and the German crisis. The Hitler Party has done its best to undermine foreign confidence in Germany. Yesterday a further substantial amount of gold was shipped from Berlin abroad, 17,500,000Rm. going to Holland and 35,000,000Rm. to Paris. The German extremists would do well to remember that Germany is not alone in being confronted with economic troubles, for these are common to the whole world, and further that the country cannot afford another financial crisis. To avoid that catastrophe it will be necessary to carry out the financial programme.

Yesterday's Failures

Two failures were yesterday announced on the Stock Exchange—that of a firm trading as H. T. Munro and Co., and of an individual, Mr. Douglas Roy Dunn. These are the first cases of defaulters being hammered on the Stock Exchange for some time, but neither failure is of importance except, of course, to the unfortunate people concerned. Inquiries in well-informed quarters show that no extension of trouble here is expected. Even the important failure which has taken place in New York—namely, Prince and Whitely, while of some concern to their clients on this side—is unlikely to have any serious repercussions. In difficult times, such as those through which the Stock Exchange is now passing, isolated failures of minor significance are bound to occur.

Treasury Bill Results

Applications for the £40,000,000 of three months Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender yesterday amounted to £55,505,000, compared with £57,820,000 for the same amount of bills last week. In spite of the smaller amount of applications the rate was appreciably lower, the bills, all of which were allotted, being sold at an average rate of discount of £2 2s. 6.62d. per cent. per annum, against £2 4s. 2.98d. per cent. last week. Tenders at £99 9s. 2d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five days of next week will receive about 12 per cent., and those at £99 9s. 4d. for bills to be paid for to-day week will receive allotment in full. The amount of bills to be paid for next week is £5,000,000 in excess of the sum of bills that will mature. Next Friday £40,000,000 of Treasury Bills will agnin be offered for sale by tender.

Tube Makers' Agreement

Details are now available of a plan for securing closer cooperation between the two leading British groups engaged in the tube manufacturing industry—namely, Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited, and Tube Investments, Limited. After long negotiation it has been decided that the end sought—namely, the elimination of useless overlapping between the two companies—can best be achieved by each company acquiring such a holding of shares in the other as will ensure a substantial and permanent interest in their joint prosperity. In order to carry out with the least possible expense the scheme which the two boards have evolved, it is proposed that each company shall create a new class of share, to be called Liaison shares, each of which will confer upon the holder the full rights of 1,000 existing shares. The basis agreed upon, after investigation by the accountants of the two companies, is that 625 £1 Deferred shares of Stewarts and Lloyds are the equivalent of 500 £1 Ordinary shares of Tube Investments. Accordingly it is proposed that Tube Investments shall subscribe for 625 £1 Liaison Deferred shares of Stewarts and Lloyds at par, and that Stewarts and Lloyds shall subscribe for 500 £1 Liaison Ordinary shares of Tube Investments at 25s. per share. The scheme, it is pointed out, contains many of the advantages of a partnership. While the separate entity of each company and its various subsidiary manufacturing companies will be maintained as heretofore, their activities will be adjusted so as to minimize the risk of duplication.

Advantages of the Plan

In addition, the community of interest will enable both companies to pool the resources of their respective research and technical departments, and achieve an economy, efficiency, and common aim which it would be impossible to attain under present conditions. The two companies are too well known to need a detailed account of their position here. Stewarts and Lloyds is the giant of the British tube industry, with a long record of technical and financial success, while Tube Investments is a highly prosperous holding company, controlling the activities of a large number of manufacturers of tubes and other specialties in the Midlands. Their attention, so far as tube manufacture is concerned, is directed more to the finishing end of the business—the production of precision or highly manufactured tubes—than to bulk production, which is the basis of Stewarts and Lloyds' business. The two firms may accordingly be looked upon to a certain extent as complementary to each other, but in many important sections their work is coincident. The step now being taken to rationalize the British tube industry follows a comprehensive plan of cooperation that is already in being for the export side of the industry. The international tube cartel has already by mutual arrangements governing exports succeeded in placing prices upon an economic level, and there are indications that the arrangements made between the Continental tube makers may continue for a period of 10 years.

Gramophone Report

The accounts issued yesterday by the Gramophone Company are the first for six years to show a reduction in earnings. They cover the 12 months ended June 30, for which period a net profit of £841,931 was earned, after providing for Debenture service and directors' fees. This figure compares with a total for the previous year of £1,168,217, which was a record. The directors state that profits have been adversely affected by the trade depression prevailing in most countries of the world. Presumably the intense competition in the market for the cheaper gramophone records has also had an effect. The dividend for the year is 20 per cent., and the balance carried forward is raised from £1,210,440 to £1,399,371, an increase which would have sufficed to pay a further 5½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares. For the preceding year the dividend was 60 per cent., but the ordinary capital has since been doubled, and as the company's business is of a luxury character, shareholders should be satisfied with the payment of 20 per cent. in these times of reduced purchasing power. The report states that the total assets of the company, as shown by the balance-sheet (irrespective of patents, trade-marks, and goodwill), and of the foreign branches and factories at June 30 amounted to £6,722,057. Deducting liabilities and Debenture stock amounting to £968,178, there remain net tangible assets of £5,753,879, in respect of a capital of £3,340,000, of which £100,000 is in Preference shares. The company's claim against foreign Governments for assets confiscated during the War still remains undecided, but it is hoped that an award may be obtained before the presentation of the next annual report.

Central Uruguay Railway Results

The reduction in the dividends of the Central Uruguay railway group was due, not to any falling off in gross receipts, but to increased expenses and loss on exchange. This fact is brought out clearly in the reports, which were issued last evening. The gross receipts of the Central Company were £60,232 higher than in the preceding year, equal to 3.86 per cent., while those of the combined systems, which show an increase of £79,539, or 3.50 per cent., stand as a high record. But the ratio of expenses rose from 71.98 per cent. to 73.56 per cent. on the parent line, and from 64.32 to 65.43 per cent. on the combined system. The depreciation in the currency resulted in the heavy loss of £84,993 on the remittance of funds to London. A comparison of the results of the combined system is given below:—

	Year ended June 30		
	1930	1929	1928
Gross receipts	£2,350,917	2,271,378	2,278,304
Expenditure	£1,538,102	1,490,880	1,458,286
Percentage of expenditure to receipts	65.43	64.32	63.92
Profit	£812,815	810,498	822,018
Profit per train mile	5s. 11.77d.	6s. 0.12d.	6s. 5.61d.
Prospects	4,373,315	3,943,104	4,230,475
Goods traffic (tons)	1,308,305	1,261,222	1,248,598
Live stock	2,918,379	2,015,988	2,150,849

In a very interesting report on conditions in Uruguay, the Acting General Manager points out that the country as a whole is producing too little and importing too much, and that the resultant fall in exchange is tending to precipitate a commercial and financial crisis. He also refers to the very large financial commitments for public works that have been assumed, which in influential quarters are considered to be unjustified in the present condition of the country. The company appears to have successfully met road competition by boldly reducing its tariffs to a figure which has made railway carriage competitive with road transport.

The B.A.G.S. Debenture Sale

Stockholders in the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway will to-day receive an invitation to subscribe to the new £2,000,000 of Four per Cent. Debenture stock, which the company is offering at 74 per cent. Payment will be required as to £4 per cent. on application, £20 on allotment, and £50 on November 28. Subscribers are given until October 17 to lodge their applications. The amount required to meet the interest on the whole of the company's Four per Cent. Debenture stock, including that now offered, will be £768,240. This amount is a first charge upon net earnings which for the year ended June 30 last were £3,420,116. The service of the stock is thus adequately covered.

A Double Taxation Grievance

A correspondent calls attention to a grievance which might well receive the attention of the Imperial Economic Conference. He has been engaged in winding up a deceased estate which included securities in Canadian companies, and he has made the unpleasant discovery that Quebec duty, as well as the heavy British duty, is payable on the property. Double taxation is a hardship in any circumstances, but it is particularly undesirable in the case of the Empire, for it is obvious that so long as the risk of double taxation remains the flow of capital from one part to another must be reduced.

Working Costs of Shipping

Those who study the speech of Sir Frederick Lewis, presiding at the meeting of the Prince Line, Limited, yesterday may well form the impression that the chairman wished to be as cheerful as was justified, but that there was actually little in the general commercial situation, as it affected the company, which was really encouraging. The chairman of such a company, he remarked, often found himself in a somewhat unhappy position, for he was liable to be called to task for either excessive pessimism or excessive optimism, while if he endeavoured to steer a middle course he was accused of mediocrity. He admitted that the company had been experiencing difficult conditions, and it may be believed that the satisfactory results submitted were only made possible because the house has been kept perfectly in order during better times. Some illuminating figures were given which showed how working expenses absorbed 93 per cent. of the freight earnings of the Prince Line vessels (as much as 36 per cent. being accounted for by port charges and stevedoring), which left only 7 per cent. for depreciation, interest, taxation, and profit. In other words, from a purely trading point of view the ships could scarcely have earned sufficient to provide for the necessary depreciation. Fortunately, thanks to past careful management, there was an income from investments, and the net profit, which enabled the company to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on a share capital of £1,202,990, was really earned on that capital, plus the reserve fund of £1,000,000.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½-2⅝	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	1⅝	1½
Berlin	5	4½	5-6
Swiss Bank rates	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	3½	4½
Brussels	3½	3¾	1½

STOCK EXCHANGE

WEAK MARKETS

NEW TREASURY BOND DEALINGS

Depressed conditions prevailed in the Stock Exchange yesterday. Markets opened weak on the failure of the important New York brokerage house of Price and Whitely, and the depression was accentuated when two failures were announced in the domestic market. Over markets generally was spread the gloom resulting from a further sharp fall in Brazilian bonds, which, though followed by a partial rally, left prices materially lower on balance. In one or two directions, such as oil and tobacco shares, a moderate recovery took place, but in most departments of the House falls were the general rule.

The GILT-EDGED market played its part in the general downward movement, though closing prices were in some cases above the worst. Dealings began in the new Four per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1934-36, business in which took place at 1-16 and 1-32 discount; the closing price was 1-16 discount. Four per Cent. Consols fell ¼ to 89½, and the Five per Cent. War Loan, at 104¼, lost 3-16. Falls of ¼ to ½ occurred in old Consols (56½), the Funding Loan (91½), and in Conversion 3½ per Cents. (79½) and 4½ per Cents. (101½). The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan was relatively steady at 103 15-16, and the Four per Cent. War Loan rose ¼ to 100½. India stocks were mostly ¼ to ½ lower, though little business took place in them, while Australian securities remained dull in spite of a little bargain hunting. HOME RAILWAY Ordinary stocks were usually ¼ lower, but one or two prior charges were that amount higher.

In the FOREIGN market the weakness of Brazilian and, in a lesser degree, of German bonds was again the chief feature of a generally depressed list. There was, it is true, some recovery in Brazilian bonds in the later dealings, but this followed sharp early falls, and prices remained appreciably lower on the day. Among the Federal loans, the Six-and-a-Half per Cents. of 1927 at one time fell to 56, but rallied to 60, showing a net fall of 4. The Four per Cent. Rescission Loan closed a point lower on balance at 46, having touched 43, and the 1889 "Fours" closed a point down at 39½, having been lower. Other Federal loans were mostly 1 to 2 points lower on balance. Falls of 4 points occurred in São Paulo Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. (65) and Seven per Cents. (78). There were sympathetic declines in Argentine, Chilean, and Peruvian loans, and Peruvian Corporation stocks all moved downwards. German Seven per Cents. fell ½ to 100½, and the reparations loan finished 1½ points lower at 73½. The new Austrian Seven per Cents were weak, with a fall of 1½ to 91, and the old Six per Cent. Loan also declined, while there were falls of a point in the Greek Refugee and Stabilization Loans. There was little business among South American Railway securities, but prices of Argentine stocks dwindled further, falls of 1 to 1½ being the general rule. Brazilian stocks recovered after showing weakness, and San Paulo and Leopoldina both showed no change on balance, after being lower.

INTERNATIONAL SHARES WEAK

OIL shares opened weak, but rallied, and declines on balance were mostly small. Trinidad Leaseholds, however, was weak, with a fall of 5-32 to 1 1-16. On the other hand, Royal Dutch actually showed a small rise on balance at 27½, after touching 27, and Shell, which at one time was 4 1-32, closed only 1-32 lower on the day at 4 1-16. The RUBBER market was dull, with small declines in Rubber Trust, Anglo-Dutch, and Malayalam, and TEA shares reacted further, falls of 6d. to 1s. being common.

The weakness of Anglo-American shares was the outstanding feature of the Industrial market. Prices of these shares opened materially below the previous night's closing quotations as a result of the overnight fall in New York, and, after declining further during official hours, weakened sharply in the street. Brazilian Traction, after opening at 26½, fell to 25½, only to recover to 27. In the street, however, pronounced weakness set in in these shares, and the price fell to 23, a fall of 5 points on balance. International Nickel opened at 18½, a fall of a point on Thursday's price, and after hours were called 18⅝. Hydro Electric was 3½ lower at 29½. Columbia Graphophone lost 2s., and Gramophone fell ½ to 2½. General Electric finished 2s. 9d. down at 44s., and Associated Electrical was also lower. Kreuger and Toll and Swedish Match declined. Coal, iron, and steel shares were dull, and Lambert Brothers fell 10½d. to 30s. 7½d. on the reduction in the dividend. Thornycroft had a sharp fall to 2½. A general decline occurred in motor shares. Leyland at 54s. 6d. and Ford at 61s. 9d. lost 1s. 3d. and 2s. respectively, and there were falls of 3d. to 9d. in Dennis, Humber, Singer, S.T.D. Preferred, and Austin; the last named finished 9d. lower at 33s., having been offered at 32s. Joseph Lucas fell back to 68s. 6d. Tobacco shares weakened further under the influence of the cut in cigarette prices, but rallied slightly before the close. British-American showed no change on balance at 5, after being 4 15-16, and Imperial were only 1-32 lower on the day at 4 19-32, having been offered at 4 9-16. Carreras were the weakest feature, with a fall of 1 to 5½, while Godfrey Phillips declined 1-16 to 15-16. There were moderate falls in Dunlop Rubber, Unilever, Turner and Newall. Imperial Chemical, and United Molasses. Cables and Wireless stocks were all lower, the Preference losing 2½ to 69. One or two home bank shares improved, Midland £1 shares rising to 77s. 6d. Brewery shares were dull, and Watney fell 1s. to 54s. 6d. Sudan Plantations remained weak. The Allied Store group was dull. Newspaper shares were depressed.

South African MINING shares were dull. Central Mining (12½) and De Beers (6½) both lost ½, and there were small declines in East Rand, West Rand, Nourse, and Robinson Deep B. Johannesberg Consolidated fell 9d. to 33s. 3d. On the other hand, there were small rises in Gold Fields, Consolidated Main Reef, and Geduld. Tin was over £6 lower on the day, and the shares were weak in consequence. The price of copper was also lower again, and Rio Tinto and Rhodesian copper shares were dull in sympathy.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

NEW DIRECTORS

Sir John Cadman and Mr. C. J. Hambro have been elected directors of the Great Western Railway Company to fill vacancies on the board caused by the death of Mr. G. B. Forrester and the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Arthur Yorke.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Oct. 10	Oct. 9		Oct. 10	Oct. 9
Abitibi	11¼	12⅛	Dom. Glass	101	105
Asbestos	⅝	⅝	Dom. Textile	No bid	79½
Do., Pref.	2	2	Fam. Players	39½	No bid
B.C. Packers	9⅜	8½	Fraser Cos.	3	3
Brax. Track.	24	25¼	Hollinger	5¼	6
B.C. Pwr., A	23⅞	24½	Int. Nickel	18¼	18¼
Do., B	12½	12	Massey, H.	14¼	15¼
Brit. Emp. Steel	1¼	1⅜	Montreal L'ts	58	58
Do., 1st Pf.	24	25	Natl. Brew.	27⅞	27⅞
Do., 2nd Pf.	No bid	No bid	Nat. Steel Car	35½	No bid
Calgary	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	250	260
Can. Car	18¼	18½	Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	24½	25½	Power Corp.	60	58¼
C. Cement	16	No bid	Price Bros.	47½	49½
Do., Pref.	93	94	Quebec Pwr.	49½	51½
C. Cotton	No bid	No bid	St. Law'ce C.	4½	5
Indus. Alcohol, A	2¾	3	Shawinigan	53¼	55
Do., B	2	2	Do., Canada Power	27½	28
C. Power	7½	7¾	Steel Co. of Canada	39	40
C. Steamships	9	9	W'ger Elec.	29	No bid
Do., Pref'd.	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	No bid	300
Coronation	14½	15	Can. Bk. Com.	239	240
Cons. Mining	146	No bid	Royal Bank	297	300
Dom. Bridge	58	59½			

OIL AND MINING NEWS

TOCUYO OILFIELDS OF VENEZUELA.—Oil produced during September amounted to 5,963 tons.

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL.—The production for the week ended October 4 was 229,000 barrels.

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM.—The production of crude oil for September was 32,123 barrels.

GREAT BOULDER PROPRIETARY GOLD.—During September treated 8,823 tons; value, £22,740; total expenditure, £21,796.

WESTERN GOLD MINES.—Progress report for September. Southern leases. East lode.—Sub-level drives at 290ft., 295ft., 360ft., 390ft., and 425ft. have been 90 per cent. completed. West lode.—450ft. level: North drive north of trapsverse dyke has been continued and has now entered pay-ore, the present face assaying £3 9s. per ton over the width of the drive (6ft.).

Lawsons, Limited (drapers, &c.).—Interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 1s. 3d. per share, less tax, against last year's interim of 1s., tax free.

Second Scottish Investment Trust.—Final dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, making 20 per cent. for year (same).

MONEY MARKET

RISE IN STERLING

Supplies of short credit yesterday were abundant. Lenders other than the clearing banks accepted 1½ per cent. for the renewal of day-to-day loans, and at this rate large amounts of fresh money were on offer. Loans until the end of the month were freely obtainable at 2 per cent. Little change occurred in the discount market. Buyers of three months bills quoted 2½ per cent. and reported that they found rather less difficulty in doing business on such terms after the Treasury Bill tendering. Some bills, however, were again taken in competition at 2 3-32 per cent., and a small Continental inquiry was mentioned at 2 1-16. The banks were ready buyers of November and December bills at 2 per cent., but holders showed no willingness to sell.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½—2	1¾—2	2 1/32—2 1/16	2 3/32—2 1/8	2 5/16—2 1/4	2 5/8

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months
2 1/32—2 1/16	2 3/32	3—3 1/32	3 1/4—3 1/2	3 1/2—4

BANK OF ITALY
(000's omitted)

	Sept. 30	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Lire	Lire
Gold in hand	5,290,700	— 3,900
Balances abroad	3,636,300	— 35,400
Foreign Treasury Bills	1,382,000	Unchanged
Total reserve	10,259,000	— 39,300
Gold deposited abroad due to State	1,790,100	Unchanged
Cash in hand	744,700	+ 164,100
Inland bills	2,820,400	+ 68,100
Advances	1,316,000	+ 224,400
Government securities	1,149,300	+ 5,100
Credit with "Instituto di Liquidazioni"	630,500	— 25,900
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	16,170,100	+ 228,300
Public deposits	300,000	Unchanged
Other deposits	1,230,000	— 26,500
Demand drafts	493,000	+ 116,900

Ratio of reserve to notes and other sight liabilities combined, 56.39 per cent.—*Reuter.*

BANK OF POLAND

	Sept. 30	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Zloty	Zloty
Gold, including amount held abroad	561,884,868	— 141,620,362
Foreign currencies and balances abroad	437,081,781	+ 140,342,524
Silver and other coin	2,360,896	— 134,505
Bills discounted	704,756,233	+ 50,834,850
Advances	88,360,952	+ 5,710,679
Bank reserve bills	345,570,458	Unchanged
Advances to the state	25,000,000	Unchanged
Buildings and furnishings	20,000,000	Unchanged
Other assets	147,293,522	— 17,220,381
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	150,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve fund	110,000,000	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	1,372,983,300	+ 34,576,584
Current accounts	192,141,821	— 79,978,316
Government accounts	75,000,000	Unchanged
Other liabilities	175,235,092	+ 3,136,222

—*Reuter*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The principal Continental currencies showed a tendency yesterday afternoon to move in favour of sterling. The French exchange rose from 123.84f. to 123.87f., while rates on Belgium and Germany hardened to 34.83½b. and 20.43Rm. respectively. No change occurred in Swiss or Italian currencies, and the Dutch rate was virtually unaltered at 12.04⅛f. Exchange on Spain, after being 47.75p., rose to 48.50p. Little business was done in the American exchange, New York for the moment being more concerned with events in the Stock Market. Canadian dollars moved slightly in favour of sterling, the closing rate being $4.85 7-16. Argentine dollars were weak, falling from 38 13-16d. to 38⅛d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Oct. 10	Oct. 9
New York	9 to £	4.8666	4.85 15/16-4.86	4.85 15/16-4.86
Montreal	9 to £	4.8666	4.85 1/4-85 1/2	4.85 1/4-85 7/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.88-123.88	123.81-123.86
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83½-34.84	34.82½-34.83
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.70-92.81	92.75-92.81
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	24.99½-25.01	24.99½-25.01
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193¾-193¾	192¾-193½
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	47.70-48.50	47.85-48.70
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½-108¾	108½-108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04⅞-04⅞	12.04⅞-04⅞
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.42-20.43¼	20.41-20.42¾
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5813	34.42-34.45	34.40-34.43
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.52	27.76-27.78	27.75-27.78
Prague	Ke. to £	164.2527	163 11/16-13/16	163 11/16-13/16
Warsaw	Zlotys to £	25.2215	43 9/16-43 7/16	43 9/16-43 7/16
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	812.5	817-819	817-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.9625	1.9251
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	273¾-274	273¾-274⅜
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅛-48⅞	48⅛-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.22-18.27	18.20-18.28
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¼-18¼	18.15¼-18¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09-18.09¼	18.09-18.09¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-16¼	18.15¾-16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 7/16-97 9/16	97 7/16-97 9/16
Bombay	Per rup.	1/6	1 5/16-1 5/32	1 5/16-1 5/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1/6	1 5/16-1 5/32	1 5/16-1 5/32
Madras	Per rup.	1/6	1 5/16-1 5/32	1 5/16-1 5/32
Shanghai	Per dol.	—	Holiday	1/3 1/32-1/4
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	Holiday	1/3 1/32-1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01 3/32-2/02 1/32	2/01 3/32-2/02 1/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	Holiday	1/7-1/7¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/33 1/32-33 1/32	2/33 1/32-33 1/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04⅞-05⅛	12.04⅞-05⅛
Manila	Per dol.	24.660d.	2/09 1/8	2/09 1/8
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	—	—
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38 1/2-38 3/4	38 11/16-39
Val'so†	\$ to £	40	39.97	39.96
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	38 1/4-38 3/4	39 1/4-39 1/4
Lima†	Soles to£	12.166	15.39	15.39
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.78	10.20-10.40	10.20-10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
South Africa and Rhodesia	96 15 0	96 2 6	97 10 0	98 17 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £61,055 in BAR GOLD, the withdrawal for export of 6,000 SOVEREIGNS, and the purchase of £10 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £109,887, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Oct. 9	Nil	Oct. 9—Bar gold	24,842
		Sovs.	8,000
Oct. 10—Bar gold	10	Oct. 10—Bar gold	61,055
		Sovs.	6,000
Net efflux	109,887		
Total	£109,897	Total	£109,897

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,574,029; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The price of bar gold in the open market was unchanged at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

BAR SILVER was firmer on Chinese advices, the price being fixed 1/16d. higher at 16 11/16d. per oz. for cash and forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on October 6 to midday on October 9 amounted to £1,956,935, of which £1,000,000 came from Australia and £956,905 from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £964,375, of which £864,276 went to France and £53,805 to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £4,766 and exports amounted to £40,486.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 10.—WHEAT closed firm and 10c. to 12c. higher. MAIZE closed steady and 6c. to 7c. higher. LINSEED closed steady at 26c. to 28c. advance.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires—		
Wheat, October delivery	7.75	7.65
" November delivery	7.75	7.65
" February delivery	7.82	7.70
Maize, October delivery	5.24	5.18
" November delivery	5.31	5.29
" December delivery	5.50	5.46
Oats, October delivery	4.00	4.00
Linseed, October delivery	14.70	14.43
" November delivery	14.70	14.44
" February delivery	13.85	13.57
Rosario—		
Wheat, No. 2, November delivery	7.65	7.55
Maize, November delivery	5.25	5.20
Linseed, November delivery	14.65	14.40

(Prices in Pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 6½d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE TRADING

SHARP RALLY AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Conditions on the Stock Exchange to-day were feverish with a large volume of trading, sales reaching 6,286,000 shares.

The opening was irregular, but soon came liquidation from all quarters to an extent not witnessed since the autumn of last year.

The market developed signs of a heavily oversold position in the afternoon, the relaxation of pressure following the establishment of new low levels for the year by the large majority of stocks indicating the substantial covering was proceeding under cover of the liquidation. Pivotal stocks rebounded sharply, and the whole list rallied strongly towards the end under active covering and investment accumulation. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Oct. 10	Oct. 9
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 9/16	4.85 5/16
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85 23/32
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85 29/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84 1/32	4.83 11/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.85	4.85
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅜	3.92⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.29	40.28¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86½	26.86
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.76
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.79	23.79¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95	13.95
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.44	19.44¼
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	10.06	10.10
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11¼	14.11¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¼	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	35.84	34.64
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.75	9.75

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Closing Prices	Oct. 10	Oct. 9
Atchison	203½	202½	Int. Amer.	6	6
Atl. Coast	123	123¼	Kansas City	51	51
B. & O.	86*	86	Louisville	113½	112
Do., Pref.	79*	81	Minn., St. P.	10	10
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	42	43½
M. T'nit	69	67½	Do., Pref.	101	103
Can. Pac.	171	172	N.Mex.1 Pf	1	1
Cent. N.J.	210	210	Do., 2 Pf.	1½	1¾
Ches. & O.	43¾	43½	N.Y. Cent.	145	141¼
Ch. G.W.	7¼	7⅜	Norfolk	217	215
Do., Pref.	28½	27¼	N. Pacific	60	55
Ch., N.W.	49¼	46	Pennsylv'a	68	66
Ch.Mil.St.P.	9¾	10	Reading	98	95¼
Ch.Rock Is.	78	77	S.L. & S.F.	67	65
Del.& Hud.	150	149	S.L.& S.W.	46	50
Del., Lack.	107	109	S. Pacific	106	107
Erie	35½	35½	Southern	70	71
Do., 1 Pf.	51¼	52	Do., Pref.	87	—
Gt.N., Pref.	67½	64	Un. Pacific	205	200
Illinois	104	105	Do., Pref.	86½	87
Interboro'			Wabash	16	—
Rapid Tr.	28¼	29¼	Do., Pf. A	50	56

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	106	98½	Int. N

COMPANY MEETINGS

PRINCE LINE, LTD.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN A DIFFICULT PERIOD

BENEFIT OF THE BOARD'S SOUND MANAGEMENT

COMPANY'S SERVICES WELL MAINTAINED

THE SHIPPING POSITION

OPERATING EXPENSES AND FREIGHT RATES

SIR FREDERICK LEWIS'S REVIEW

The THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prince Line, Limited, was held yesterday at Furness House, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SIR FREDERICK W. LEWIS, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. Sterling) having read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. R. S. PATERSON (Messrs. Broads, Paterson and Co.) having read the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—As you know, the principal business which we have to consider is the directors' report and the accounts, and, as these have been in your hands for the requisite period, I take it that you will be good enough to dispense with the formality of having them read, as is usual on these occasions. (Agreed.)

At the same time, with your permission, I will adopt my usual procedure and give you a comparative picture of the balance-sheet figures this year and last, so that you may have before you a *résumé* of the year's developments. Taking the liabilities first, the three principal items—namely, our Ordinary share capital, our loan capital, and general reserve—all remain unchanged, the share capital being £1,202,990, the loan capital (namely, a Trade Facilities guaranteed loan) £840,000, and the general reserve account £1,000,000. The benevolent fund also remains the same at £50,000. There are only two other items—sundry creditors, credit balances and voyages in progress, standing at £967,349, as compared with £1,246,013 a year ago; and then there is the profit and loss account, which I will deal with separately in a few moments.

I may here add that no changes in the form of our accounts have been made necessary by the new Companies Act, which came into operation since our last accounts were published, with the exception that our shipping property and investments are now shown separately.

SHIPPING PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS

As regards the assets side, the changes are mostly the reflection of the completion of the four fast passenger and cargo vessels which were built for our New York-South American trade, and to which detailed reference was made at our last meeting. Shipping property at cost, less depreciation, stands at £2,693,285, and investments, also at cost less depreciation, figure at £1,039,800, these two items totalling £3,733,085, as compared with the corresponding figure of £3,677,956 last year. Sundry debtors and agents' accounts at £226,616 show a reduction, which is largely off-set by the reduction in sundry creditors; and the final item, cash at bankers and in hand, stands at £136,806, as against £133,288 in 1929.

The profit and loss account speaks for itself, and, although the net credit balance is some £6,000 odd less than in the previous year, the result is one which we think should be regarded by the shareholders as very satisfactory having regard to the difficult conditions which prevailed. The proposed allocation of the profit again reflects the additions to the company's fleet, as we propose to transfer £150,000 to depreciation, as compared with £100,000 a year ago, and after providing for the same dividend —namely, 5 per cent., free of income-tax—the balance to be carried forward to the current year is reduced from £54,753 to £6,094. It will be obvious that this reduction in the carry-forward does not mean that our reserves are being dissipated, but simply that, despite the difficult trading conditions, we are making proper provision for depreciation and keeping our tools of office—if I may so describe them—in a proper state of efficiency and at a proper value in the company's books.

POPULARITY OF THE NEW SHIPS

The profit earned last year is less satisfactory than we had hoped for, which must be obvious from the fact that the figures are lower although we have had the benefit of the trading of the five new ships to which reference was made last year—namely, four for the New York-South American trade and one for the Far Eastern trade. However, it must not be inferred from this that the new ships have not been successful; on the contrary they are deservedly popular and have done well in all the circumstances; but, unfortunately, the other services have collectively shown a falling off in comparison with the previous year—an experience which has, I believe, been common to practically every liner trade in the world—with the result that the total profit this year, including the new ships, is very little different from last year's figure.

The chairman of a company such as the Prince Line often finds himself in a somewhat unhappy position. He is liable to be called to task for either excessive pessimism or excessive optimism, and if he endeavours to steer a middle course he is accused of mediocrity. I desire to tell you quite frankly that we have passed through a difficult year, and the satisfactory results we are submitting to you to-day would not have been possible had we not kept our house perfectly in order during better times. We also have difficulties ahead; we do not have to seek them as they are obvious to everyone who has any knowledge of shipping and is acquainted with the problems which confront the commercial community throughout practically the whole world. Nevertheless my faith in the future is undimmed. I am not so foolish as to ignore the great volume of surplus tonnage which is in part the cause of our present difficulties, nor is it possible to shut one's eyes to the depression which is assailing practically the entire industrial world, but, so long as nations continue to trade together, and commodities continue to be transported from one end of the world to the other, so long will shipping be needed—at least during our lifetime—and sooner or later, when the pendulum begins to swing back, British shipping will again come into its own.

COMPANY'S PRINCIPAL TRADES

In the meantime, what of the Prince Line? We are engaged in a variety of trades and are doing our best to maintain our goodwill and to give our supporters first-class service. Our principal trades from this country are from Manchester to Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, Palestine, Syria, and Cyprus, and from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, and London to the same destinations, these being trades in which we have been engaged for getting on for 40 years. In several respects they are seasonal trades, and are peculiarly liable to be affected by crop conditions at the producing end and by market conditions at the consuming end. The Manchester service in particular is very much bound up with the fortunes of the Lancashire cotton industry, for our vessels not only bring raw cotton from Egypt but they return to the Mediterranean with manufactured piece-goods. Lancashire is making strenuous efforts to recover her former prosperity, and every avenue is being explored to bring about a revival.

Then we, and our associated company—the Rio Cape Line—run a regular freight service between New York and the Far Eastern ports. We also have regular freight services from New York to Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine, a service from New York to South Africa, and, finally, a passenger and cargo service from New York to South American ports, for which the four new ships were put into commission last year. All these services we have kept going with up-to-date tonnage through good times and bad, and at all times we, as shipowners, have done everything within our power to give our supporters a first-class service sufficient to provide for the needs of each particular trade.

VACANT SPACE ON SHIPS

Unfortunately, while shipowners are expected, and in fact are bound in their own protection, to provide tonnage to take care of the maximum volume of traffic moving on any particular route, the maximum amount of space so provided is very seldom utilized, and on all our services at the present time many of the ships are sailing with a considerable amount of vacant space voyage after voyage. When trade is active newcomers make their appearance, but when the reverse applies it is not necessarily the newcomers who first withdraw their tonnage, and the old-established lines have to suffer along with the rest. In fact I think it is a logical statement to make that an excess supply of tonnage on any service is a definite disadvantage both to shipowners and to shippers alike, as it is an uneconomical procedure to have vessels sailing with a lot of empty space; and I have no doubt that many shipowners engaged in regular line general cargo services, who are at present losing money and simply doing their best to maintain their goodwill, would be able to pay their way, even at the present very reduced level of freight rates and high operating costs, if it were possible for someone to guarantee them full cargoes voyage by voyage.

HIGHER OPERATING EXPENSES

The fact that operating expenses are approximately 70-75 per cent. higher than in 1913, and average freight rates are approximately 22 per cent. lower, is a sufficiently impressive statement, but as a matter of interest I have had taken out some figures showing the different percentages in which the freight earnings of the Prince Line vessels were absorbed by the various items of operating expenditure. These figures are for the year ended June, 1930, and are as follows:—Port charges and stevedoring absorbed 36 per cent. of freight earnings; bunkers, oil and coal, 12½ per cent.; crews' wages, 12 per cent.; provisions and stores, 9½ per cent.; insurance, 7 per cent.; repairs, 6 per cent.; commissions and brokerages, 6½ per cent.; sundries, 3½ per cent. Total, 93 per cent. of freight earnings, leaving only 7 per cent. to cover depreciation, interest, taxation, and profit. In other words, it is obvious from a purely trading point of view that the steamers can scarcely have earned sufficient to provide for the necessary depreciation; but, fortunately, thanks to our past careful management, we have additional income from investments, and the net profit, which is shown in our accounts and which enables us to pay 5 per cent. dividend on a share capital of £1,202,990, is really earned on that capital, plus the reserve fund of £1,000,000.

I prefaced these remarks by a reiteration of my optimistic view of the future, but that does not mean that the immediate outlook is as satisfactory as one could wish, or, in fact, that it is satisfactory at all. As will be seen from the trades in which the Prince Line is engaged, we are not principally affected by trading conditions at home, although, of course, we have to incur the same high operating costs as other British shipowners, including the burden of taxation, and foreign income-tax as well in some of the countries to which our vessels trade.

OVERSEA TRADE

We are dependent more upon trading conditions in the United States than in any other country, and they, like every other great exporting country, are dependent upon conditions ruling in their oversea markets, China, Japan, South America, &c., most of which countries are at present experiencing exceptional troubles of one kind or another. But, in spite of the difficulties by which international commerce is at present handicapped in almost every direction, I cannot feel that oversea trade is suddenly going to cease, or at any rate substantially dwindle, for any considerable length of time. Our history shows that there always has been a steady expansion of oversea trade, subject to temporary set-backs, and subject to periodical fluctuations through abnormal causes; and I base my view of the future upon the experience of the past, which leads me to the conclusion that shipping services will always be needed, and companies like the Prince Line, who have the best tools to work with, will in due course find their patience and perseverance justified. Your directors hope that time will not be too far distant.

I have refrained in these remarks from entering into any of the political problems, whether they be national or domestic, which are at present occupying the attention of the shipping industry, because I have recently dealt with these matters at the annual general meeting of Messrs. Furness Withy and Co., Limited. To these remarks, however, I would like to add that, to my mind, practically everything which is in the nature of artificial interference with natural development is, in the long run, more likely to be detrimental to the shipowning industry than of advantage.

SHIPPING AS A TRADE BAROMETER

It has been said that the shipping trade is the best trade barometer, and, if this be so, my reading of the barometer is something to the effect that there is at present a ridge of low pressure prevailing in practically every direction, and that the outlook is unsettled, but that a gradual improvement may be hoped for.

I do not wish to conclude these remarks without once again expressing the board's appreciation of the exceedingly efficient work of our staff throughout the whole organization. The Prince Line organization extends to the Near East and the Far East, to the New World as well as the Old, and I have no need to qualify my expressions of appreciation in any single respect. I am sure the shareholders will endorse these remarks.

I now beg to move that the directors' report and balance-sheet as at June 30, 1930, be adopted, and that a final dividend of 2½ per cent., free of income-tax, on the issued Ordinary share capital of the company be paid on October 17 to the shareholders now on the register of the company.

Mr. R. E. BURNETT seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The retiring directors, Sir Frederick W. Lewis, Bt., and Mr. Sydney J. Forster, were unanimously re-elected, and the auditors were reappointed.

On the motion of ALDERMAN WALTER LEE, J.P., seconded by Mr. J. JOHNSON, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors, and staff, and the proceedings then terminated.

DOUBLE DEATH DUTIES IN THE EMPIRE

CASE OF A QUEBEC PROPERTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have recently been concerned in the winding-up of a deceased's estate which included relatively large holdings of debenture stocks in the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway. Both holdings stood in the deceased's name, the former on the London, the latter on the New York register.

It would be supposed that British duty only would be payable on the debenture stocks transferable in London or New York; it now appears, however, that not only must the estate pay British duty on these stocks (owing to the deceased's English citizenship), but also Quebec duty owing to the companies' domicile in Quebec. Thus duty is claimed twice over on the same stocks, and neither Government is prepared to make any remission on account of the duty payable to the other. This is in direct conflict with the principle that within the Empire no British subject should be taxed twice on the same property. Had these stocks been on the Quebec registers the reciprocal arrangement between the Governments would have saved the estate the dual liability; if there had been no other Quebec property in the estate the Quebec Government would have had no opportunity of claiming, and would have been unable to enforce its claim if made. Unfortunately, in this case it was necessary to transfer from the deceased's name other shares in Quebec, and the transfer was held up by the Government until the duties on the debenture stocks referred to above were paid —*hinc illae lacrimae*.

Quebec was the Government concerned in this particular case, but it appears that other Colonial Governments may do much the same in similar cases.

I write to call your attention to these facts since there must be many investors who have, unknowingly and unnecessarily, exposed themselves to this duplication of duties, which appears quite unjustifiable. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that the Imperial Conference may do something to remove grievances of this nature.

Yours faithfully,
DENZIL FORTESCUE.
10, Old Broad-street, E.C., Oct. 9.

BUENOS AYRES & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA

THE CROP SITUATION

REASONS FOR THE DECREASE IN TRAFFICS

LORD ST. DAVIDS ON THE OUTLOOK

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

VISCOUNT ST. DAVIDS (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. E. Rich) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—There has recently been a change of Government in Argentina. In the new Government some of the most respected names in the country are included. I want to take this opportunity, which is the earliest open to me, to express on behalf of myself and the board of the Pacific our extreme anxiety to cooperate with the Government in anything in which we may be able to help them for the good of the country.

CONFIDENCE IN ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

Gentlemen, sometimes I am asked in London what my opinion of a particular Argentine Government is. My answer is always a very simple one. I say to a foreigner who is working or living in another country, that it is an act of gross impertinence to express one's opinion about somebody else's Government. It is a domestic affair with which foreigners have nothing to do. But I will say this about Argentina, that it has always struck me that the Argentines, perhaps, take almost more interest in the affairs of their Government than any other nation that I know, and I am quite certain that in the future, as in the past, they will take care always to have a good Government, and if they get a Government that they do not like they will very quickly change it. If I had to express an opinion from my knowledge of the two countries as to which Government over the next 10 years was likely to be best—the Government of Argentina or the Government of Great Britain—well, I would just as soon live there as here. I think a good many people here, even in this room, would say they would take a chance and be ready to do a swap.

Now, gentlemen, to turn first of all to our affairs as they appeared to us a year ago. A year ago, standing in this place, I was giving you a report on the final of three consecutive years of record receipts, and I made a forecast for the coming 12 months—now the past 12 months—and it was not a sanguine one. I told you that the wheat had been affected by drought, that part of the wheat crop was lost, and that there was less acreage under wheat, but I hoped that the rest of the crop might be saved, and I actually ventured so far as to forecast to you that during the year we might have a decrease in receipts of £600,000; and I added that, in spite of that, I felt confident we could earn 7 per cent. Well, we have not earned our 7 per cent. in full, though we are paying it.

GRAIN PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICS

Now, what actually happened in the last 12 months? To begin with, I have always told you over and over again in this room that October is too early a month to be able to make a forecast for the year in Argentina with anything like exactitude, but, as I have told you, I did forecast a traffic decrease of £600,000. What actually happened was that we got a traffic decrease of more than double—namely, £1,279,000—and, in addition to that, exchange went wrong, which at this time last year nobody in the world contemplated. You will ask: "How did that further loss arise?" I can give it to you in a nutshell. The year before on our system we had a gross production of wheat of 961,000 tons. Last year it fell from 961,000 to 398,000 tons—a decrease of 563,000 tons, or, say, 58 per cent. That was bad enough, but on the top of that more than half the maize crop was lost. I need not tell you that when cultivators in a country get losses on that huge scale you must have bad trade, and bad trade brings about a reduction in practically everything else.

In fact, I looked carefully through the reports of the general manager and of the traffic manager to see if I could find one bright spot. I could only find one for the past year—one small but bright. It was that from our district the export of fresh fruit abroad to other countries had gone up from 5,300 tons to 6,500 tons. That is a bright spot because it means that year by year that trade is expanding, and it is going to be, I hope, an immensely valuable trade to this company in future years.

WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS

Well, then, what is the prospect for the current year? There are some cheering signs. We have a larger area under fine cereals; we have an increased area under cultivation of 170,000 hectares—a hectare is about 2½ acres. That is an increase of about 16 per cent., and of the area sown with wheat an increased amount is sown with pedigree wheat. When I addressed you a year ago I told you that, even then, part of our wheat crop was lost, and more was in jeopardy. Speaking to you to-day, I am delighted to tell you that up to date our wheat crop throughout looks exceedingly good. That is a bright spot.

Then there are minor spots. Irrigation is going on—not fast, but steadily; a little increase every year in one or two districts—and also the Argentine population is increasing. A year ago it was 10,904,000; to-day it is 11,102,000—an increase of 288,000. In a new country an increase of population is a necessary element for future prosperity.

Now, gentlemen, we come to the dividend. We paid you 7 per cent. a year ago, and we had to apologize to one or two for not paying 8 per cent. Well, if we had been paying 8 per cent. then, we should be only paying 6 per cent. now; so, perhaps, to-day you will forgive us.

OUTLOOK FOR CURRENT YEAR

In guessing at the current year there are certain bad points. We start with the traffic decrease since July 1 of £487,000. That is a very bad feature. Also we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that unless things turn for the better very quickly our losses on exchange during the current year are likely to be more than they were in the past year. That is another very bad point, but there is a good point. The general manager wrote in his report that he thinks the gross traffics of the whole of the year will equal the gross traffics of the last year; he wrote that two months ago, but you will be interested to hear that he confirmed that statement only last night over the telephone. I hope he is not over-sanguine, and we must not hold him to it; but it is a very encouraging point all the same that this is the general manager's opinion. If one were to take a sanguine view of things one would be almost inclined to ask to-day—if you get this great wheat crop, who in the world to-day is going to buy it and eat it? Well, somebody else may answer that question. I would only say this—that in times like this it is almost folly to prophesy. I always tell you things as I see them, and I tell you frankly I do not believe our next balance-sheet can be as good as this one.

SUBSTANTIAL CARRY-FORWARD

On the other hand, if you look at the carry-forward you will see that we still have there something very substantial to help us. We would not dream of using it to maintain unnaturally a dividend of 7 per cent., but we might dip into it a little to help the revenue of the year if it is very deficient.

Gentlemen, I wish I could give you a more confident forecast, but I put the position before you as I see it—the good points and the bad points. Personally I hate anybody to lie to me, and I do not believe that shareholders like directors to make confident statements that are not justified. I have told you the whole thing, good and bad, as I see it, and I hope it will be better than I have laid before you.

The Chairman having replied to questions, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, Mr. C. E. Gunther and the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., and the auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., having been re-elected, a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the meeting.

COMPANY RESULTS

SUB NIGEL REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding Div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Benger's Food ..	Int. 3¾*	Same	—	—	—
Smith, D., and Sons (1924) ..	Int. 20	—	Oct. 20	—	—
Telbedde Ceylon Ests.	Int. 17½	Same	Forthwith	—	—

* Tax free

LANGMORN GLENLIVET DISTILLERIES

The Langmorn Glenlivet Distilleries report a profit for the year to July 31 last of £6,564, to which is added the amount brought in, £15,358, making £21,922. A sum of £1,600 is placed to income-tax reserve and £500 to special reserve, making the latter £13,000, while a dividend of 15 per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares, tax free. The balance forward is £16,822.

ERINOID

Net profits of Erinoid, imitation horn manufacturers, for the period of 11 months ended July 31 are returned at £15,057 (against £18,213 for the preceding 12 months), and with £5,113 brought forward and dividend and guaranteed payment, together amounting to £1,638, received from the French and American companies respectively, the total available becomes £21,808. Of this, £4,518 (against £1,285) has been transferred to reserve for income-tax, and it is proposed to carry forward the balance of £17,290 for the time being, in view of the general depression in trade and the unsettled outlook at home and abroad. For the preceding year the dividend totalled 7 per cent. Meeting, Oct. 21.

CENTRAL URUGUAY NORTHERN EXTENSION RAILWAY

Gross earnings of the Central Uruguay Northern Extension Railway Company (whose line is worked by the Central Uruguay Railway Company) for the year ended June 30 exceeded those of the preceding year by £2,329 at £196,593. Working expenses, at £90,629, rose by £948, the profit thus showing an increase of £1,381 at £105,964. Debenture interest requires £31,357, other interest £4,424, and Uruguayan Government estate duty £1,000. As previously announced, the total dividend for the year is 6½ per cent., as against 7 per cent., after allowing for which the carry-forward is increased from £398 to £4,580. Meeting, October 21.

CENTRAL URUGUAY EASTERN EXTENSION RAILWAY

For the year ended June 30 the gross earnings of the Central Uruguay Eastern Extension Railway (whose line is worked by agreement by the Central Uruguay Railway Company) amounted to £382,556 (against £362,582 for 1928-29), of which £173,150 was absorbed in working expenses, leaving a profit of £210,406 (against £199,421). This is subject to £57,333 for Debenture interest, £1,800 for Uruguayan estate duty, and £5,632 allocated to guarantee account. As previously announced, the total dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is 9½ per cent. (against 11 per cent.). After allowing for this dividend, and also that due on the Preference shares, the carry-forward is increased from £3,144 to £9,350. Meeting, October 21.

SUB NIGEL

The net profit of Sub Nigel for the year ended June 30 amounted to £418,140 (against £495,754 for 1928-29). Two dividends have been paid for the year, aggregating 40 per cent. (against 50 per cent.) and absorbing £300,000 (against £375,000), and deductions also fall to be made of £91,655 for expenditure on shaft sinking, development, and equipment, £50,934 for taxes, £11,876 for Government participation in profits, and £937 on account of miners' phthisis liability. The carry-forward is reduced from £90,260 to £53,607. There was an increase of £2,400 in the tonnage milled to 323,800 tons, but the working profit showed a fall of £72,403 at £418,756, owing to a decrease in the yield and an increase of 1s. 8d. per ton to 44s. 0.140d. per ton in working costs. Working costs were reduced in the second half of the year, and a further reduction is expected in the current year. Fully developed ore reserves at June 30 were estimated at 965,000 tons of an average value of 18dwt., showing an increase of 74,000 tons in the year and a decrease of 0.2dwt. Meeting, November 20, in Johannesburg.

BANKING CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL

EXPORT DIFFICULTIES

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 10.—Business is being carried on here by means of advances from banks to pay for imported goods and salaries, in spite of the 15-day moratorium decreed by the Government.

The banks are still officially closed, and depositors are only allowed to withdraw money for their immediate needs. All exchange transactions are at a standstill owing to the impossibility of estimating the exchange value of the milreis.—*Reuter.*

A Lloyd's message received from Santos yesterday states that owing to abnormal banking conditions exports are becoming daily more difficult.

THE NEW YORK FAILURE

RECEIVER APPOINTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 10

The Irving Trust Company has been appointed receiver for the firm of Prince and Whitely, whose suspension for insolvency was announced by the Stock Exchange yesterday. The firm's assets were stated to be over $5,000,000, but there was no statement as to liabilities. It is reported that the firm had brokers' loans amounting to $35,000,000.

Messrs. Childs and Co., a bond-trading organization, have announced that they would discontinue business and liquidate immediately. Messrs. Buell and Co. have announced their retirement from the Stock Exchange.

CHAIN STORE COMPANY IN DIFFICULTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 10

Receivers in equity were appointed to-day in Philadelphia for Almar Stores, which, operates a chain of 254 retail grocery stores. The action was a friendly one intended to conserve the companies' assets. It was stated that the company was not insolvent but was temporarily in financial difficulties because the banks which had supplied it with a credit amounting to $300,000 had withdrawn the credit.

SPANISH FINANCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, OCT. 10

In furtherance of the policy of preparing the way for the stabilization of the peseta, the Minister of Finance has ordered the Bank of Spain to mobilize part of its reserve fund to pay off the credits obtained abroad under the Dictatorship in the unfortunate attempt to peg the peseta exchange. The credits amount to nearly £3,000,000.

HALLEY MOTORS

At the recent annual meeting of Halley Motors the chairman indicated that negotiations were proceeding for the purpose of improving the financial position of the company. It is now announced that as a result an agreement has been concluded with the directors of a certain company whereby, for the purpose of securing control, they have offered to purchase 50 per cent. of the Ordinary share capital of Halley Motors at 2s. per share conditionally on not less than this percentage in the aggregate being offered to them. Until the arrangement becomes effective the purchasing company desires that its name should not be disclosed. The buying company further offers to buy 50 per cent. of the Preference shares at 4s. each, and acceptance of this offer is also strongly recommended.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT

The output of gold from the mines of the Transvaal during September, according to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, amounted to 903,176 fine ounces (as compared with a record monthly total of 921,081 fine ounces for August), of which 42,865 fine ounces were produced in districts outside the Witwatersrand. Taking the standard price of gold at 85s. per ounce, the value of last month's output is £3,838,498.

The following table shows the values of the monthly outputs since January, 1927:—

—	1930	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£	£
Jan. ..	3,781,904	3,724,921	3,586,392	3,859,073
Feb. ..	3,477,299	3,464,957	3,468,585	3,312,191
March	3,779,823	3,682,748	3,729,905	3,857,172
April ..	3,691,574	3,706,523	3,510,106	3,502,059
May ..	3,803,905	3,814,791	3,786,290	3,852,788
June ..	3,778,455	3,638,123	3,865,043	3,894,405
July ..	3,878,771	3,780,290	3,885,647	3,930,406
Aug. ..	3,914,594	3,780,804	3,700,418	3,940,216
Sept. ..	3,838,498	3,610,801	3,845,357	3,579,002
Oct. ..	—	3,776,982	3,815,310	3,836,968
Nov. ..	—	3,681,779	3,708,957	3,804,251
Dec. ..	—	3,617,320	3,853,984	3,817,706
Totals	33,909,585	44,959,790	44,924,633	43,055,173

The number of natives employed by members of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and contractors at the end of last month and the preceding month is shown below:—

—	Sept.	Aug.
Collieries	205,081	206,257
Cyanides	14,786	14,786
Diamond mines	5,767	5,754
Totals	225,634	222,799

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN STILL FALLING

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Oct. 10.—WHEAT.—The cargo position continued quiet and with lower overnight cables from North and South America. Sellers made further concessions of 6d. to 9d. per quarter, but buyers continued their policy of reserve. New South Wales, 7,100 tons, per Fernwood, mid-Oct. loading, sold at 29s. 6d. bags, and a part cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Anglo-Indian, R./L., Sept. 19, at 29s. 4½d. and 28s. 9d. respectively, both yesterday. For 7,000 tons Victorian, shipping-shipped, Shanghai has paid 30s. 3d. U.K. basis. Pacific white, Oct. and Nov., offered at 29s. 3d. and Australian, on passage, and Sept. at 29s. Parcels developed an easier tone on the weakness of American markets and prices were 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Vancouver), afloat, per Anglo-Indian, sold at 28s. 9d.; Atlantic, per American Farmer, at 28s. 10½d. net; New South Wales, per Matakana, afloat, at 29s.; South Australian, per Baradine, at 29s.; Barusa, 61½lb., per Southgate, at 24s. 6d.; and South Russian, per Evandros, arrived, at 24s. 3d. to 24s., on samples. Hull paid 28s. 9d. for No. 1 Northern Manitoba, per Benjamin Franklin, on passage; and Liverpool, 29s. 6d. for Australian, per Nolisement, afloat.

Wheat futures closed 6d. to 7½d. under yesterday, after transactions in Manitoba grade at 27s. 3d. and 27s. 2½d. for Jan., and 27s. 9d. for March.

MANITOBA GRADE

Per 480 lb.	Open'g. values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November ..	26 5	26 3	26 4	26 11	
January ..	27 3	27 1½	27 1½	27 3	27 9
March ..	27 10	27 8	27 8	27 9	28 4½

LONDON GRADE

December ..	26 4	26 3	26 3	26 4	26 10
February ..	26 4	26 3	26 3	26 4	26 10

MAIZE.—Cargoes closed quiet and were obtainable at rather less money. La Plata, afloat, shipping/shipped Oct. and Nov., 20s. 9d.; and Dec., 21s. 3d. Parcels met a fair inquiry at about 3d. per quarter under recent currencies. La Plata, per Glofield, afloat, sold at 20s. 7½d.; Aug.-Sept., at 20s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.); Oct.-Nov., at 19s. 10½d.; Nov.-Dec., 20s. 1½d. to 19s. 9d.; Dec.-Jan., at 20s. 3d. (less ½ per cent.). To Avonmouth, 20s. 3d. was paid for afloat, per Elrini Kyriakides, 20s. for Oct., and 20s. to L'pool for Oct.-Nov.

BARLEY was quiet and rather easier. Dan./Bess./Kusterdilly, Dec., sold at 14s. to London and Avonmouth.

OATS continued quiet. La Plata, per Euperra, afloat, sold at 11s.

At MARK-LANE there was a moderate attendance with a fair amount of business passing at a further reduction in prices. English wheats were obtainable at 29s. to 31s. per 504lb.; foreign descriptions offered at 6d. to 1s. decline. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 28s. 6d.; Northern Manitoba, 28s. 3d.; Northern Manitoba, 31s.; (Atlantic), 31s. 6d.; No. 2, 31s.; (Vancouver), 30s. 6d.; No. 3 (Atlantic), 30s.; No. 4 Manitoba, 29s.; No. 6, 23s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 23s. 6d.; Russian (on sample), 27s. to 28s. 6d.; Barusa, 61½lb., 27s. 6d.; Australian, 30s. 6d.; choice white Karachi, 29s. 9d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at recent currencies. London straight-run, 28s. to 29s.; country straight-run, 25s. 6d. to 27s. per 280lb. Maize quiet and the turn easier for forward. La Plata, landed, 21s. 6d.; ex ship, 23s.; No. 2 white flat African, 21s.; landed, 22s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley was barely steady. English malting, 25s. to 32s.; English feed, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 35s.; new, ex ship, 30s. to 41s.; Chilean, 30s. to 35s.; new, ex ship, 30s. to 41s.; Persian, ex ship, 14s. 3d.; Danubian and Russian, 14s. 9d. per 400lb. Oats were quietly steady. English, 20s. to 22s.; new, 17s. to 19s. per 3cwt.; La Plata, landed, 13s. 6d.; ex ship, 15s. 6d.; mixed feed, 10s. 3d.; landed 11s. 6d.; Chilean tawny, ex ship, 13s. 6d.; mixed Chilean white, 17s. 9d.; best Chilean white, 22s. 6d.; landed, 25s. again paid; Russian, ex ship, 15s. 6d. to 13s., according to sample, per 320lb. Wheat feed rather steadier. Middlings, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; fine middlings, 16s. to 17s.; broad, 4s. to 5s. 4½d. per cwt. Oatmeal steadily held. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; American, 14s. 6d.; American and Canadian rolled oats, 15s. to 15s. 6d. per 112lb.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in better demand at 3d. to 6d. per qr. decline. Sellers of No. 1 N. Manitoba, Oct., 29s. 3d.; No. 2, 28s. 6d.; No. 3, 27s. 10½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 26s.; certain amount of liquidation, especially in near months. Hedge selling was also more noticeable, and there was little demand. At midday values showed a fall of 5 to 9 points. The market in the afternoon was easier in sympathy with opening advices from New York and the estimate of the United States consumption for September by the New York Cotton Exchange Service, indicating 385,000 bales, against 546,000 bales in the same month last year. Towards the end, however, the market rallied somewhat on covering and trade calling, and closed steady, 3 to 6 points lower on the day. Tenders, 700 bales on spot delivery. Oct., 2,442 Jan., 5,60; March, 5,72; May, 5,82. New York noon prices:—Oct., 10.08; Jan., 10.41; March, 10.61; May, 10.78.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 9 to 10 points lower owing to weaker Alexandria advices, which induced general liquidation, and after declining 15 to 17 points rallied sharply on short-covering, and closed steady at a fall of 8 to 11 points. Oct., 8.37; Nov., 8.47; Dec., 8.48; Jan., 8.49; Feb. and March, 8.67; April and May, 8.84; June to Oct., 8.96. Upper contracts closed steady at 2 to 4 points decline. Oct., 6.26; Nov., 6.29; Dec., 6.34; Jan., 6.39; Feb., 6.47; March, 6.52; April, 6.63; May, 6.65; June, 6.68; July and Aug., 6.75; Sept. and Oct., 6.74.

Empire futures finished steady, unchanged to 4 points lower. Oct., 5.40; Nov., 5.37; Dec., 5.43; Jan., 5.48; Feb., 5.52; March, 5.59; April, 5.61; May, 5.69; June, 5.72; July to Sept., 5.78; Oct., 5.85.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	650	13,970	80	380	1,515	5,263
Brazilian, &c.	1,000	4,600	—	100	—	2,355
Peruvian, &c.	1,000	6,000	—	—	3,502	8,811
African, &c.	900	4,250	—	—	—	1,175
Egyptian, &c.	1,300	3,300	20	60	—	3,571
E.Indies&c	150	880	—	—	—	279
Total (bales): This week	5,000	33,000	100	600	5,017	21,454
Last week	7,000	42,000	200	1,000	17,585	31,248

Amer. Futures	To-day Hzhst.	L'west	Closing	Previous day Hzhst.	L'west	Closing
Delivery ..						
October ..	5.43	5.37	5.42	5.49	5.45	5.48
November ..	5.47	5.44	5.48	5.52	5.51	5.52
December ..	5.55	5.50	5.54	5.60	5.57	5.58
January ..	5.61	5.55	5.60	5.66	5.61	5.64
February ..	—	—	5.65	—	—	5.69
March ..	5.72	5.66	5.72	5.77	5.73	5.75
April ..	—	—	5.78	—	—	5.79
May ..	5.83	5.77	5.82	5.87	5.83	5.85
June ..	—	—	5.85	—	—	5.88
July ..	5.90	5.85	5.89	5.95	5.91	5.93
August ..	—	—	5.93	—	—	5.96
September ..	—	—	5.96	—	—	5.99
October ..	6.00	5.97	6.00	6.04	6.02	6.03

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.), as follows:—

—	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, October	10.88	10.95	11.11
.. December	11.17	11.25	11.33
Sakellaridis, November	17.22	17.20	17.49
.. January	17.48	17.47	17.72
.. March ..	—	17.80	18.09

Receipts, two days, 12,161 bales, against 2,750 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 10.—Cloth inquiry was more plentiful, but sales were restricted by the weakness of cotton. Many buyers held back orders in the belief that lower prices will be seen in the near future. Madras, Karachi, and up-country markets of India

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Oct. 21	Nov. 4	Nov. 18
Pay-day	Oct. 23	Nov. 6	Nov. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½%	56½ 56⅜	-⅛
88⅝ 81⅜	Do., 4%	89½ 89⅜	-⅛
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5%	104⅛ 104⅛	-⅛
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4½	100⅝ 100⅝	-⅛
91¼ 82½	Vdg. Loan, 4%	100⅝ 100⅛	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	96 96¼	...
95⅝ 90	Do., Nat. Bds.	96 96¼	...
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	79⅛ 79⅜	-⅛
100 93	Do., 4½%	101¼ 102	...
101⅜ 97⅜	Do., 5%	103⅞ 104⅛	-⅛
100 96⅞	Treas. 5% '33-35	103⅛ 103⅛	...
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '30-32	101⅛ 101⅜	...
97⅝ 93⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	101⅛ 102	...
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100¾ 101	...
60¾ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	59¾ 60¾	-¼
66 60¾	Do., 3%	65 66	-¼
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3%	65⅝ 65⅞	...
84⅜ 80	Tr'sacl.3% '23-53	82 84	...
266 232	Bank of England	260 262	+2
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5%	83 85	...
71¼ 60	India, 5½%	65 65	-¼
61¼ 52½	Do., 5%	55 55	-¼
51⅞ 44	Do., 4%	45 47	...
101⅞ 98	Do., 2½	50 52	...
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4½% '37-42	102⅞ 102¾	...
109 103⅞	Do., 4% '60-90	86¾ 87¼	-½
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	65 66	...
76¾ 70	Do., 3½%	76 77	...
108⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	102½ 103⅛	...
104¼ 100	Cory Ld. Ln., 5%	104 105	...
63¾ 59	Met. Water "B"	66½ 67⅛	...
67 58¾	Do., "A"	66½ 66¾	...
85⅝ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	83½ 83¾	...
75⅛ 67⅞	Do., 2½%	74 75	...
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	...	...
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4%	84 85	...
100¾ 93	Do., 4½%	98 99	+½

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	96 97	-½
99⅛ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	85 86	-1
91¼ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	93 93½	...
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 5% '30-50	86¼ 86¾	...
104⅜ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-38	95¼ 96¼	...
88⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	85 85½	...
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	85¼ 85½	...
113⅝ 108½	G.Col., 6% '45-70	109½ 110	...
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	103½ 104	...
85½ 81⅜	N'fld, 5% '34-44	87½ 88	...
76¼ 72½	Do., 5% '29-49	87 88	...
88 83¼	N.S.W. 5% '45-65	79 79½	+¼
77 69¼	Do., 5½% '20-50	85½ 84½	...
94⅜ 90¼	Do., 4% 1933	93½ 94	...
99⅛ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-85	83½ 84½	...
102 92	Do., 5% '47-57	85 87	-½
104 98¼	N. Zeal., 5% '34-44	87½ 88	...
97⅜ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	95 96¼	...
89⅜ 82½	Do., 4% '43-63	85¼ 86¼	...
88⅝ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	88¼ 89¼	...
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '45	80½ 81	...
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	102½ 103	...
89 84	Qu'ld., 5% '40-60	103 103	...
73¾ 70	Do., 4% '45-75	84 85	...
99⅜ 91	S. Aus., 5% '45-75	102½ 103	...
90⅜ 86	Do., 4½% '43-63	88¼ 88¾	...
81¾ 72	S.A'st., 5% '45-75	84 85	...
	S. Rd., 5% '34-49	101½ 102	...
	Tas.'s.3½% '40	80 81	...
	Vict., 5% '45-75	84 85	...
	Do., 3½% '20-49	65 66	...
	W.Aus., 5% '45-75	84½ 85½	...
	Do., 3½% '20-35	68 68	...
	Do., 4% '42-62	67 68	...

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Oct. 6	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87	Arg., 4% Resolution	86 87	...
80	Do., 4% 1900	79 80	-¼
102¾	Austrian, 6%	101½ 102¼	-½
111	Belgian, 7%	110½ 111½	-½
82	Berlin (City of), 6%	80 82	...
47½	Brazil, 4% 1889	39 41	-1
57	Do., 4% Resolution	39 41	-1
57	Do., 5% 1913	48 47	-1
74	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	48 50	-2
80	Do., 6½% 1927	66 68	-1
56½	Buenos Aires, 3½%	59 61	-4
78	Bulgaria, 7%	55½ 56½	...
93	Chile, 6% 1926	75 77	-2
97	Do., 5% 1911	87 89	-2
105½	Do., 7½% 1922	86 88	-1
99	Chinese, 5% 1896	103 105	...
85	Do., 4½% 1898	98½ 99½	...
41½	Do., 5% 1912	84½ 85½	...
64½	Do., 5% 1913	64 65	...
59	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	57 60	...
22	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20 25	...
31	Do., Hukuang, 5%	30 34	...
110½	Czechoslovakia, 8%	110 111	...
73½	Egyptian Unified	73 75	...
20⅝	French, 5%	20⅛ 21	...
20⅛	Do., 4%	20½ 21	...
104½	Midl, 6%	104¼ 105¼	...
104½	Nord, 5%	104 105	...
104½	Orleans, 6%	104¼ 105¼	...
105	P.L.M., 6%	104¼ 105¼	...
111	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	106 106	...
103¼	German, 2nd, 5%	110 111	-½
79¾	Do., 5½% 1930	100½ 101½	-½
63½	Greek Monopoly, 4%	73 74	-1
78	Do., 5% 1914	77 78	-2
104¼	Do., 7% Refugee	103 104	-1
90⅜	Do., 6% Stabilization	89½ 90½	-1
100⅝	Hungarian, 7½%	100 101	...
17½	Italian, 3½%	17 18	...
99¾	Do., Cdt. Consort., "B"	100½ 101½	...
77½	Japan, 4% 1899	77¼ 78¼	...
91	Do., 5% 1907	90½ 91½	...
101¾	Do., 6% 1924	101 102	-¼
95	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94 95	...
23	Mexican, 5%	21 23	...
25½	Peru, 6% 1928	25 25½	...
88	Polish, 7%	86 89	...
43½	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42 43	-½
42½	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	40½ 41½	-1
2	Russian, 4% 1889	1 2	...
2½	Do., 5% 1906	1 2	...
84	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	64 66	-4
81	Do., 7% 1930	77 79	-4
105¾	Siamese, 6% 1924	105½ 106½	...
104	Turkish, 4% Unified	91½ 102	...
63	Uruguay, 5½%	62 63	...
5	Peruvian Corporation	4 5	-½
35½	Do., Preference	33½ 34½	-¼
102½	Germans Patents, 7%	98¾ 99¾	-1¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

70¾	Great Western	69¾ 70¾	-¼
—	Do., 4% Deb.	84 85	...
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	99½ 100½	...
33¾	Do., 5% Pref.	93¾ 94¼	...
—	L. Mid. and Scottish	93¾ 94¼	...
—	Do., 4% Deb.	82⅝ 83⅜	...
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	81¾ 82⅜	...
—	Do., 4% Pref.	76⅜ 77¼	+¼
61¾	L. and N. East., Def.	60½ 61½	...
17⅜	Do., Pref.	6 6½	...
—	Do., 3% Deb.	51⅝ 52⅜	...
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	58 59	...
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	71¾ 72⅝	+¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	54¾ 55¾	...
73	Metropolitan	38½ 40	...
75	Met. Dist.	70 71½	...
22½	Southern, Defd.	75 76	...
65	Do., Pref.	22 22½	-¼
—	Do., 4% Deb.	64 65	...
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	84 85	...
—	Do., 5% Pref.	98½ 100	...
23/10½	Underground, £1	86¾ 87¾	+¼
104¼	Do., Income	23/3 23/9	...
		103½ 105	...

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

63	Antofagasta, Cons.	58 60	-1
—	Argentine Gt. West.	73½ 75½	...
—	Argentine N. Easts.	25¾ 27½	-1
83	B.A. Gt. Southern	76 78	-1½
81½	B.A. and Pacific	76 78	-1½
65	B.A. Western	63½ 65½	-1½
183	Canadian Pacific	175 177	-4½
70	Central Argentine	64 66	-1½
77½	Central Uruguay	74 76	-1½
17	Cordoba Central	14 16	-1
25	Do., 2nd Pref.	21½ 23½	-1½
31	Costa Rica	30 32	...
79	Entre Rios	77 79	...
—	Ind. Cent. America	8 11	-2
29	Leopoldina	22 24	...
6	Mexican, 1st Pref.	5¾ 6¼	...
3¼	Nitrate (Bearer)	2¾ 3⅛	...
163	San Paulo	140 150	...
6	United of Havana	4 6	...

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7	...	Lloyds, A	63/6	...
Alexanders	66/6	...	Martins	12	-1/16
Anglo-S. Am.	5⅞	...	Mers. Ind. C.	12	...
Bk. of Aust.	11⅛	-⅛	Midland, £1	77/6	+6d
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¼	-⅛	Do., 12 pd.	12	...
Bk. of Mtl.	62	-1	(£2 10s. pd.)	91½	-1⅛
Bk of N.S.W.	31	...	Nat. Dist. B.	2⅜	...
Bk. of N.Z.	51/6	...	Nat. Egypt	10⅜	...
Barclays, A	8⅛	...	Nat. India	39½	...
Do., B	56/9	+3d	Nat. Prov., £4	13⅝	-⅛
Do. D.C.O.	26/6	...	Ryl. of Can.	62	-1
B. Overseas	5¼	...	Ryl. of Scot.	344	-1
Can. Com.	50	...	Stand. S.A.	14¾	...
Char. India	17⅛	...	Un. of Aust.	9¾	...
District	65/0	...	Un. Discount	9¾	+⅛
Eng. S. & A.	5¾	...	Westminster	78/6	+3d
Hambros	8¾	...	Do., £1	52/3	...
Hongkong	109	+½			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19⅜	...	Phoenix, f.p.	14⅜	...
Atlas Assur.	12⅜	...	Prudential	23⅜	...
Britannic	15	...	Do., "B"	38/0	...
Com. Un.	2⅞	...	Royal	71⅝	...
Eagle Star	23⅞	...	R. Exchange	6¼	...
Empr'r Fire	69/0	-1/0	Scottish "A"	15⅞	...
Gen. Accdt.	15¼	...	Sea	69/6	-6d
Guardian	15¾	...	Sun Insur.		
Ldn. and L.	27⅜	+⅛	£1 (5s. pd.)	74/0	...
Ldn. Assur.	9½	...	Sun Life	51⅜	...
N. Brit. & M	33½	+⅛	Y'sh'e (50/-)	6¾	...
Nths. Assur.	16¼	...			

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	6d.	...	Engl. Cotton	1⅜	...
Bleachers	17/0	+3d	Fine Spinners	19⅝	...
Borax, Def.	3	-1/32	Hyde, f.p.	3/6	+3d
Brad. Dyers	19/6	...	Imp. Chem.	19/6	-1½d
Brit. Celanese	8/3	...	Imp. Tobacco	6/0	...
Do., 2nd Pf.	7/9	-3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	1/9	...
B. Cot. Dyers	5/6	...	Linen Thread	13/6	...
Brit. Enka	4/9	...	Lister Textile	12/9	...
Calico Print.	8/1½	+1½d	Patons & B.	16/9	...
Can. Celanese	2½	...	Pullars & B.	2½	...
Cr'w'e Amer.	2¾	...	Salt Union	2½	...
Coats	57/6	-3d	Sanit. Ss'it'e	2/6	-3d
Cook, Son	6/9	...	Sclaters	7/3	...
Courtaulds	2⅛	...	Wardle's Dwl	11⅛	...

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	20/0	-1/-	Hydro Elec.	29½	-3½
Atlas	24/10½	+1½d	Johnson & Ph.	37/6	...
Barcelona Tr.	25⅛	-⅛	Metro. Elec.	40/9	...
B'mouth & Pl.	58/9	...	Mex. L'ht Co.	62½	-1
Brit. Tract.	23	-5	Do., 1st Pf.	79⅜	...
Brit. Insulcd.	67/0	-6d	Mid. Counties	26/3	...
Brush Elec.	106	...	S'we'n Elec.	22/6	...
Callenders	64/6	-6d	Persk River	7/6	...
City of Lond.	33/9	...	Siemens	21/3	...
CountyLond.	46/6	...	Telpt. Const.	19	...
English Elec.	11/0	...	Vic. Falls	44/0	-2/9
Ener. Elec.	44/0	-2/9	Whitehall, Pf.	24/3	-3d
Essley's Tel	51½	...	Yorkshire	52/6	...

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	8/0	-3d	Imperial Tob.	41⅜	-1½
Am.-Dent. Df	3/6	...	Imp. Tob. Can.	38/6	-6d
Apollinaris	6/7½	-4½d	Int. Nickel	17¾	-2
Asad. Cement	24/9	-1½d	Kreuger & T.	25¼	-⅛
Bovril, Def.	39/0	...	Lautaro Pf.	2⅞	-1/16
Brit. Alum.	39/4½	...	Do., Def. w'rts	5¼	-1/8
Brit. Am. Tb.	5	...	Lever, 7% Pf.	23/4½	-1½d
Brit. & S. Pac.	14/0	...	Liverpool Nit.	7/0	-6d
Brit. Match	24/3	...	London Brick	30/0	...
Brit. Oil Cake	29/3	...	Manbré & Gd.	15/3	+3d
Brit. Port Cm.	2⅛	...	Marconi Mar.	1¾	-1/16
Brit. Ropes	3/0	...	Do., Can.	1 1/16	...
Cab. W'b	11⅞	-1/8	Mather & P.	1 11/32	...
Do., 7½% 'A'	21½	-1	Nalfm. M. & G.	1 15/16	+1/16
Do., 5½% Pf.	69	-2½	New Tam'g'l.	15/0	...
Carreras "A"	5¼	-⅛	P. & O., Def.	43-9	-3d
Col. Graph	2¼	-⅛	Phillips (G.)	15/3	-6d
Crittall	23/6	...	Pinchin J'son	41/0	...
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	10 41/64	-3d	Prim. Hldgs.	23/6	...
Cunard St'm.	18/9	...	Royal Mail	15	...
Dunlop Rbr.	10 1/32*	-4½d	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	6/6	...
E. Ready G.B.	17/3	-4½d	Sth. Mot. Gas	103	...
Finlay, Jas.	80/0	-9d	Spillers	20/9	-3d
Gas Lt. & C.	18 1/64	-3d	Swed. Match. B	14 1/64*	-3d
Gaumont Br.	11/0	-9d	Tarapaca Ni.	6/0	+6d
Globe Tel.	1 41/64	-1/64	Turner & N.	56/10½	-7½d
Gramophone	2⅜	-⅛	Utd. Dairies	31/10½	-5d
Harris' ns & C.	4 1/16	...	Un. Molasses	18/9	-1/3
Imp. Con. Gas	350	...	Unilever	2¼	-1/32
Imp. Smelt.	13/0*	+3d	Utd. Tob. (6/-)	3 19/16	-6d
			Wall Paper D	43/6	

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	3/9	...	Howard & B.	3/8	...
Armstrong	0/6	...	Lambert	30/7½	-10½d
Babcock & W.	53/6	-6d	Pease & Pns.	1 4½	...
Baldwins	2 1/2	-1½d	Platt Bros.	4/0	...
Bengal	6/3	-3d	Powell, Duff	7/6	...
B.S.A.	9/10½	-1½d	Richds. West	2/9	...
Bolsover	16/0	...	Ruston & H.	5/6	...
Brown (John)	3/0	...	S. Spakman	8/9	...
Cammell Ld.	1/0	...	Staveley	20 7/32	...
Consett	6/3	...	Stew. & L., Def.	22/3	-3d
Cory (Wm.)	58/6	-3d	S. Durham	20/0	...
Dorman Long	4/3	-3d	Swan Hunter	20/6	...
Ebbw Vale	0/7½	...	Tata, Deb.	97	...
Ensor, Kenn	32/3	-3d	Thomas, R.	1/9	...
Hadfields	7/0	...	Vickers	17/3	...
Harld. & W. P.	5/0	-3d	Weardale Df.	17/3	...
Hopkinson	23/11½	+7½d	Yk. Am. A & D	7/0	...

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	33/0	-9d	National Bus	23/0	...
Dennis Bros	57/0	-6d	Rolls-Royce	40/9	...
Ford	61/9	-2/0	Rover (8/0)	5/9	...
Guy Motors	12/0	...	Singer	20/9	-6d
Humber	16/9	-3d	S.T.D., Pref.	6/0	-3d
Imp. Airways	19/0*	+3d	Smith, S., Def.	5/6	-3d
Leyland	54/6	-1/3	Thornycroft	31/3	...
Lucas, J.	58/6	-9d	Til. & Brit.	44/0	-6d
Morris, 7½ Pf.	21/0	...	T.S. Motors	9/0	-3d
Napier, D.	10/7½	...	Tilling, T.	4 1/16	...

BREWERIES

Allsopp	23/0	...	Hoare	62/9	...
Barclay Perk.	25/6	-9d	Ind, Coope	62/0	...
Bass, Ratcl.	68/9	-3d	Mew's	57/0	...
Benskin's	55/3	...	Mitch's & B.	55/0	...
C. of Lon., Df.	11/6	...	S. African	59/3	-9d
Courage	61/0	...	Taylor Wkr.	32/0	-6d
Distillers	60/9	...	Walker, P. & C	17/9	+3d
Guinness	101/0	-3d	Watney, Def.	54/6	-1/0

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	17/0	-3d	Lewis, Pfd.	45/0*	...
Army & N.	58/6	...	Lipton	4 4½	-11d
Barker	57/6	...	Lyons, "A"	4 15/16	...
Boots Pure D.	5 15/16	-1/16	Maple	30/3	...
Do., New	29/6	...	Map. & Webb	23/0	...
Debenhams	5/0	-3d	Maypole, Def.	4/9	...
Fredk. Hotels	11/0	-3d	Savoy Hotel	29/6	...
Gordon Hts.	11 4½	-1½d	Selfridge, Pfd	20/6	...
Harrods	58/3	-3d	Smart Bros.	20/0	...
Harrds (B.A.)	14/6	-6d	Spiers & P.	20/0	...
Home & C.	4/0	+1½d	Steam. Rom.	0 4½	...
Internat. Tea	18/6	-3d	Trinidad C.	6/0	...
			Trinidad L.	2/0	...
			Ultra. Ltd.	11/6	...
			Ural-Brit. Trin.	4/7½	...
			Ural Caspian	0/6	...
			V.O.C., Ord.	1 21 32	-1/32

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ'n	15/6	-1/32	Modder. B.	12/0	...
Anglo-Amer.	1 5/16	...	Modder. Dep.	1 1/16	...
An.-French	2⅝	-1/16	Modder. East	1 1/8	...
Brakpan	2⅝	...	Mozambique	7/6	-6d
C. Mining, Br.	12/4	-1/-	Natal N. Col.	21/32	...
City Deep	6/3	-3d	New Jagers.	1 5/16	-1/16
Cons. Diads.	6/0	...	New Modder.	1 5/16	-1/16
Cons. G. Fds.	1 1/8	+1/32	New State A.	1 1/16	-1/16
Cons. M.E.	15/7½	+4½d	Nourse	10/9	-3d
Cons. M. Sel.	11/0	-3d	Randf't'n E.	11/9	...
Crown	5⅜	-1/32	Rand Mines	2 1/16	...
Daggafontein	1 9/32	...	Rand Select.	7/6	-3d
De Beers, D.	6⅜	-⅛	Rob. Deep B.	8/3	-3d
Durban Deep	12/9	...	S.A. Town.	7/6	...
East Geduld	2/3	-3d	S.W. Africa	25/32	...
East Rand...	9/3	...	Springs	22 9/32	-1/32
Geduld	5 1/2	+1/16	Sub Nigel	2 5/8	-1/32
Gen. Mining	1 1/16	-1/32	T. Cons. Lds.	1 1/16	-1/32
Govt. Areas	1 1/2	...	Union Corp.	2¾	...
J'b'g'C'n'lsInv.	35/3	-9d	V. Reyn Devp.	2¾	-1/32
Knights	10/0	...	Vereen'g Est.	1 21/32	-1/32
Langlaagte	23/0	...	W. Rd. Cons.	7/3	-1½d
Meyer & C.	23/32	...	West Springs	13/6	-3d

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kubi	8/10½	-1½d	Rhod. Cong. B	11	-¼
Cam & Motor	1 1/16	-1/32	Rhod. K't'ga	1	+1/16
Chartered	30/0	-6d	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	1 1/16	...
Glds. Rhod.	7/3	-4½d	Roan Antel.	2 7/32	...
Loangwa	2/0	-1½d	Selukwe	3/0	...
Lonely Reef	1 5/16	-1/16	Shamva	9d.	...
N'Changa	2⅜	-⅛	Tang'ka Con.	1 1/16	-1/32
Rhod. Ang. A	1 1/16	-1/16	Wankie Coll.	1	-1/32
Rhod. B. H.	1/7½	-1½d	Zambesia Ex.	1 7/32	-1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	5/9	...	Bisichi	5/0	...
Ashanti	30/6	+1½d	Fanti Cons.	9/3	-3d
Assoc. Nigeria	3 4½	...	Naraguta	3 5/16	...

TEA

Amal. Est...	18	...	Eastn. Prod.	3 15/32	...
An.-Ceylon	26/3	...	Empire	36/0	-1/0
Assam Co...	30/3	-3d	Galahs	1/0	...
Assam Front	1 1/16	...	Imperial Tea	31/3	...
Bogwat'tawa	3⅜	+1/16	Jhanzie	47/3	-1/0
Bramap'tra	3/0	-1/2	Jokai	3 3/32	...
Brit. Indian	2⅜	...	Jorehaut	3	-1/16
Budla Beta	3⅜	-1/16	Lanka Plant.	40/0	...
Carolina	2⅛	...	Lebong	3¾	...
Ceylon Plant	95/0	...	Lungla	12/6	...
Chargola	12/0	-6d	Makum	33/0	...
Chubwa	2 1/16	...	Nedeem	42/6	-6d
Cons. T. & L.	20¾	...	New Dimbola	5/16	...
Darjeeling	3	...	Nuwara Eliya	5/16	...
Dark Cons...	70/6	+6d	Pabbojan	5/16	...
Deundi	16/9	...	Scot. T. & L.	5/16	...
Dooars	2 9/16	-9d	Singlo	2 7/16	...
Doom Dooma	4	...	Travancore	2 5/16	-1/16
Eastn. Assam	3 7/16	...	Upper Assam	37/6	-6d

OIL

A.-Ecuador	12/4½	-3d	Lobitos	1 15/32	...
A.-Egypt., B	2 1/16	-1/32	Mex. Eagle	9/0	-4½d
A.-Persian	3 3/32	-1/16	Do., Pf.	8/3	...
Apex Trin.	13/9	-1/6	Phœnix, Lisb.	7 1/16	-1½d
Atlantic	1 1/32	...	R. Dutch	27⅝	+1/8
Brit. Borneo	6/9	...	Shell	41/6	-1/32
Brit. Burmah	4/0	...	Spies (2/-)	0 4½	...
Brit. Cont., Pf	4/0	+1½d	Steaua Rom.	0 4½	...
Burmah	3 3/32	-1/32	Trinidad C.	2/0	...
Canad. Eagle	7 7½	-3d	Trinidad L.	1 1/16	...
Do., 7% Pf.	12 4½	...	U.-Brit. Trin.	4 7/32	...
Creole	19/3	...	Ural Caspian	0/6	...
Kern River...	2/9	-3d	V.O.C., Ord.	1 21 32	-1/32

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo	1⅜	...	Mysore	10/6	+1½d
Balaghat	2/6	...	Nat. Mining	0/6	...
Base Met. Min	6/6	...	Nundydroog	15/6*	-9d
Bkn. H. Prop.	12/0	...	Oomgum	3/6	+3d
Do., North	1 7/16*	+1/32	Patino	3/6	...
Do., South	1⅛	...	Rio Tinto	20¾	-⅛
Burma Corp.	9 3/8	...	Rus. A. Cons	2½d	...
Cent. P. Mang.	2 9/16*	+1/16	S'ta G'trudis	8/0	...
Champion R.	7/9	...	St. J. Del Rey	16/6	-3d
East Pool, Pf	1/3	...	S. Francisco	14 4½	-1/0
E. Zinc, P.	2⅜	...	S. Amer. Cpr.	1 1/32	-7½d
L.Ver. & Star	7/3	...	Sulphide	6 1/04	+7½d
Min. Sepn.	5¼	...	Tharsis	3⅝	...
Mining Corp.	3/6	...	Vipond	3/9	...
Mining Trust	8/5	-3d	Wiluna	15/0	-3d
Mount Isa	1 5/16	...	Zinc Corp.	7/8	-3d
Mt. Lyell	1 5/16	...	Do., Pref.	2⅜	+1/32

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex div. and Ex rights.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Austrian, 7% Bds., 1930	95	91	-1⅛
B.A. and Pac. Rly. 5% Deb.	82½	85	...
Ceylon, 4½% Bds., 1945	95	1 prem.	+1/16
Courage, 5½% Deb., 1979	98	104½	...
Edmundson's Elec. 5% Deb.	93½	93½ prem.	+1¼
Ferranti, Ltd., 7% Pref.	20/0	20/3	...
Gen. Elec., 5% Deb.	98	1⅛ prem.	+1/8
Johannesburg, 5% 1950-60	97⅛	99¼	...
Kelly's Directories, 6½% Deb	98½	102½	...
Lockwood and Bradley	5/0	1/9	...
Do., 7½% Cum. Pref.	20/0	12/0	...
Ldn. Elec. Rly., 5% Deb.	97½	4½ prem.	...
Marks and Spencer, 6% Deb.	102	106½	...
Do., 7% Pref.	21/0	22/9	...
Newcastle Elec., 5% Deb...	96	¾ prem.	+⅛
Niger Co., 5% Deb.	94	96¼	+⅛
St. Helens Corp., 6% 1950-70	99½	102⅜	+⅛
Skoda Works, 6% Deb.	85	92½	...
S. African, 5% Conv., 1950-70	98	1 prem.	...
South Met. Gas, 5% Deb.	97½	¾ prem.	...
Treasury Bds., 4%, 1934-38	100¼	1/16 dis.	...
Ulster, 5%, 1950-60	99	2¼ prem.	...
Unilever, Ltd., Ord. (£1)	£3	18/0 dis.	-1/3

* Minimum tender price.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ. bargains done with or between non-members; ††. bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡†, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡

City and Internat. 108
Consolidated, 4½% Deb., 82½
Debenture Corp., 5% Pref., 93 99
Foreign, Amer. and Gen., Deb., 177
Foreign and Colonial, 5% Pref., 96
General Trust Com., Deb., 138½
Globe Telegraph, 14½ ½ 14
Gt. Northn., 5% Deb., 95 97
Gt. Northn., 5% Deb., 95 97
Inland and Gen., 342 52
Do., 4½% Pref., 83½
Investment Corp., 4% Pref., 75††
Do. Deb., 44½ 5 4
Lake View, 23
Law Fire, 85
Law Fire, 5% Pref., 95
Mercantile, 530 0 7
Mercantile Invest., 10½
Do., 5% Pref., 93½
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 100‡
Premier, 165
Do., 5% Pref., 86½ ½ 5 9½
Rio Claro Rly., 5% Pref., 86½
Do., 5% Deb., 91½ 2
Second Guardian, 128½
Do., 5% Deb., 97½
Second Metropolitan, 137
Do., 5% Pref., 95
Sterling, 215
Do., 5% Pref., 95
Stockholders, 5% Pref., 86½††
Trust Union, 4½% Pref., 87 7
U.S. and S. Amer., 247
Ud. States Deb., 341

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Charter, 4½% Deb., 82
House and Fo., 5% Deb., 95
Trust Co. of Lond. and Scotland, 5% Pref., 83½

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Anal Anthracite, 7% Pref., 13/6
Armstrong, Whitworth Sects., -/5½
Babcock and Wilcox, 53/6 /6
Baker Perkins, 7% Pref., 20/3 -/9
Baldwins, 6% Pref., 10½
Do., 6% Pref., 4/6
Brown (John), fully pd., 2/6
Cammell, Laird, 10½
Consett, 6% Deb., 84½ ½
Cory, 58/3 -/3 -/7½
Do., 4% Deb., 73½
Dorman, Long, 4/5 -/3
Do., 5% Prefd., 7/01 -/9
Fairfield Shipbldg., 41-5/- Deb., 61¼ ½
Grovesend Steel, 6% Deb., 89½
Hadfields, 7% Pref., 21/3
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 21/6
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/1½ 5/-
Indian Iron, 71-5% Deb., 85¼
Lambert, 30/9 30/-
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 103½ ¼ ½ ¼
Pease and Partners, 1/4½
Peiners, 20/6 -/9‡
Do., 7½% Pref., 18/9 -/9
Ricketts, Cockerell, 4½% Pref., 11/3
Staveley, 20/9
Stewarts and Lloyds, Def., 22/6 -/12½
Stone, 6½% Pref., 22/6††
Thornycroft, 46/9 -/9
Do., Pfd. Prefd., 22/- 5/-
Do., 6% Pref., 19/6
Tron Steel (of S. Africa), 7% Deb., 101 1
Ud. States Steel, 140‡ 50 50 30 ¼ ¼ ½ ½ 2 1
Vickers, 7 7/8 -/12½ -/12½ 7/-
Do., 5% Prefd., 84½ ½
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1½), 17/3
Do., 5% Pref., 97½
Yarrow, 14/2¼ -/0¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allied Ironfdrs., 6% Deb., 82▲
Anvil Anthracite, 6% Pref., 10/9
Bolsover, 15/6
Bull Combustion, 7/3▲††
Butterley, 13/10½
Derwent Lead, New, 4/-
Duffield Iron, 2/9 -/½ 3/- 2/7½
Firth, 6% Pref., 12/3
Hecla Min. Main, 1
N.C. Metal, 2/5- 1/3 5/-
Petters, 5% Funds. Certs., 10/- 10/ ‡
Settle, Sneaksmn., 6/9 -/1½
Staveley Coal and Iron, 20/-
Staybridge, 10/6
Sheth Wks., 6% Debs. (iss. at 95, £65 pd.), 62
Yorkshire Anal., 6/10½

MINES

Anaconda, 7½
Ashanti, 30/11½ -/9 -/7½†† -/3 -/4½ -/6 -/7½ -/6 30/- 30/- -/4½ -/6 -/9 -/9 -/3 -/3 -/1½
Consold. of S. Africn., 22/4½ -/4½ 1/3‡ 30/4‡ 1/3 30/6 1/10½ 2/2½ 20/6‡
Do., 6% Cum. Pref., 16/6††
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 14/6‡ -/7½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10½½ ¼
Do., Deld. (Bearer), 6¼ ¼ 5½½
Geduld Prop., 69/6½ 70/- 70/-
Globe and Phœnix, 12/10½†† 13/3 -/3½
London Tin Corp., 8/4½ -/6 8/- 8/- -/4½ -/6 -/11½ -/6 -/4½
Do., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 4/9 -/11¼ -/9 -/11½ 5/3¼ 4/10½ 5/3½ 4/11½ -/11¼
Mysore, 10/11¼ -/3‡
Pahang Consols, 7/-
Rio Tinto, 29/4 ¼ 30 ½½ 29⅞ 1½½‡
Do., 6% Pref., 90/-
St. John del Rey, 16/7½ -/9
Do., 10% Pref. (free of tax), 24/6‡
Tanganyika Concessions, 28/3 -/11½‡ 7/6
Tharsis Sulphur and Copper (Bearer), 71/10½ -/6¼▲ 70/11¼▲
Union Corp., 53 9
Van Ryn, 8/9
Wankie, 14/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Boulder Perseverance, -/6½†† -/7 -/7
Finance and Indust. Invest. Corp., -/3¼
Golden Horse Shoe (New), 2/6 -/9 -/4½‡ -/11
Gt. Boulder Perseverance, -/9 -/9½ -/10½ -/10½
Lake View and Star, 7/- 7/- 7/- -/11½ 6/10½ 7/1 -/3 6/-‡ 7/1½ -/4½ -/3 -/3
S. Kalgurli, 9/11½ -/4½ 8/6†† 8/11½ -/4½
Wiluna Gold, 15/- 14/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Balaghat, 2/1½‡ -/11½‡
Broken Hill Proprietary, 11/10½ -/9 12/-
Burma Corp., 9/6 -/11½ -/3 -/4½ -/11½ -/3 -/3 9/- -/3½ 9/- -/6 -/3½
Champion Reef, 7/9 -/3‡
Colombian Mining, -/9††
Cons. Tin Mines, 5% 50-yr. Bds., 7/6 -/4½
El Oro, 3/2 -/2½ -/2½
Electrolytic Zinc of Australasia, 10/-‡
Fabulosa, -/4½
Geevor, 3/7
Indian Copper, 1/1½
Do., 7½% Deb., 58
Kedah Prai, 10/6
Malaya Cons., -/3
Malayan Dredging, 15/- 15/- 14/7½ 14/-
Merry, -/4½ -/3
Mex. Light, 8/- -/- 7/9 8/1½ -/3
Mt. Lyell, 16/11½ -/10½‡
New Goldfields of Venezuela, 2/10½ -/9 -/10½
Otavi, 24/-‡
Penanti, -/3½ -/3½ -/9
Pulsitar, 5/-
Rambler, 11/6‡
Rezost, 17/9 18/1½ 18/- 17/9
Russo-Asiatic Cons., -/2½‡
Santa Gertrudis, 4/- -/3 7/-
Sn Amalgamated Corp., 1/- -/- -/3
Sathn. Malayan Tin, 8/6†† -/9
Sathrn. Tronoh, 5/-
Sibdeli, 6/9 -/9 -/9
Tavoy, 2/7½
Temenor, 1/9
Tenob, 14/-
Tjiroe, 10/- -/1½ 10/- 9/6 -/6 -/3 10/-
Tronoh, 5/3 4/6½ 5/- 5/- 5/-
Zinc Corp., 17½‡
Do., Pref., 27 -/- 4/6‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

Anglo-Amer. Corp. of S. Africa, 15/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/11¼ 16/3 -/6 15/9 16/3 -/6 15/8¼
Do., 6% Pfd., 86½ 5½ 5 6½
Brakpan, 5/3
Brown Vkbrs, 8/10½†† 9/- 8/7½ 9/- 8/9 -/11¼ 9/- -/1½ ½
Cam and Motor, 13/9 14/-
Central Mining and Invest. (Reg.), 13††
Cons. Diamond of S.W. Africa, 6-
Do., 7½% Pref., 5/10½†† -/10½ -/10½
Cons. Main Reef, 15 4½ -/6
Crown Mine, 72/3¼ -/3½‡ 1/10½
Do., 7½% Pfd., 25/10½ -/3 -/3
E. Rand Proprty., 9/1½ -/1½ -/3½ -/7½ 9/9‡ -/9‡ 9/6 -/6½ -/6 -/5½ 9-
Geldenhuis Deep, 7/7½ -/5¼
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 7/6
Govt. Gold Areas (Modderfontein), 30/-†† 29/6 -/8¼ -/8¼ -/6 -/6 29/6 30/- -/8 -/8
H. E. Proprty. (New), 4/11 -/11½
Inv. Corp. Invest., 33/9†† -/11½‡ 2/7½ 3/6 3/- -/3 -/6 2/6 -/9
Lourenco Consolidated, 1/3½ -/9¼ 2/11½ 1/9½ 2/0¼
London and Rhodesian, 1/3½‡ -/6
Lothian Vtel, 2/4½ -/5¼
Meyer and Charlton, 13/9 14/9
Modderfontein " B," 11/10½††
Modderfontein Deep (Reg.), 21/3
Modderfontein East, 21/2‡††
N'Changa, 50/- -/11¼ 48/9 50/- 48/9 -/11¼ -/9 -/11½ 50/13¼
New Modderfontein, 54/4½‡ 2/11½ 4/4½ 3/9 4/4½ -/6½
New Rietf. Gold, 2/9
S. Carterland Expl., 1/3¼ -/6 -/6 -/3¼ -/6¼
Soane, 10/3 -/3
Springfield Platinums, 1/2½ -/11½
Tanf. 55 2 3/9 -/11¼
Tanf Selection, 7/6†† -/3
Waterloo Syn., 11/6 -/4½‡ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/6‡ -/9 -/3‡ -/9 -/6 -/9 -/7½ -/6¼
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 1/6†† -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/5¼ -/6 -/6 -/5½ -/5¼
Rhodesian Anglo-Amer., 13/9 -/9 -/9
Rhodesian Congo Border, 10½ 11 11 10⅞
Rhodesian Corp., 1/4½†† -/1½‡
Rhodesian Selection, 26/3
Rhodesian Selection, 6/9 7/9
Rhodesian Silver, 11/6 -/4½‡ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/6‡ -/9 -/3‡
Rio Tinto, 29/4 ¼ 30 ½½ 29⅞ 1½½‡
Do., 6% Pref., 90/-
St. John del Rey, 16/7½ -/9
Do., 10% Pref. (free of tax), 24/6‡
Tanganyika Concessions, 28/3 -/11½‡ 7/6
Tharsis Sulphur and Copper (Bearer), 71/10½ -/6¼▲ 70/11¼▲
Union Corp., 53 9
Van Ryn, 8/9
Wankie, 14/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Boulder Perseverance, -/6½†† -/7 -/7
Finance and Indust. Invest. Corp., -/3¼
Golden Horse Shoe (New), 2/6 -/9 -/4½‡ -/11
Gt. Boulder Perseverance, -/9 -/9½ -/10½ -/10½
Lake View and Star, 7/- 7/- 7/- -/11½ 6/10½ 7/1 -/3 6/-‡ 7/1½ -/4½ -/3 -/3
S. Kalgurli, 9/11½ -/4½ 8/6†† 8/11½ -/4½
Wiluna Gold, 15/- 14/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Balaghat, 2/1½‡ -/11½‡
Broken Hill Proprietary, 11/10½ -/9 12/-
Burma Corp., 9/6 -/11½ -/3 -/4½ -/11½ -/3 -/3 9/- -/3½ 9/- -/6 -/3½
Champion Reef, 7/9 -/3‡
Colombian Mining, -/9††
Cons. Tin Mines, 5% 50-yr. Bds., 7/6 -/4½
El Oro, 3/2 -/2½ -/2½
Electrolytic Zinc of Australasia, 10/-‡
Fabulosa, -/4½
Geevor, 3/7
Indian Copper, 1/1½
Do., 7½% Deb., 58
Kedah Prai, 10/6
Malaya Cons., -/3
Malayan Dredging, 15/- 15/- 14/7½ 14/-
Merry, -/4½ -/3
Mex. Light, 8/- -/- 7/9 8/1½ -/3
Mt. Lyell, 16/11½ -/10½‡
New Goldfields of Venezuela, 2/10½ -/9 -/10½
Otavi, 24/-‡
Penanti, -/3½ -/3½ -/9
Pulsitar, 5/-
Rambler, 11/6‡
Rezost, 17/9 18/1½ 18/- 17/9
Russo-Asiatic Cons., -/2½‡
Santa Gertrudis, 4/- -/3 7/-
Sn Amalgamated Corp., 1/- -/- -/3
Sathn. Malayan Tin, 8/6†† -/9
Sathrn. Tronoh, 5/-
Sibdeli, 6/9 -/9 -/9
Tavoy, 2/7½
Temenor, 1/9
Tenob, 14/-
Tjiroe, 10/- -/1½ 10/- 9/6 -/6 -/3 10/-
Tronoh, 5/3 4/6½ 5/- 5/- 5/-
Zinc Corp., 17½‡
Do., Pref., 27 -/- 4/6‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

Anglo-Amer. Corp. of S. Africa, 15/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/11¼ 16/3 -/6 15/9 16/3 -/6 15/8¼
Do., 6% Pfd., 86½ 5½ 5 6½
Brakpan, 5/3
Brown Vkbrs, 8/10½†† 9/- 8/7½ 9/- 8/9 -/11¼ 9/- -/1½ ½
Cam and Motor, 13/9 14/-
Central Mining and Invest. (Reg.), 13††
Cons. Diamond of S.W. Africa, 6-
Do., 7½% Pref., 5/10½†† -/10½ -/10½
Cons. Main Reef, 15 4½ -/6
Crown Mine, 72/3¼ -/3½‡ 1/10½
Do., 7½% Pfd., 25/10½ -/3 -/3
E. Rand Proprty., 9/1½ -/1½ -/3½ -/7½ 9/9‡ -/9‡ 9/6 -/6½ -/6 -/5½ 9-
Geldenhuis Deep, 7/7½ -/5¼
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 7/6
Govt. Gold Areas (Modderfontein), 30/-†† 29/6 -/8¼ -/8¼ -/6 -/6 29/6 30/- -/8 -/8
H. E. Proprty. (New), 4/11 -/11½
Inv. Corp. Invest., 33/9†† -/11½‡ 2/7½ 3/6 3/- -/3 -/6 2/6 -/9
Lourenco Consolidated, 1/3½ -/9¼ 2/11½ 1/9½ 2/0¼
London and Rhodesian, 1/3½‡ -/6
Lothian Vtel, 2/4½ -/5¼
Meyer and Charlton, 13/9 14/9
Modderfontein " B," 11/10½††
Modderfontein Deep (Reg.), 21/3
Modderfontein East, 21/2‡††
N'Changa, 50/- -/11¼ 48/9 50/- 48/9 -/11¼ -/9 -/11½ 50/13¼
New Modderfontein, 54/4½‡ 2/11½ 4/4½ 3/9 4/4½ -/6½
New Rietf. Gold, 2/9
S. Carterland Expl., 1/3¼ -/6 -/6 -/3¼ -/6¼
Soane, 10/3 -/3
Springfield Platinums, 1/2½ -/11½
Tanf. 55 2 3/9 -/11¼
Tanf Selection, 7/6†† -/3
Waterloo Syn., 11/6 -/4½‡ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/6‡ -/9 -/3‡ -/9 -/6 -/9 -/7½ -/6¼
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 1/6†† -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/5¼ -/6 -/6 -/5½ -/5¼
Rhodesian Anglo-Amer., 13/9 -/9 -/9
Rhodesian Congo Border, 10½ 11 11 10⅞
Rhodesian Corp., 1/4½†† -/1½‡
Rhodesian Selection, 26/3
Rhodesian Silver, 6/9 7/9
Rio Tinto, 29/4 ¼ 30 ½½ 29⅞ 1½½‡
Do., 6% Pref., 90/-
St. John del Rey, 16/7½ -/9
Do., 10% Pref. (free of tax), 24/6‡
Tanganyika Concessions, 28/3 -/11½‡ 7/6
Tharsis Sulphur and Copper (Bearer), 71/10½ -/6¼▲ 70/11¼▲
Union Corp., 53 9
Van Ryn, 8/9
Wankie, 14/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Ariston, 1/9 -/6½ -/4½‡ -/6¼ -/7½ -/6 -/7½
Assd. Tin of Nigeria, 5/7½ -/7½ 2/10½
Ex-Lands Nigeria, 1/3½
Nigerian Syndicate, 10/7½
Tquah and Abosso, 2/3 -/3

NITRATE

Anglo-Chilean, 7% Deb., 96½
Lautaro, Nos. 240,001 to 430,000 and 500,001 to 1,215,000, Bearer, 57/6 6/3 7/6 5/7½ 6/3 7/6
Tarapaca and Tocopilla, 5/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 85¼ ¼ ¼ ½ ½ ⅝

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 12/6 -/6 -/4½‡
Anglo-Persian, 69/6¼ -/6½ 1/10½ 3/6 -/6 -/3 -/3¼
Do., 6% Pref., 27 7½ -/6 -/1½ -/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 22/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 99½
Asiatic, 22/9 -/6 1/10½
Burmah, 78/9 7/6 6/1½ -/1½ 8/- 7/6 8/1½ 8/-
Do., 6% Pref., 27/10½
Do., 5% Deb., 104 3½ 3
Canadian Eagle, 7/9 -/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/4½ -/8¼ -/8¼ -/6½ -/4½ -/7½
Ker River, 2/11¼ 3/-
Lobitos, 26/10½ 9/-‡ 7/6 8/- 7/6
Mexican Eagle, 9/8 8/10½ 9/- -/0¼ 9/- 8/10½ 9/1½ 8/9‡ 9/3 -/3 8/10½ 9/0¼ 9/- -/1½ -/9¼ -/9¼ -/8¼ 8/11¼
Do., 8% Pref. (Pfd.), 9/-
Phœnix and Transport, £1 shs., 8/- 7/10½ -/9 8/- 7/9
Do., 7½% Deb., 97
Royal Dutch, 27¼ ½ ¼ ½ ¼ ½ ½ ½††† 2 ½ ½ ½

GODDARD & SMITH

BEG TO GIVE NOTICE OF THEIR

APPOINTMENT AS MANAGING AGENTS

OF

AFRICA HOUSE, KINGSWAY

WHICH, AS ALREADY ANNOUNCED,

THEY RECENTLY ACQUIRED ON BEHALF OF CLIENTS.

THE FOLLOWING FURTHER PROPERTIES ARE ALSO NOW UNDER THEIR CONTROL IN ADDITION TO

145 OTHERS

WHICH HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

9, 12, 13, 14 & 15, ARLINGTON-STREET, AND
6, BENNET-STREET, S.W.
BELGRAVE HOUSE, ECCLESTON-SQUARE, S.W.
33, BURY-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.
90, REGENT-STREET, W,
1 & 2, ST. JAMES'-STREET AND
64, PALL MALL, S.W.
88, ST. JAMES'-STREET, S.W.
49, WEYMOUTH-STREET, W.

FULL DETAILS OF PREMISES NOW AVAILABLE FOR LETTING MAY BE OBTAINED OF

THE MANAGING AGENTS,

GODDARD & SMITH, 22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES', S.W.1.

(TELEPHONES: GERRARD 2727.)

---

on Thursday, 30th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

ELFORDS,

HAWKHURST, KENT.

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

Old-fashioned RESIDENCE; lodge entrance, vestibule entrance, lounge hall, inner hall, four reception, billiard, two bath, and 15 bed and dressing rooms; gas, main water, central heating; electric light available; stabling, garage, laundry, gardener's cottage; small farm with good farmhouse buildings and four cottages; in all about 103 acres; vacant possession; as a whole or in four Lots. Solicitors: Messrs. Cadge Fiske and Co., 10, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.

Auctioneers:—

GODDARD & SMITH,

22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

N.B.—The Furniture and Effects, live and dead stock, will be sold on the premises on the 3rd and 4th November next, absolutely without reserve.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION in Estate Auction Hall, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1 (unless previously sold privately), On Thursday next, 16th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

WICKEN, NEWPORT, ESSEX.

In a picturesque, healthy country district, 38 miles by road from London.

Charming FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of 44 ACRES. Picturesque HOUSE with South aspect and drive approach. Porch entrance, lounge hall, three reception, three bath, and 10 bed and dressing rooms; electric light, good water supply, telephone; capital stabling and garage, man's bed room; delightful well-matured ornamental grounds and useful paddocks, pasture, and arable enclosure. At a very low reserve, as a whole or in five Lots.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Deacon and Co., 29, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.3. Auctioneers:—

GODDARD & SMITH,

22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

AUDLEYS WOOD ESTATE, BASINGSTOKE, NORTH HANTS.
RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE ABOUT 300 ACRES.

One hour London by good train service; excellent mansion with lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, all in 17th-century oak, billiard room, morning room, conservatory, hall room, 14 main bed and dressing rooms, ample staff accommodation, three bath rooms. Electric light, water, gas, main supplies. Telephone. Central heating. Perfect drainage. Garage (five) and stabling with living accommodation. Picturesque lawns, studded with mature oak trees, walled-in gardens with glass houses, three tennis courts. Splendid herbaceous borders and rose beds.

Secluded residence, approached by winding drives (two), with lodge at each, six other cottages on estate. Modern farm buildings and house let off. Exceptional shooting. Illustrated particulars from Sole Agents:—

COOKSEY and WALKER, F.A.I., 17, Market-place, Reading. 'Phone 158.

HENRY BUTCHER & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS.
SPECIALIZING IN THE SALE AND VALUATION OF

FACTORIES, PLANT AND MACHINERY.

By Order of the Liquidator.
Re RELIANCE RUBBERWARE LIMITED (in LIQUIDATION).

PADDINGTON, W.9.

Messrs.

HENRY BUTCHER & Co.,

in conjunction with Messrs.

DUNN, SOMAN & COVERDALE,

will offer for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty) as a First Lot the Property together with the Plant and Machinery, &c., and if not sold in this manner then the Property will be offered in One or more Lots to be followed by the Plant, &c., in Lots in detail, on the Property on WEDNESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER, 1930, at 11 a.m., the VALUABLE

LEASEHOLD FACTORY,

known as 1-4, AMBERLEY WHARVES, AMBERLEY-ROAD. Situate adjoining THE GRAND JUNCTION CANAL, with an extensive frontage thereto, and comprising several SUBSTANTIALLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS on two and three Floors, containing a Total

FLOOR SPACE OF 50,000 SQUARE FEET,

of which about 21,500 Square Feet is sub-leased and producing £950 per annum, the whole covering a SITE AREA OF 28,500 SQUARE FEET, with four drive-in Entrances and an Extensive Road Frontage. Held for Leases expiring 29th September, 1925, at Ground Rents aggregating £639 per annum. COMPANY'S WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. GAS. MAIN DRAINAGE. Also FOUR LEASEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, situate and known as Nos. 50, 52, 54, and 56, Formosa-street, W.9, let on a 66 years' term from September, 1925, producing a Net Rental of £120 per annum. Particulars of:—

Messrs. MOORE, STEPHENS, and Co., Chartered Accountants, 4, London Wall-avenue, E.C.2; of RALEIGH S. SMALLMAN, Esq., Solicitor, 8, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.4; of Messrs. DUNN, SOMAN, and COVERDALE, Land Agents, Abbey House, 36 and 37, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; and of Messrs. HENRY BUTCHER and Co.

By Order of the Liquidator.
Re RELIANCE RUBBERWARE, LIMITED (in LIQUIDATION).

AMBERLEY WHARF, PADDINGTON, W.9.

Messrs.

HENRY BUTCHER & CO.

in conjunction with Messrs.

DUNN, SOMAN & COVERDALE,

will SELL by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of) in Lots in detail on the Property, on WEDNESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER, 1930, and following day, at 11 a.m. each day, the

RUBBER PLANT & MACHINERY

including a 56in. THREE-BOWL CALENDER by BRIDGE, FOUR ROLLER AND GRINDER MILLS by BRIDGE and SHAW, 2 42in. by 84in. DAYLIGHT HYDRAULIC PRESS, 750-1,000lb., W.P., by BRIDGE; TWENTY SINGLE AND TWO DAYLIGHT PRESSES by BRIDGE and SHAW, SINGLE and DOUBLE STAMPING PRESSES by STANDARD and JOHNSTON, FIVE EXTRUDING MACHINES by BOYLE and SHAW, THREE STEAM JACKETED VULCANIZING PANS up to 2ft. 6in. by 12ft., 2 "HARVEY FROST" VULCANIZER, Townsend "Washing Machine, Plume Extractor Plant, TWO "Singer" Sewing Machines, Moulds, "Gardner" Mixers, TWO 5ft. by 15ft. "GALLOWAY" BOILERS, 800lb., W.P. "Wee" Duplex Feed Pump, a THREE-THROW HORIZONTAL HYDRAULIC PUMP by SHAW with 15-TON ACCUMULATOR, Fourteen Slip Ring Electric Motors, 415 Volts A.C. 3-phase, up to 85 H.P. ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS:—

2 8.S. and S.C. GAP BED LATHES, a No. 24 "BECKER" VERTICAL MILLING MACHINE, a "TAYLOR, TAYLOR and HOBSON" ENGRAVING MACHINE, a 20in. Pillar Drilling Machine, a 12in. by 24in. by 6in. Planing Machine, a "Millers Falls" Power Hack Saw, Shafting, Engineers' Tools and Effects.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY:—

CROSS-CUT SAW BENCH, VERTICLE SPINDLE MOULDING MACHINE, OVERHAND PLANING and THICKNESSING MACHINE by DANCKAERT, FRET-SAW by WILKINSON. QUANTITY OF TIMBER.

MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS:—

"Kadox Black Label" Zinc Oxide, Kieselgur, Whiting, Barytes, Dyes, and Crude Rubber together with the Contents of the Laboratory. Printing Press, Four "National" Cash Registers, "Bick" Time Recorder, "Milnes" Safe, Typewriters, Desks, Glassware (when ready) et cetera.

Messrs. MOORE, STEPHENS and Co., Chartered Accountants, 4, London Wall-avenue, E.C.2; of RALEIGH S. SMALLMAN, Esq., Solicitor, 8, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.4; of Messrs. DUNN, SOMAN and COVERDALE, Land Agents, Abbey House, 36 and 37, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; and of Messrs. HENRY BUTCHER and Co.

HENRY BUTCHER & CO.,

63 and 64, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2. Phone: Holborn 5474. (Private Branch Exchange.)

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CAMBRIDGE.—For SALE, FREEHOLD SITE, 2 roads thoroughfare, 1,600 sq. ft.; frontage 45ft.; suitable for garage, cinema, hotel, ice rink, universal stores, &c.—Full particulars of SCRUBY and GRAY Auctioneers 25a, St. Andrew's-street, Cambridge.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND suitable factory or flats. Main line position Mile-end. Main road.—F. M. P., "Arlen," Lonsdale-road, Barking.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY OF ACQUIRING from 5,000 ACRES to over 8,000 ACRES of magnificent PROPERTY for afforestation purposes along the Coastal Belt of the Union of South Africa. Price moderate.—For further particulars apply to WOX and SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

WINDSOR FOREST.—Rare opportunity to Purchase FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES having fine views at most reasonable price.—HILLARY and Co., Chartered Land Agents, Maidenhead. Tels. 187.

WANTED

WANTED to RENT, 50 ACRES of LEVEL GRASS LAND, London environs.—Write Box W.1795, The Times, E.C.4.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

COTE D'AZUR, CAP D'ANTIBES.—VILLA, beautifully furnished; nearly new; pineland. £3,200. French tax included.—264, Upland-road, Dulwich.

ITALIAN RIVIERA.—To be LET, delightful small VILLA near MENTONE; close to sea, lovely views; private way to beach; three sitting, six bed rooms, bath room, antique furniture.—Terms and full particulars from Useful Women, Ltd., 48, Dover-street, W.1. Regent 4564.

SPORTS GROUNDS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WANTED

TENNIS COURTS.

LAND WANTED for four Tennis Courts near London, S.W. or N.W.; purchase or rent; would take over existing courts.—Reply Williams, 11, Bermondsey-street, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and SURVEYORS of

FACTORIES, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES

(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

To CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, Lime Burners, and others. To be SOLD WITH POSSESSION, at the LOW UPSET PRICE of £10,000.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

are instructed to offer for SALE by TENDER the undermentioned

FREEHOLD CEMENT WORKS SITE AND CLAY LANDS,

situate at Pitstone, near TRING, within 30 miles of London. The Estate, which contains a total AREA of about 234 ACRES, has frontages to two roads and to the L. M. & S. Railway, with excellent Sidings thereto. The Land contains the Raw Materials for the manufacture of Portland Cement, and from tests that have been made by Chemical Experts the QUALITY is good enough for the manufacture of Cement of the highest standard, and as regards QUANTITY, from borings made by Engineers, it is estimated to be sufficient to supply a 100,000-ton Cement Works for upwards of a century. The CHALK DEPOSITS have further been certified as suitable for the manufacture of the best quality White and Grey Limes. Every facility will be afforded intending Purchasers for checking both the quantity and quality of the Materials contained within the Land.

Tenders, which must be in the form contained in the Particulars, should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Cement Works Site," and delivered to Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY and Co., at their offices, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.2, by Four o'clock on MONDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1930.

May be viewed by Orders and Particulars with Plans had when ready of Messrs. LINKLATERS and PAINES, Solicitors, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.4, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

EARLY CLEARANCE SALE of SHIPBUILDING and CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING PLANT at the North Works, Canada Dock, LIVERPOOL. By order of the Directors of GRAYSON, ROLLO and CLOVER DOCKS, Limited.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots on the Premises on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

PLANT AND MACHINERY,

including: Two Plate Edge Planers 35ft. and 14ft.; Set heavy 35ft. Plate Rolls and Two smaller ditto; Punching and Shearing Machines; Beam Bending and Scarfing Machines; Pneumatic Hammers; Twenty-six Screwcutting and other Lathes; Five Radial and Pillar Drilling Machines; Three Planing Machines; Slotting, Boring, Shaping and Milling Machines; Screwing Machines; Emery Grinders; Rack Saw Bench; Band Saw Machine; Planing and Moulding Machines; Six Electric and Hand Travellers up to 40 tons; Twenty-three 440-volt D.C. Motors up to 70 H.P.; Three Gas Engines; Four Air Compressors and Six Receivers; 3-K.W. Petrol Generating Set; Petrol and Steam Driven Pumps; Vacuum Pump; Divers' Pumps and Gear; CO_2 Refrigerator; Vertical Boiler; 20-ton Weighbridge, by Denison; A six-ton Steam Wagon by Atkinson; Sixty tons Bending and Levelling Blocks; Scrap Iron and Steel; Office Furniture and other effects.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In order to effect a clearance, the various machines will be offered at reserve prices based on their Scrap Value.

May be viewed on production of Catalogue to be had, when ready, of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

G. R.

H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH. By Order of the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY. Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots at H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH (to which British subjects only will be admitted), on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1930, and following days, at Eleven o'clock precisely each day,

OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,

including:—500 tons Scrap Steel and Iron; 12 tons Old Boiler Tubes; 100 tons Steel Wire Rope; Bollers; Propellers; Anchors; 100 tons Scrap Metal, Various; 185 tons Scrap Lead Battery Plates; 5 tons Peroxide of Lead; 33 tons Scrap Zinc, Ashes and Bottoms; 3 tons Scrap Aluminium; 7 tons White Metal; 70 tons old Electric Cable; 37 tons old Rope and Paperstuff; 20 tons Canvas Hoses, Rags and Cuttings; obsolete Machine Tools; Steam Turbo Pumping Sets; Air Compressors; Pumps, Fan Engines; Steam Winches; Evaporating and Distilling Plants; Electrical and Wireless Apparatus; four 150-h.p. 400-volt 3-phase Motors; Motor Generators; Steam Pinnaces; Motor and Sailing Boats; Timber; Firewood; Ships' Furniture and Fittings; Carpets, Curtains, Blankets and numerous other effects.

NOTE.—There will be included in the above Sale the following CHEMICAL PLANT, lying at the R.N. Cordite Factory, Holton Heath, near Poole:—viz., 48 Incorporating Machines; Copper Retort; Sulphur Burners; Silicon Regulus Pumps, two 30in. gauge Firebrick Locos, by Andrew Barclay; Crushing Mills; Hydraulic Presses and Pumps; Accumulator; two 72-k.w. Motor Generator Sets; 64 Electric Motors, mostly 650-volt, 3-phase 50, from one to 50-h.p.

May be viewed three days preceding Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1/- each) had at the Dockyard, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st,
will follow the SALE by AUCTION of the Old and Surplus Stores at the ROYAL CLARENCE YARD, GOSPORT,

including 5,000 hammocks, 10 tons old rags—various, 6,000 lashings, 4,400 pairs web leggings, 2,700 kit bags, 2½-tons tailors' cuttings, 10,000 blankets, 800 watch coats, 2,000 pairs boots, 8 tons rope cuttings, 10 tons horsehair, 18 tons mixed hair, 700 life jackets, 500 duck jumpers, 3,000lb. dubbin, seamen's clothing and mess utensils, officers' mess utensils, cloths, napkins, electro-plated side dishes, tureens, cruets, forks, cutlery, marine and hospital clothing and other effects.

May be viewed and catalogues (6d. each) had as in preceding advertisement.

ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE SALE at the ALBION SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH, as the Premises are being disposed of for other purposes.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots on the Premises, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

SHIP REPAIRING PLANT & MACHINERY,

including:—Set of 14ft. Bending Rolls; three Punching and Shearing Machines by Pels and Bennie; Frame Bending Machine by Steam Hammer; Steam Winch; three Steam Boilers; Bending Blocks; seven Lathes; five Vertical and Radial Drilling Machines; two Shaping Machines; three Screwing Machines; Planing, Slotting and Milling Machines; 10-ton S.G. Hand Travelling Crane by Smith; three 5 and 3-ton Derrick Cranes; five A.C. Motors; set 9-throw Hydraulic Pumps; Lifting Tackle; Woodworking Plant including a 9" x 4" Six Cutter Planing and Moulding Machine by Ransome, a 12" x 4" Four Cutter Ditto by Pickles, ten Saw Benches, three Planing Machines, Band Saw Machine, Chain Mortising Machine, large quantity of General Stores; two Time Recorders. Office Furniture and other effects.

May be viewed on production of Catalogue, to be had of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,
11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

The Times
WILL MAKE
A SPECIAL FEATURE
OF ADVERTISEMENTS OF
PROPERTIES IN
HAMPSHIRE, DORSET
AND
WILTSHIRE
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 15th.

Further particulars and rates may be obtained from
THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT,
"THE TIMES," PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

WALTER HALL & SONS,

CHARTERED SURVEYORS.

THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS ARE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE:—

WITH POSSESSION

HIGHWOOD HOUSE, only nine miles from London; 1000ft. up.—Detached GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, beautiful rooms, recently modernized at great expense; accommodation all on two floors; garage and chauffeur's quarters.

YORK LODGE, MILL HILL.—Modern detached GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE, four bed, two reception, garage; extensive views.

REGENT'S PARK.—Direct Crown Lease of one of these delightful TOWN HOUSES. Facing Park.

WEST END.—Low Built Willett RESIDENCE, beautifully appointed, containing 10 bed, three reception, two bath. Howard de Walden lease about 64 years. Ground-rent £80 per annum.

WALLINGTON. Artistic semi-detached MODERN RESIDENCE, close station and buses; four bed, two reception.—FREEHOLD.

FOR INVESTMENT

£1,300.—FREEHOLD SHOP and HOUSE, FULHAM.
£1,500.—SEVEN FREEHOLD HOUSES. PECKHAM.
£1,725.—FREEHOLD SHOP and UPPER PART ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
£3,000.—FIVE FREEHOLD HOUSES. ISLINGTON.
£3,000.—LEASEHOLD FLATS and GARAGES. HAMPSTEAD.
£5,000.—FREEHOLD BLOCK of FLATS. HAMPSTEAD.
£7,500.—THIRTEEN FREEHOLD HOUSES. CAMDEN TOWN.
£11,500.—BLOCK of FREEHOLD FLATS. BEDFORD PARK.
£11,000.—FLATS and CONSULTING ROOMS. WEST END.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES.

PADDINGTON.—About 20,000 sq. ft. EDGWARE-ROAD.
TWICKENHAM.—Small site for SHOPS or HOUSES.
WEMBLEY.—Suitable for SHOPS, SERVICE STATION, &c.
HERNE BAY.—For SHOPS, HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, &c.

BUSINESS PREMISES.

CHANSITOR HOUSE, 36-38, CHANCERY-LANE. Magnificent Corner Office BUILDING. For SALE or would be Let as a whole.

LUTON.—Fine corner position for SALE, or would entertain Letting. Substantial mortgage to approved borrower.

For further particulars of the above apply:—

WALTER HALL & SONS,
1, YORK STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1. WELBECK 2206.
38, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2. HOLBORN 4581.

SALES BY TENDER

TO THEATRICAL UPHOLSTERERS, HOUSE FURNISHERS, &c.

Re EVANS and CALDECOTT, Limited, 1, Seal-street, Dalston.

FOR SALE by TENDER, on October 20th, STOCK-IN-TRADE, Fixtures and Fittings, Plant and Tools, consisting principally of Suites, Fabrics, and other goods, approximate cost £1,460. Forms of tender and further particulars from Poppleton, Appleby and Hawkins, 4, Charterhouse-square, London, E.C.1, or Gordon Bruce, Venning and Co., 218, Upper-street, London, N.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

NORTH BUCKS.

3½ miles from Bletchley Junction, L.M.S. main line, in the picturesque village of

GREAT BRICKHILL.

The delightful moderate-sized COUNTRY HOUSE or HUNTING BOX,

"THE LODGE."

Company's water. Electric light. Central heating. Glorious views.

Three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.

Stabling, garage. Attractive garden.

Cottage and paddocks, about 7½ ACRES.

Hunting with the Whaddon Chase and other Packs.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs.

GEO. WIGLEY & SONS

on Tuesday, October 28th, 1930, at the Park Hotel, Bletchley, at 5 o'clock.

For particulars, plans and conditions of sale apply to

Solicitors:—Messrs. May, May and Deacon, 45, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2.

Auctioneers:—GEO. WIGLEY and SONS, F.S.I., F.A.I., Chartered Surveyors, &c., Winslow and Bletchley.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. R. J. Barrett.

KENSINGTON.

For investment or future occupation.

THE VALUABLE ESTATE,

comprising 15 Freehold Properties and Six Leaseholds in favourite residential part.

All let and producing about

£1,700 PER ANNUM.

HARRODS, LTD.,

are instructed to offer the above for SALE by AUCTION on Thursday, 13th November, at their Estate Sale Rooms, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers or Solicitors, Messrs. Allen and Son, 17, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

For SALE by Public AUCTION, within DOWELL'S ROOMS, George-street, EDINBURGH, at 2.30 p.m., on the 22nd October, 1930 (unless previously sold privately),

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

KINGSWAY ENGINEERING WORKS,

CLENINGTON-ROAD,
near Fairmuir Railway Station (L.M.S.),
DUNDEE.

SITE area about 5½ ACRES, with approximately 675 feet of road frontage.

The buildings have a total floor area of about 98,000 f.s. and comprise modern centrally heated machine shop and office block, 44,000 f.s. on one floor; welding shop and foundry, drum shop and store, each of one floor, totalling 45,400 f.s.; two old shops of two floors each and having approximately 10,800 f.s.; also two cottages. Water, gas, electric light and power are laid on.

Feu-duty £93 11s. 10d.
UPSET PRICE £7,500.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Commissioner of H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-street, Whitehall, London, S.W.1 or 122, George-street, Edinburgh; or from Walter Finlay, W.S., 55, Frederick-street, at whose office the titles and articles of roup may be examined.

By Order of the Representatives of Mrs. E. P. Bassett, Deceased.

ROSCARRACK, NEAR FALMOUTH.

CORNWALL.

Important SALE by AUCTION of valuable ANTIQUE and MODERN HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

Oil Paintings, Coloured Prints, Engravings, Silver, Old China, and effects, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 21st and 22nd, 1930.

For Catalogues and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

CORLYON & SONS, F.A.I.,
CENTRAL AUCTION CHAMBERS, FALMOUTH.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

17, NEWMAN-STREET,

OXFORD-STREET, W.1

This important modern FREEHOLD PROPERTY, arranged as showrooms, offices, and warehouse, with a total net floor area of about

SQUARE 22,500 FEET,

to be offered for SALE by AUCTION at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on the 26th of November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by Private Treaty), by

YATES & YATES,
12a, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
(Mayfair 0501.)

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

Re Sir J. C. Lewis Coward, K.C., deceased.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

will SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, 21st October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of), the very desirable Red-brick Leasehold Residence, No. 56, EVELYN-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7,

facing ornamental gardens and with direct access to gardens at rear; accommodation, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, and light domestic offices; electric light and power, gas, independent hot water.

Lease 37½ years unexpired. Ground-rent £40 per annum.

Solicitors: Messrs. Urmston, Case and Roper, 4, The Broadway, Maidstone, Kent. Auction Offices: 125, Gloucester-road, S.W.7, and at Mayfair, Westminster, and Westgate.

Re Andrew Roberts, Deed.
KENNINGTON, BATTERSEA and LAMBETH.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

will SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, 21st October, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock, in 13 lots,

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS,

amounting to £205 per annum,

secured upon

Nos. 35 to 49 (odd), MONTFORD-PLACE, KENNINGTON-LANE;
Nos. 30, 32, and 34, ACRE-STREET, BATTERSEA;
Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12, LAMBETH-WALK, LAMBETH; and
"THE BRITISH LION" PUBLIC-HOUSE, ACRE-STREET, BATTERSEA.

Solicitors: Messrs. Mann, Rodway and Green, Trowbridge, Wilts.

Auctioneers: 125, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7, and at Mayfair, Westminster, and Westgate.

By Order of the Executor of the late Mr. T. C. Tanner.
VACANT POSSESSION.

Suitable for Private Occupation, Conversion into Flats or Private Hotel, &c.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

will SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, 21st October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of),

THE LEASEHOLD SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED RESIDENCE
No. 193, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5,

containing 12 bed and dressing rooms, three ground-floor reception rooms, billiard room, two lounges, and excellent domestic offices; electric light and gas; lease 40 years unexpired; ground-rent £20 per annum; good private garden at the rear.—Solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Sons, 1, St. Andrews-hill, E.C.4.

Auctioneers: 125, Gloucester-road, S.W.7, and at Mayfair, Westminster, and Westgate.

By Order of Trustees.
KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

will SELL by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, 21st October, at 2.30 p.m., the valuable Freehold Ground Rent amounting to

per £175 annum,

secured upon the semi-detached Shop Premises with Upper Part on Three Floors known as

No. 1, CHURCH-STREET, W.8.

Lease 99 years from Lady Day, 1912, with reversion to the rack rental at Lady Day, 2011, at present estimated at

per £404 annum.

Solicitors, Messrs. Allen and Son, 17, Carlisle-street, W.1.

Auctioneers: 125, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7; and at Mayfair, Westminster, and Westgate.

LONGFIELD, KENT.

MESSRS.

PORTER, PUTT & FLETCHER

are instructed to submit to AUCTION at the Masonic Hall, Wrotham-road, Gravesend, on Wednesday, 22nd October, 1930, at three o'clock precisely,

The FREEHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY known as

"PESCOT,"

within easy distance of Fawkham Station, London being reached within the hour; comprising entrance lodge, attractively arranged house, containing large entrance hall, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, six good bed rooms.

Garage, greenhouses, outbuildings.

Standing in about

Ex. 3a. 7r.,

with extensive road frontages, and comprising pleasure gardens with tennis court, vegetable garden and orchard.

Company's water supply.

Electricity is laid on and delivery shortly.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Solicitor: C. C. Couves, Esq., 49 and 50, Windmill-street, Gravesend, from whom, or at the offices of the Auctioneers, 179, 180 and 181, Parrock-street, Gravesend, and 45, Spital-street, Dartford, particulars, plans, and conditions of sale may be obtained.

NEW BARN, KENT.

MESSRS.

PORTER, PUTT & FLETCHER

are instructed to submit to AUCTION at the Masonic Hall, Wrotham-road, Gravesend, on Wednesday, 22nd October, 1930, at three o'clock precisely,

The attractive FREEHOLD BUNGALOW RESIDENCE known as

"WILLMAR,"

situated in a pleasant country district within easy distance of Fawkham Station, London being reached within the hour, and near to the neighbouring towns of Rochester, Gravesend, and Dartford.

Containing lounge hall, two reception rooms, good domestic offices, four bed rooms, bath room.

The grounds cover an area of

1a. 2r. 0p.,

with extensive road frontages, and comprise pleasure garden with tennis court, vegetable garden, and small orchard, good outbuilding.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Solicitors: Messrs. J. M. McDonnell, Jackson and Company, Abbey House, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, from whom, or at the Offices of the Auctioneers, 179, 180 and 181, Parrock-street, Gravesend, and 45, Spital-street, Dartford, particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained.

WATFORD AND BUSHEY, HERTS.

(By order of Executors and Others.)
MESSRS.

W. S. WELLER & SON

have been instructed to offer for SALE by AUCTION at the Rose and Crown Hotel, Watford, on Tuesday next at 5 p.m. (unless previously sold privately),

50 FREEHOLD HOUSES AND COTTAGES as under:—

WHIPPENDELL-RD., WATFORD.

TWELVE excellent little VILLAS, let to good tenants at rents ranging from 12s. 1d. to 22s. per week, and producing a Gross Income of £303 2s. 4d. per annum (three being free of Rent Act Restrictions).

SOTHERON-ROAD, WATFORD.

TWO TERRACE HOUSES, close to Junction Station, producing £55 9s. 4d. per annum (gross). A mortgage of £200 can be taken over if desired.

TERRACE-GARDENS, WATFORD

SIX FREEHOLD COTTAGES, close to the main road, producing £130 13s. per annum (gross).

PRIMROSE-GARDENS AND SCHOOL-LANE, BUSHEY.

TWENTY-FIVE FREEHOLD HOUSES, exceptionally well built (in 1912), rented at very low figures, and offering an excellent opportunity for Capital Appreciation, three of the houses being free of Rent Act Restrictions. The property will be divided into Six Lots, and the whole produces a Gross Income of £436 7s. 4d. PER ANNUM.

CARDIFF-ROAD, WATFORD.

FIVE FREEHOLD HOUSES, situated close to important Municipal Works, let at low (restricted) rentals of 9s. 5d. per week each, and producing a Gross Income of £122 8s. 4d. per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale, showing the amount of Rates payable in respect of each lot, will be forwarded by the Auctioneers.

W. S. WELLER & SON,
MONMOUTH HOUSE, 99, THE PARADE, HIGH-STREET, WATFORD.
(Established 1862.) Telephone, Watford 374.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd OCTOBER, 1930.

CAPPAGH, NEAR KINSALE,

COUNTY CORK.

Important Sale of
CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE
with
Prime Town Dairy Farm,

Containing about 77 Acres with substantial farm buildings and out-offices thereon. Held in fee-simple and subject only to purchase annuity of £64 1s. 2d.

ROBERT ACTON

has been favoured with instructions from representatives of the late Dr. D. O'Sullivan, P.C., to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the lands on Wednesday, 22nd October, 1930, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, all their fee-simple interest in the prime farm of land containing about 77 acres with substantially and attractive newly-built residence and up-to-date farm buildings and out-offices thereon. All held at the nominal annuity of £64 1s. 2d.

This valuable residential farm, which is situated about half a mile from Kinsale, has always been noted for its wonderful fattening and milk-producing qualities, and has after rotation tillage and most liberal treatment with farmyard manure been laid down quite recently with very best grass seeds to permanent pasture and is at the present time in excellent heart. Owing to its proximity to Kinsale and Queenstown it is a ready sale in the owner has for many years carried on a most profitable new-milk trade.

The well-planned residence in a most healthful locality and standing on a nice eminence, facing due south, overlooking and commanding a splendid view of Kinsale Harbour, Bandon River, and Atlantic, and in the centre of a good fishing and hunting district was erected about 20 years ago regardless of expense and contains on ground floor spacious entrance hall (covered with beautifully designed Encaustic Tiling), drawing room, dining room, breakfast room, parlour, study, kitchen, two pantries, and scullery. The accommodation on upper portion of the house, which is approached by massive staircase, includes six principal bed rooms, two maids' bed rooms, bath room, lavatory (hot and cold water), and there is a never-failing water supply laid on throughout the building as well as an unlimited quantity of pure spring water adjoining the premises. Attached to house and at either side of the carefully bedred avenue are tastefully laid out extensive orchard, flower, fruit, vegetable gardens and tennis court. Nice screen of Lime and other ornamental trees and shrubs as well as Scotch and Larch of about 20 years' growth afford good shelter. The farm buildings and out-offices, placed a nice distance from house and hidden from view, include:—Stalls for 14 cows, stabling for six horses, young cattle shelters, piggeries, hay barn, garage, coach house, dairy, &c.

The undersigned respectfully direct attention to this highly important sale, and can unhesitatingly state that never before has such a well-circumstanced property come into the market in this neighbourhood. The residence is in every way all that could be desired being conveniently laid out in absolutely first-class order, with perfect sanitation and an abundance of water while the farm admittedly equals the best quality land in County Cork. The farm buildings are all practically new and in excellent repair.

Kindly note that the whole property is held in fee-simple and subject